

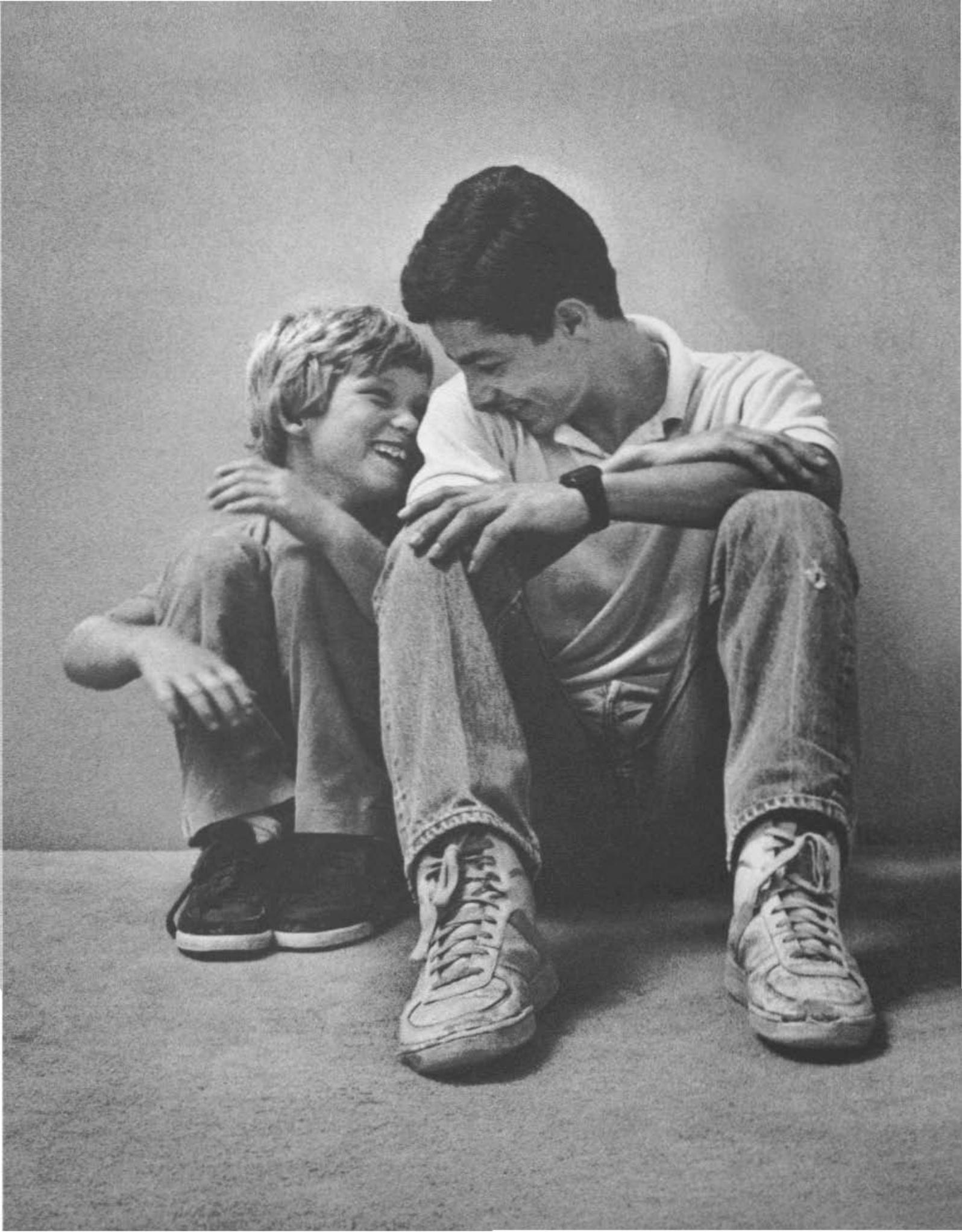
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A N N U A L R E P O R T

Ford Foundation Annual Report

OCTOBER 1, 1985 to SEPTEMBER 30, 1986



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 program objectives, the Foundation in some instances makes grants to individuals whose professional talent or experience corresponds with its programs and activities. The Foundation also makes loans to or otherwise invests in enterprises that advance philanthropic purposes in its fields of interest.

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

Including the fiscal year 1986, the Foundation has made commitments totaling \$6.4 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 the trustees.

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 areas where the Foundation has an office should direct their proposals to the resident representative.

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, programs for which government support is readily available, or the construction or maintenance of buildings.

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Frontispiece: Recreation aide George Alabi, with a young member of the South San Francisco Boys and Girls Club. Alabi is a participant in the high school component of the Foundation's Hispanic Leadership Opportunity Program (see pages 43-44).

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* Through January 31, 1987
** Effective February 1, 1987
*** Effective February 17, 1987

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The staff list reflects the organization of the Foundation as of January 1, 1987.

When the Ford Foundation became a major national and international donor in the early 1950s, the specter that most haunted its Trustees was a resumption of world war. Like other leading citizens of what was then called the Free World, they felt a deep anguish that the end of World War II had not spelled the end to mortal human conflict. Worse, the advent of nuclear weapons had opened the possibility that a third world war would extinguish the human race. Hence “the threat of war” was placed first on a list of five “problems of human welfare” that were identified for the Foundation’s sustained attention.

To the Trustees one of the great questions was how institutions such as ours could help meet this threat while at the same time extending democratic values and principles. Their advisors recommended a range of strategies. To some, the key to preventing war and promoting peace was economic development; to others, it was improved specialized training, research, and citizen participation in international affairs; to still others, a better system of international law. All agreed, in addition, on the imperative for a more just distribution of social and economic resources. Each of these approaches, and others, became major Foundation programs, with roots going back to the original quest for a peaceful world.

Between 1950 and 1986, the Foundation expended some \$1.7 billion—nearly one-third of its total outlays—for international activities, and the Trustees have repeatedly confirmed their support of this substantial allocation. The bulk of those resources has gone to programs that directly assist developing countries. A smaller but still significant share has been devoted to scholarly research, training, public education, and other work to promote understanding of critical issues affecting the international community as a whole.

For many years, our work on overseas development and other international activities was organized into a discrete International Division. In 1981, however, the Foundation was restructured into a single division that essentially removed the programmatic distinctions between the two-thirds of our grants that are U.S.-based and the one-third that are for activities overseas. Both are now defined within the six widely diverse thematic areas described in detail in this annual report—urban poverty, rural poverty and resources, human rights and social justice, governance and public policy, education and culture, and international affairs.

One purpose of the unified structure is to emphasize the common concerns that underlie all of the Foundation’s grant making. Both in the United States and in other nations we seek simultaneously to support people who are grappling with the most critical human problems on their home ground and to encourage development of private-sector and government policies that are truly responsive to those human needs. The reorganization also recognizes that Americans and their counterparts abroad confront many of the same problems, if often under very different circumstances, and that strategies devised and lessons learned in one setting can have useful application in the other.

In 1950 when the Trustees made their original decision to place strong emphasis on matters of global concern, they could not have foreseen the specific challenges and complexities that we now confront, more than three decades later. But they clearly had a firm grasp on the historical truth that the world was fast becoming an interdependent community in which mutual understanding and the ability to resolve conflicts peaceably were of paramount importance, and on the moral truth that a prosperous America could not turn its back on its impoverished fellow nations. They felt that the Ford Foundation's substantial resources, global perspective, and independent status would permit it to make a unique and enduring contribution. That vision continues to inform our international work.

Current International Priorities

Today our international commitment is expressed principally through our Developing Country Programs (DCP), which make grants in the Foundation's areas of interest, both within selected Third World countries and on a regional and worldwide basis. DCP grants in 1986 totaled \$54.2 million, 30 percent of the Foundation's program actions approved during the year. Most of DCP's work, which addresses the whole range of Foundation concerns, is conducted through our nine field offices, three in Africa, three in Asia, and three in Latin America. The highest priority in Africa and Asia—and the largest single funding category in DCP overall—is rural poverty and resources, especially improvement of land and water management. In Latin America, the major emphasis of the field offices is in the areas of education, human rights and governance, and international affairs.

The Foundation's historical and deep-rooted interest in international affairs is manifested not only in efforts to enhance the capacity of developing nations to function as full players in the world community, but also in a vigorous program of grant making to institutions in the United States and other developed countries. Expenditures in this thematic area account for approximately 11 percent of our annual grants budget, a total of some \$20 million in 1986. Overall, the international affairs program is rooted in the conviction that there is a continuing need for technically competent specialists in independent and neutral institutions around the world, experts who can provide authoritative analyses and training on important international issues, both for the policy-making community and for the citizenry at large. The major problems the program addresses include international economics and development, international peace and security, international relations (dealing primarily with the foreign relations of developing countries), U.S. foreign policy, international law and organizations, and foreign area studies.

Still another expression of our global concerns is a broadly based program in human rights, which took its present form in 1982, growing out of and building on longstanding relationships with international human rights groups based in the United States and Europe. The enriched program, which accounted for \$14 million in grants during 1986, has several dimensions. First, through the field offices it makes grants to strengthen local organizations in developing countries that monitor, document, and publicize

human rights abuses as well as those that provide direct legal advice and services to landless farmers, urban squatters, low-income women, and other disadvantaged groups. A second thrust involves grants to regional and international groups that work to enhance the scope and effectiveness of local human rights efforts; to improve and apply international standards and procedures of human rights protection; to contribute to more informed public debate and policy development with respect to human rights throughout the world; and to promote the free flow of information and ideas into and out of closed societies. In addition, several grants have been made to academic institutions for research, teaching, and professional training in human rights, both in the United States and in Third World nations. Finally, the program includes grants for work to safeguard the rights of refugees and migrants and to enhance the capacity of international organizations to cope with the human problems emanating from man-made and natural disasters.

Foundation Responses to Special Challenges

When circumstances and events present unusual opportunities for use of our resources, the Trustees of the Foundation may vote special appropriations to expand grant programs. Three such occasions arose on the international stage in 1985 and 1986: In South Africa, severe and accelerating pressures for change have placed enormous demands on private organizations working in the Foundation's areas of interest. In the Philippines, a new democratic government was launched with a popular mandate to reform not only the government itself but also broad aspects of the society. And a range of migration, debt, trade, water management, and other issues combine to make this a time of particularly sensitive relations between the United States and Mexico. In each case, the special appropriation enabled the Foundation to support individuals and organizations who are addressing extraordinary challenges and to build on a substantial prior history of Foundation work and institutional relationships.

South Africa. Tragically divided by apartheid, South Africa seems to be caught in a deadly cycle of escalating political violence. The black majority's legitimate demands for equal rights and economic opportunity and the white minority's fears that any major concessions would constitute self-annihilation have created a wrenching and explosive dilemma for the country. Although the ruling National Party has initiated a self-styled reform process over the past three years, the actual and proposed reforms fall far short of addressing the fundamental demands of blacks for a total dismantling of the apartheid system and its replacement by a nonracial, democratic constitution based on universal suffrage. Partially fueled by the worst economic recession since the 1930s, and organized around rejection of the inadequate governmental reforms, black resistance to apartheid has grown and deepened considerably in the past two years. Although the government has not lost control—far from it—blacks have seized the initiative on a number of fronts.

For the Foundation, the challenge has been to find opportunities to help meet the human needs of oppressed blacks in ways that also contribute to

preparing them for the day when they will assume their rightful role—first as full partners in negotiation of their country's future, then as potential leaders of a democratic South African government. Our assistance has thus taken the form of expansion of educational opportunities to prepare black South Africans for positions of present and future leadership, development of public interest law and legal services, and strengthening of black community-based self-help organizations. The Trustees' \$1.9 million special appropriation was approved in June 1985 to supplement the Foundation's existing grant making for activities in both South Africa and the territory of Namibia.

The chances for blacks in South Africa to obtain a first-rate education are poor, and in Namibia they are dismal; the latter is, in fact, one of the most educationally deprived nations in Africa. Support for efforts to improve educational opportunities has been a central focus of the Foundation's program in southern Africa for a decade, and a large share of the special funding was committed to expansion of this program. For example, grants to the Institute of International Education allow its South African Education Program to launch two new initiatives. One places undergraduate Namibian students in American colleges and universities as part of an effort to train a group of young people to tackle their country's pressing development needs in the years ahead. The second supports graduate-level training in the United States for members of the South African and Namibian clergy who have a special commitment to the social ministry. In part, this program recognizes the unique leadership role being played in the current crisis by South African priests and ministers. Such religious leaders as Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Rev. Allan Boesak, and Rev. Beyers Naude have attributed their effectiveness in substantial measure to earlier opportunities to study and reflect outside of South Africa's restrictive atmosphere.

The already inferior black primary and secondary schools in South Africa have deteriorated further in the past ten years of unrest. Since there is obviously little that the Foundation could do to improve the state-run school system, our strategy has been to facilitate remedial and enrichment programs offered by nongovernmental organizations within the country. A particularly promising new effort, funded in part through the special appropriation, has been initiated by the South African Committee for Higher Education (SACHED) Trust, a Foundation grantee since 1980. SACHED's Khanya College, which began operations in the 1986 school year, offers some eighty recent secondary school graduates a one-year "bridging" curriculum to help prepare them for studies at two of South Africa's strongest institutions of higher learning, the universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand. In addition to earning transferable course credits, the students will gain special benefits from the intensive nature of the program, which includes common student residence, specialized courses in study skills and critical thinking, and a community involvement orientation.

Another important focus of the Foundation's work in South Africa has been an attempt to address violations of human rights and promote the rule of law. One thrust of this program has been our support since 1979 of public interest law centers in the country's urban areas, where attorneys

help disadvantaged blacks cope with the burdens of influx controls and residency regulations, assist black industrial workers, and provide counsel and litigation services on a wide range of legal problems. Increased attention is now also being paid to the legal needs of rural blacks, spurred in large part by mass forced relocations. Thus a portion of the special appropriation has been committed to expansion of the work of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC) of the Black Sash, one of South Africa's most important rights and education advocacy groups. TRAC has become an effective supporter of rural communities that have been threatened with or are actual victims of forced removals, and is also becoming a major force for strengthening community-based self-help organizations in remote areas.

Other projects funded in whole or in part through the special appropriation include two new labor law studies programs at the universities of Natal and Cape Town; the establishment of a research and action program at the University of the Witwatersrand to illuminate the effects of violence on South African society and to help guide the efforts of health workers who treat victims of violence; expansion of the activities of an unusually effective community development organization, Montagu and Ashton Community Services, in assisting small-scale businesses in a rural area of the Cape Province; and a Ford Foundation-based study group, which I chair, to review and assess the evolving situation in southern Africa, with particular reference to its implications for U.S. foreign policy.

The Philippines. The Republic of the Philippines is poised at the beginning of a new and hopeful era in its history. The dramatic events that resulted in the removal of former President Ferdinand Marcos from office just over a year ago transferred power with little of the violence and relatively few of the social and economic costs that had been anticipated by many observers. The new government of President Corazon Aquino, having affirmed the strength of Philippine democracy before the eyes of the world, is now faced with a daunting array of critical problems—factions within the cabinet, coup attempts, stalled negotiations with the insurgents, and the struggle to attract new investment, among others. Yet significant progress has already been made in a number of areas. The new government has established priorities beyond crisis management, and many public institutions have moved quickly to reassess policies and programs established under the prior regime and to develop plans for internal reorganization and new initiatives. A special appropriation of \$1.75 million voted by the Foundation's Trustees in June 1986 has allowed us to extend an extra measure of support at a crucial time to two of those institutions, the University of the Philippines and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports.

The University of the Philippines (UP), one of the Foundation's principal grantees since 1962, suffered greatly during the last years of the Marcos government. Public appropriations for higher education stagnated, and the UP's share of them dropped steadily as the government pursued other education initiatives. The fall in the international value of the peso and huge increases in the cost of books and overseas training compounded the problem, and the intellectual vitality of the university declined markedly.

Two Foundation grants are designed to help the UP overcome these accu-

mulated deficits and recover its earlier—and very considerable—academic stature. One will permit the UP Library to fill the gaps in its collections that developed after 1980 when total acquisitions fell by 75 percent and acquisitions from outside the country virtually stopped. The other will enrich the training of a number of young faculty members by making it possible for them to spend nine to twelve months abroad doing course work, post-graduate study, or field work. Both of these grants were made in partnership with other major U.S. foundations.

A second set of grants, to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports (MECS), aims to help the government upgrade two broad sectors of the Philippine national education system. The first focuses on public secondary schools where, in the judgment of MECS officials, the most serious deficiencies exist. Because of the magnitude of the need and the Foundation's longstanding involvement in language and linguistic programs in the Philippines, our funds will be used to support a language-training project for public secondary school teachers.

The other grant is to help MECS improve both financial management and quality of instruction in its extensive and far-flung system of eighty-one state colleges and universities. Many of these institutions were never given the resources necessary to assure their academic soundness; nonetheless, they remain the only source of higher education for most poor families outside the major metropolitan areas. The Foundation's support will contribute to an effort by each institution to review its programs in terms of staff capacity, student demand, and cost effectiveness; develop plans for improvement and growth; engage in administrative and management training; and participate in cooperative activities with other schools. It is hoped that over time this program will lead to a formal accreditation process for all colleges and universities in the country.

The Foundation is now reviewing with Philippine government officials and other leaders in the country a range of possibilities for additional grants from the special appropriation. Options include support for careful short-term analyses of specific economic sectors that would facilitate development of sound and responsive public policies. Also under consideration is support of programs to increase the supply of scholars and professionals engaged in the analysis and conduct of the country's foreign relations.

United States-Mexican Relations. The high degree of political, economic, and social interdependence of the United States and Mexico does not necessarily indicate concurrence or complementarity of interest between the two countries. As noted earlier, tensions have arisen over a host of issues in recent years—migration, trade, investment, debt, policies in Central America, shared natural resources, technology transfers, tourism, and narcotics. Variables beyond the control of either country, such as the performance of Western economies and changes in oil prices, have exacerbated the stresses.

Relations across the border are consequently both delicate and complex, and they are frequently misunderstood, sometimes leading to suspicion and friction between individuals and groups in the two nations. That is a situation neither can afford. More work therefore needs to be done to manage issues of mutual concern and promote the singular interests of each

country in a cooperative way. Believing that a key to this process lies in increasing the flow of accurate information and strengthening the means of dialogue, the Foundation's Trustees provided special funding in late 1985 to establish an independent Bilateral Commission on the Future of United States-Mexican Relations.

The Trustees' action builds on a fifteen-year history of Foundation involvement in analysis and discussion of U.S.-Mexican relations by scholars and professionals on both sides of the border. Though those efforts have been fruitful, the need has grown for a higher-level dialogue in order to deal more directly with sources of potential conflict and misunderstanding. Hence the commission's membership was chosen with an eye toward bringing together a cross section of committed and influential political, intellectual, and business leaders capable of rigorous, dispassionate analysis and of designing appropriate policy options for both the medium and short terms.

The co-chairmen of the commission are Hugo Margain, member of the Mexican Senate and former secretary of the treasury and ambassador to the United States; and William D. Rogers, a Washington attorney who has served as undersecretary of state for economic affairs and assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

The other members from Mexico are: Héctor Aguilar Camín, journalist and newspaper editor; Gilberto Borja, president of a major construction firm in Mexico City; Juan José Bremer, chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies; Fernando Canales Clariond, businessman from Monterrey and recent opposition candidate for the governorship of the state of Nuevo Leon; Ernesto Fernández Hurtado, a leading member of the public banking sector and former director of the Bank of Mexico; Carlos Fuentes, novelist and critic; Socorro Diaz, senator from the State of Nayarit and director of the newspaper *El Día*; and Mario Ojeda, president of the College of Mexico.

The other members from the United States are: Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, a Los Angeles attorney and former congresswoman; Henry Cisneros, mayor of San Antonio; Lawrence Eagleburger, former undersecretary of state for political affairs and now president of Kissinger Associates, Inc.; Roger W. Heyns, president of the Hewlett Foundation; Nancy Kassebaum, senator from Kansas; Robert S. McNamara, former secretary of defense and former president of the World Bank; Charles W. Parry, chairman and chief executive officer of the Aluminum Company of America; and Glenn E. Watts, retired president of the Communications Workers of America and former vice president of the AFL-CIO.

Formally constituted in September 1986, the Bilateral Commission has a three-year mandate. In the current year, its focus is on defining priority topics for attention and undertaking research and analysis. In the project's second phase, the members will continue these activities and prepare a public report on the future of United States-Mexican relations, aimed at public and private-sector policy makers in the two nations. During the third and final phase, the commission will concentrate on outreach and public education, not only disseminating the formal report but also directing information about its findings and conclusions to a broad audience

through press releases, popular publications, speaking tours, and the electronic media.

Finally, it should be noted in this context that, with the passage of the Simpson-Rodino federal immigration bill, the Foundation plans to expand its activities concerned with immigration issues, including those that bear directly on the relationship between the United States and Mexico. Support is currently being considered for programs to educate both immigrants themselves and the general public about the provisions of the new law (particularly those involving amnesty for undocumented aliens); for a major independent evaluation of the law's implementation and effects; and for studies in the United States, and possibly in Mexico and other developing countries as well, of the long-term impact of immigration on the people who migrate and on the sending and receiving nations.

In 1986 we lost two valued Trustees to the Foundation's rules of retirement—Robert S. McNamara and Irving S. Shapiro. Bob McNamara's public and private service in national and international affairs made him a rich contributor to our councils during his first two six-year terms, 1968-1979. In recognition of his unique talents, and following a one-year break in service mandated by our by-laws, he was elected in 1981 to an unprecedented third term as Trustee, during which he served as Chairman of the Committee on Human Rights, Governance, and International Affairs. Our second retiring Trustee, Irv Shapiro, came to the Board in 1978. He brought to our work the benefits of the wide business experience, sound judgment, and concern for public policy that marked his career as a lawyer and as chief executive officer of the du Pont Company. He rendered distinguished service as a member of the Executive Committee and as Chairman of the Audit and Management Committee. We are privileged that both men will continue to serve the Foundation beyond their terms as Trustees—Bob McNamara as a member of the Foundation's Commission on United States-Mexican Relations and Irv Shapiro as Chairman of the Foundation's Executive Panel on Social Welfare Policy and the American Future.

I am pleased to report that the Board of Trustees has been reinforced this year by the election of Henry B. Schacht, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Cummins Engine Company. Henry Schacht brings direct and informed experience to both our management affairs and our program work, and we have already been strengthened by his counsel.

FRANKLIN A. THOMAS

Program Reviews

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

The Foundation's 1986 program activities are reviewed in the following pages.* The text is accompanied by a list of grants and projects, which includes both 1986 approvals and payments on current and prior-year actions. Approvals by program are summarized below:

	1986 Program Approvals (millions of dollars)
Urban Poverty	57.6
Rural Poverty and Resources	26.5
Human Rights and Social Justice	25.8
Governance and Public Policy	17.9
Education and Culture	26.3
International Affairs	20.3
Other Actions	<u>5.6</u>
	180.0
Program-Related Investments	14.6

* Information about the Foundation's program activities may also be found in *Current Interests of the Ford Foundation*, published every other year, and the *Ford Foundation Letter*, published six times a year. From time to time, 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 Reports, 320 East 43 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

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

Urban Poverty

2

In addressing the problems of the urban poor, the Foundation supports community institutions and experimental programs that work to rebuild deteriorated neighborhoods, prevent crime, welfare dependency, and teenage pregnancy, improve the quality of schools and prepare youth for jobs, protect the health of young mothers and their children, and help new immigrants become settled in American society.

In pursuit of these goals, the Foundation seeks to stimulate partnerships with other funders, both public and private, including other foundations.

Although the bulk of this work is carried on in the United States, the Foundation also assists efforts to improve the lives of the urban poor in Third World countries. A substantial part of this assistance is provided through the Human Rights and Governance program (see page 34).

COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION

Over the past two decades the Foundation has provided more than \$150 million in grants and loans (program-related investments) to support the housing, business, and economic development activities of community development corporations (CDCs). In addition to spearheading development, CDCs provide a vehicle that enables low-income people to participate in the revitalization of their neighborhoods. Critical to the success of CDCs are intermediary organizations that provide technical assistance for development activities, including help in obtaining financing for community programs. Equally important in recent years have been intermediaries, such as the Local Initiatives Support

Corporation (LISC), which, in addition to giving technical aid, marshal the resources of the private sector on behalf of community development. The Foundation has provided more than \$40 million in loan and grant funds to these financial intermediaries, and they have secured several times that amount from other sources. In 1986 the Foundation enlarged its support to both technical and financial intermediary organizations.

In its role as a national financial intermediary assisting CDCs, LISC has raised more than \$100 million from 300 corporations and foundations, making it the largest non-profit community development intermediary in the nation. In the six years since it was founded by the Foundation and corporate donors, LISC has made grants and loans to 371 community organizations for housing, commercial, industrial, and other projects. This year it received \$5.5 million in new grant funds from the Foundation to expand the scope of its work and stimulate a stronger commitment to community development among its funding partners.

An important part of LISC's new strategy is the Local Initiatives Managed Assets Corporation (LIMAC), which will purchase loans originated by LISC and other financial intermediaries, thereby increasing the availability of capital for community projects. LIMAC has received nearly \$10 million in corporate and foundation contributions, including a \$1.6 million Ford Foundation commitment to provide working capital and a partial guarantee for any losses that may be sustained in its loan portfolio. The creation of LIMAC provides a new dimension to community development and contributes to the Foundation's goal of generating increased private-sector

support for projects benefiting the disadvantaged.

Another financial intermediary receiving support this year was the Structured Employment and Economic Development Corporation (SEEDCO). It will launch a national program to expand the participation of universities and hospitals in the economic and physical development of their surrounding neighborhoods. SEEDCO has identified at least twenty cities where the potential exists for partnerships between such urban institutions and their communities. Aided by \$3.5 million in loan and grant funds from the Foundation, SEEDCO will support collaboration between CDCs and these institutions in sponsoring housing, industrial, and commercial development, as well as employment and job-training projects for inner-city residents.

The Piton Foundation, which has been acting as a financial intermediary for community development in Denver, was granted \$1.6 million for a project that will provide grants and technical assistance to CDCs, as well as short-term working capital loans and longer-term financing for their housing and commercial revitalization activities.

Among the technical-assistance intermediaries granted expanded support this year was the Center for Community Change, which received \$3 million toward the creation of a permanent fund that will help to ensure its financial stability. Over the past eighteen years, the center has received more than \$9.6 million from the Foundation for technical, legal, and managerial assistance to such community organizations as Mississippi Action for Community Education, the Watts Labor Community Action Committee, and the North Jersey Community Union.

Other technical assistance organizations receiving support this year were: the Council of New York Law Associates, which provides legal advice to CDCs; the Development Training Institute, for training of CDC leaders in real estate and business skills; and the Low Income Housing Information Service, which advises policy makers and community organizations on subsidized housing programs. In addition, the National Economic Development and Law Center and the National Urban Coalition were granted supplements for their work in aiding housing and commercial development.

Four mature CDCs received general support grants totaling some \$1.4 million this year. They were Chicanos Por La Causa in Phoenix, the Mexican American Unity Council in San Antonio, Southeast Development in Baltimore, and the Spanish-Speaking Unity Council (ssuc) in Oakland. ssuc also received a \$1.25 million program-related investment for acquisition of a long-term care facility for elderly Hispanics.

Since 1983 the Foundation has assisted a group of emerging CDCs, which now number thirty-three in eighteen cities. Two-thirds of them are supported in partnership with other public and private funders. Among those receiving grant and loan funds this year were:

—Drew Economic Development Corporation, which is cosponsoring with the Los Angeles County Community Development Commission a complex that will include rental apartments and a child-care center. Drew is also creating job and business opportunities and improving health-care facilities for low-income residents.

—Operation Life, which is completing thirty units of senior citizen



Workers put the finishing touches on an auto repair shop financed by the NEWSED Community Development Corporation in Denver. NEWSED is one of thirty-three emerging CDCs that have received Foundation support to promote housing, commercial, and industrial development in low-income neighborhoods.

housing, sponsoring business ventures, and constructing commercial space in a depressed area of Las Vegas.

—Community Development Corporation of Boston, which engages in job development and industrial revitalization in the North Roxbury section.

—Northeast Denver Housing Center, for construction of sixty units of housing for families earning between \$10,000 and \$19,000 annually.

—Task Force for Historic Preservation and the Minority Community in Richmond, Virginia, for help with such projects as the rehabilitation of historic properties, housing for low-income and minority families, and job training and placement for the unemployed.

Two new CDC funding partnerships were established in Washington, D.C., and Cleveland. They join similar groups previously funded in Baltimore, Denver, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh.

The D.C. Funding Partnership received grants totaling \$200,000 for the housing and commercial revitalization activities of five emerging CDCs working in collaboration with the District of Columbia, the Community Foundation of Greater Washington, LISC, and other local private funders. The five are: the Peoples Involvement Corporation, the H Street Community Development Corporation, the Marshall Heights Community Development Organization, Kenilworth Courts/Parkside Addition Resident Management Company, and the Northeast Community Development Corporation.

A \$350,000 grant went to the Cleveland Neighborhood Partnership Program, which is made up of the Cleveland Foundation, the George Gund Foundation, Standard

Oil Company, and the City of Cleveland. The grant represents the Foundation's contribution to the partnership's commitment of \$1.1 million to up to six emerging CDCs.

In addition to a grant of \$200,000, the Tacolcy Economic Development Corporation received a \$1,350,000 program-related investment for construction of low- and moderate-income rental housing in the Liberty City section of Miami. The project, which is a joint venture with a minority developer, represents the first new rental housing to be built in Liberty City in more than twenty years.

The Foundation also made a series of grants to a consortium of six organizations that will explore ways in which laws like the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act and the Community Reinvestment Act can be used to generate major new private lending for low-income communities. By challenging banks' expansion and merger plans, community organizations have been successful in attracting substantial new financing for housing and commercial development in poor neighborhoods. Totalling some \$1.3 million, the grants went to the Center for Community Change, the National Center for Policy Alternatives, the National Training and Information Center, the Arkansas Institute for Social Justice, the Woodstock Institute, and the Mountain Association for Community Economic Development. They will conduct research and work with community organizations to assess local credit needs, develop reinvestment strategies, and negotiate agreements with banks for expanded lending.

Commercial banks have become increasingly active in community development; there are about twenty CDCs affiliated with bank holding companies, and seventeen

bank-owned CDCs. The oldest and most successful bank holding company with a community development mission is the Illinois Neighborhood Development Corporation (INDC), which was formed in 1973 by a small group of social investors, including the Ford Foundation. INDC operates the South Shore Bank and other enterprises that make loans for housing and business development in a predominantly black neighborhood on Chicago's South Side. This year the Foundation provided \$690,000 in additional loan funds to enable the South Shore Bank to expand its lending to another low-income Chicago neighborhood.

Among other organizations receiving loan and grant funds for community revitalization were:

—Progress of Peoples Development Corporation (POP), an affiliate of Brooklyn (N.Y.) Catholic Charities, \$940,000, for conversion of four abandoned buildings into 225 housing units for homeless families. POP will also provide counseling, job training, and health-care services for the homeless.

—Wood Street Commons Associates, \$1 million, for acquisition and renovation of a downtown YMCA building in Pittsburgh that serves as the city's largest single-room-occupancy residence. Part of the renovated building will be leased to agencies providing social services for the tenants.

—East Little Havana Community Development Corporation, \$500,000, for construction of a 114-unit condominium project for low-income Cubans in Miami.

In communities where there is no major actor such as a CDC or university, community-based educational institutions can play an important development role. They are small private organizations serving the

special educational needs of mainly minority communities. A \$300,000 grant went to the Association for Community Based Education for a program of small grants, technical assistance, and workshops to encourage economic ventures, training, and other activities by its member institutions.

In Mexico, Fomento Cultural y Educativo (Cultural and Educational Development), Casa y Ciudad (House and City), and the Operational Center for Housing and Settlement received funds to rebuild dwellings in Mexico City destroyed in the 1985 earthquake. The three are concentrating their efforts on the *vecindades*, or tenements, which were in a dilapidated state before the earthquake made them uninhabitable.

In Nigeria "street foods" are an important part of the poor's diet, and an important source of income for women, who dominate the street-food vending trade. The University of Ife in Nigeria received support this year for a study of the vendors' health and hygienic practices and for development of a course for them in nutrition, food preparation, and basic business skills.

Crime Prevention. Because crime undermines community revitalization efforts, the Foundation supports organizations that seek to improve police performance, the effectiveness of the criminal justice system, and neighborhood-based crime-prevention programs.

The Vera Institute of Justice received \$5 million as a contribution toward a \$10 million endowment fund, as well as funds for operating support. Founded in 1961, Vera combines direct action with research to help make the criminal justice system more equitable and efficient.

Its innovations have included conflict mediation, community service sentencing, reforms in court administration, services to crime victims, and bail reform. Vera also conducts research on the links between crime and unemployment in poor neighborhoods.

The Police Foundation, which the Foundation established in 1970 to test new approaches to policing, received \$2.3 million to continue work on such issues as domestic violence, police use of deadly force, the efficacy of foot-patrol officers, and one- and two-officer patrol cars.

Supplemental support also went to the Citizens Committee for New York City for its Block Booster project, which is evaluating the effects of block organizations on reducing crime.

REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

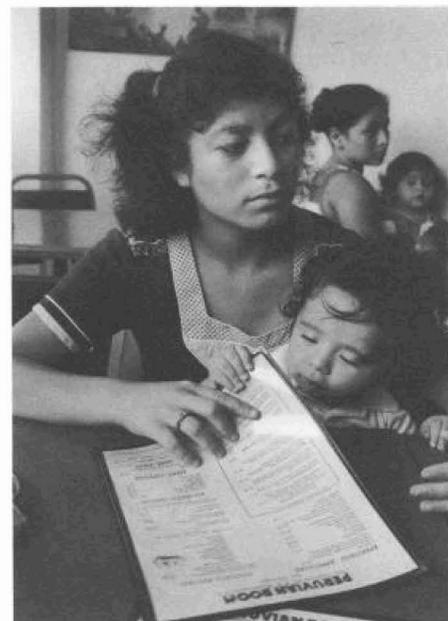
The trauma experienced by refugees and migrants who leave their native countries for political or economic reasons is often compounded as they attempt to resettle in a new country. The Urban Poverty program assists these newcomers, both in the United States and abroad, by supporting programs that help them obtain public services and achieve a measure of economic independence. (Other Foundation-supported programs for refugees and migrants are discussed on pages 36 and 68.)

Several grants were made this year in response to the growing number of refugees from Central America. The Central American Concerns Program (CAC) of the Lutheran Council in the U.S.A. received \$400,000 for grants and technical assistance to local projects serving Central Americans who have resettled in the United States. Since it began five years ago, CAC has granted more than \$500,000 to thirty-one projects that provide ref-

ugees with direct assistance or referrals in obtaining food, clothing, shelter, jobs, health care, and language instruction.

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) received \$200,000 for its national public education activities on behalf of Central American refugees and for the work of its affiliates in several cities. The latter offer the refugees legal assistance, monitor their treatment in detention centers, and inform the media about refugee problems. AFSC will also sponsor workshops for Haitian and Cambodian refugee women in New York on such topics as maternal and child health, family planning, crime prevention, and consumer and credit information.

The Southern California Ecumenical Council was granted \$156,000 on behalf of El Rescate (Rescue), an organization in Los Angeles that provides refugees with emergency food



A Salvadoran mother and her child attend a class in Washington, D.C. Support was increased for programs that help Central American refugees obtain food, clothing, shelter, jobs, and language instruction.

and shelter, classes in English, job and psychological counseling, and legal assistance.

Mexico is the first stop for many Central Americans fleeing their countries. Development and Peace Service received supplementary support for a program that provides refugees in Mexico City with emergency food, clothing, cash, medical and psychological care, job training, and financing for small businesses.

Grants also went to the Latin Center/Centro Latino in Chicago for English-language training for newcomers, and to Radio Bilingue in California for Spanish-language programs on immigration issues and community services available to refugees and migrants.

To address the special problems confronting refugees and migrants who settle in large cities, the Foundation granted \$100,000 to the New York Association for New Americans. It acquaints refugees with local resources that can help them deal with housing, health, and crime problems and assists them in forming tenant associations and other self-help groups.

WELFARE AND TEEN PREGNANCY

Attempts at welfare reform in the past—by instituting a guaranteed minimum income or a guaranteed job—have been resisted by Congress because of high costs, fears about undermining work incentives, and concern about the feasibility of administering such programs.

However, in 1981 Congress passed the Omnibus Budget and Reconciliation Act, which gave the states increased flexibility in restructuring their welfare programs. This has led to a variety of "workfare" experiments, in which clients are required to work or participate in job search or training programs in ex-

change for their grants. For example, in Arkansas, California, and Illinois, clients perform unpaid community service if they cannot find unsubsidized work. Maryland offers a range of education and training options, and New Jersey and Maine have voluntary on-the-job training programs with private employers. The range of these programs provides an unusual opportunity to study the effectiveness of "workfare" programs.

In 1982 the Foundation granted the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC) \$3.6 million to conduct a multi-year evaluation of work/welfare projects in eleven states. Programs in several large urban areas, such as Chicago and Baltimore, are included, as are a number of multicounty programs that span urban and rural areas in Arkansas, New Jersey, and West Virginia. MDRC's interim reports show that the programs have the strongest effect on individuals who had limited recent work experience and high levels of previous welfare dependency. For a final report summarizing the results of the demonstration projects, the Foundation granted MDRC \$356,000. The report will pull together relevant lessons from the separate state studies and will be distributed to key policy makers and specialists in the welfare, employment, and job-training fields.

In addition to MDRC's eleven-state evaluation, a national study of work/welfare programs is in preparation by the Urban Institute. It was granted \$250,000 to analyze the extent of the variations among the states, the future direction of national work/welfare policy, and the roles of the federal and state governments in income maintenance for the poor. This project builds on the institute's extensive research on



Children of teen mothers play at a child-care center run by the Urban Affairs Corporation of Houston. The Foundation supports programs that assist young parents and their children.

the changes in employment, training, and welfare policies introduced during the first term of the Reagan administration.

Of this country's 34.4 million poor, 75 percent are women and children. In addressing this growing "feminization of poverty," the Foundation supports research and demonstrations aimed at ensuring an adequate standard of living for poor women and children and at promoting women's economic self-sufficiency.

A \$125,000 grant to Wider Opportunities for Women (wow) will assist its advocacy on behalf of low-income women. Through its Women's Work Force Network, wow conducts research, publishes issue briefs, and monitors legislation and regulations on such subjects as government assistance for job training, welfare reform, and child care. It also conducts training sessions for

state welfare and labor department administrators and local agency representatives to help them understand and more efficiently serve the needs of poor women.

Children from low-income families often miss out on the early childhood education that can prepare them for the demands of elementary school and beyond. In New York City, an innovative program for four-year-olds, Project Giant Step, will establish classes in three settings: Head Start programs, publicly funded day-care centers, and public schools. The Foundation granted \$588,900 to three organizations that will help the city implement the program, which will be phased in over four years and will target children from the poorest families.

The Bank Street College of Education will document the first phase of the project, provide training for administrators, and address problems common to publicly administered programs: recruitment and retention of high-quality staff, how to respond to the needs of non-English-speaking children, and how to attract children in the greatest need. The New York Urban Coalition will hold workshops for teachers and program directors, and Child Care, Inc., will conduct interviews with parents of the preschoolers to determine whether Project Giant Step and other childhood education programs lead to increased parental participation in the work force or in job training or continuing education. The Foundation expects to support related efforts in other cities.

Also receiving support was Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families for the pilot phase of a home instruction program for poor preschool youngsters in rural areas.

It is estimated that over 1.1 mil-

lion teenagers become pregnant each year. Many of these young women suffer prenatal complications, and they are also likely to drop out of high school. In recent years, the Foundation has assisted the development and evaluation of several approaches to the problem of teenage pregnancy: school-based clinics, middle-school educational initiatives, and programs aimed at keeping teenagers in school and postponing sexual involvement. In 1986 the Foundation also supported efforts to examine and improve the delivery of family-planning services for teenagers.

The Family Planning Council of Central Pennsylvania received \$135,000 to develop more effective pregnancy-prevention services for teenagers. The council administers seventeen family-planning clinics; teenagers represent 31 percent of their clients. The council will undertake a pilot project at five of the clinics in which teenagers will receive extensive counseling on contraception and on their future plans for school, employment, personal relationships, marriage, and child-bearing. Their male partners will be included in family-planning sessions.

A FAIR START FOR CHILDREN

The Child Survival/Fair Start Program works to improve the health, nutrition, and intellectual development of the children of the poor in the United States and developing countries. The Foundation's approach to child survival is distinguished by several characteristics: a focus on women as major determinants of children's healthy growth and development; support for community-based projects that offer accessible, low-cost health services; and research on the causes of maternal and infant mortality and sick-

ness, with emphasis on the social, economic, and cultural factors that influence families' health and their use of health services. Mothers' reproductive health and their ability to achieve adequate child-spacing are regarded as essential to child survival.

To make health care more readily accessible to the poor, some Foundation-supported organizations have begun to incorporate maternal and child health services into their other activities, using networks already established and familiar to the people. By the same token, some community-based health programs are broadening their assistance to include income-generating and other projects of service to the community. In India, the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation received support for an experimental effort in which village health workers, backed up by mobile medical teams, operate through women's milk producers' co-ops in Chittoor District to reach families underserved by government hospitals. In Bangladesh, Concerned Women for Family Planning and the Family Planning Services and Training Center of the government's Ministry of Health and Family Planning are integrating health services into their contraceptive delivery programs in poor urban neighborhoods. Both organizations received Foundation supplements this year. Concerned Women works in twenty urban locations covering a population of some 1.3 million. The center serves as an umbrella for more than fifty organizations.

Early results of community health programs run by the Aga Khan Foundation in western Kenya and by World Neighbors in rural areas of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda indicate that the health of the people has improved, immunization has in-



A doctor inoculates a child at an outdoor clinic run by the Streehitakarini project in Bombay, India. A Foundation grant to the project is supporting training of community health workers to educate families about the benefits of immunization.

creased, and the incidence of disease has declined. Both organizations will use supplementary Foundation support to help the communities improve water supplies for better sanitation and to develop income-generating projects to increase family resources available for better nutrition and health care.

With the deepening of Mexico's economic crisis, government child-care facilities are in short supply, and private ones are out of the reach of the poorest. Many women in Mexico City's squatter settlements, therefore, have joined together to organize community child-care centers. With the support of a Foundation grant, Community and Training (ENLACE) will help develop four such centers in low-income neighborhoods, train community women to manage them, and instruct parents in nutrition, preventive health care, and child development. In addition, ENLACE will pro-

vide training in organizing and running income-generating projects.

Also in Mexico, and in Central America, funds were granted for evaluations of public and private health-care programs. The Population Council received \$205,000 to assess the costs, management, and effects on mothers' and children's health of five Mexican programs in rural and semiurban areas. With a \$157,850 grant, research teams affiliated with the Central American Institute of Public Administration are analyzing the extent to which public health programs meet the needs of mothers and of children under six in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

The Population Council also received funds to continue research on the interrelations among socioeconomic, behavioral, and medical factors affecting infant and child mortality in Indonesia. In addition,

it will evaluate the effectiveness of health services delivered at the household and community levels in reducing child mortality. For field research on nutrition and primary health-care programs in India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka by scholars from those countries, the United Nations University was granted \$200,000. The emphasis will be on assessing the attitudes toward the programs of both the people who provide the services and those who use them.

To establish a network of health professionals in India interested in applying community epidemiology and improved management techniques to the delivery of health services, a four-year grant of \$234,000 went to the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. A similar network on an Asia-wide basis was launched with a \$190,000 grant to the Population Council, which will serve as the coordinating agency.

In the United States, the University of Alabama received an additional \$498,500 for a community outreach program aimed at improving maternal and child health in three impoverished, predominantly black rural counties with high rates of teenage pregnancy and infant mortality. The Alabama project is one of seven U.S. child survival/fair start demonstrations supported by the Foundation. In these projects community women are trained as home visitors to seek out pregnant women and young mothers, inform them of prenatal and other support services available in the community, and advise them on child care and nutrition. To continue its assistance to and evaluations of the seven demonstrations, the High Scope Educational Research Foundation received a three-year supplement of \$172,500.

The Foundation also supported evaluations of maternal and child

health programs in Detroit and Chicago, both of which have high infant mortality rates. Wayne State University received \$508,500 for a three-year assessment of an outreach program it is conducting to increase the numbers of inner-city Detroit women and infants receiving health services and to improve the quality of care they receive in public clinics. Supplementary funds went to Northwestern University to complete an evaluation of a program run by the Chicago Department of Health to reduce infant mortality and sickness in a low-income area and also to improve parents' ability to care for their children.

Through such programs as these, a critical mass of knowledge and experience has been gathered about how to improve the health of high-risk families and promote children's growth and development. Most of the lessons learned, however, are scattered throughout the country in individual program reports or evaluations, and information about them generally is hard to come by. To help launch an institution that will gather and disseminate information as well as provide program direction and national policy guidance in the debate about how best to serve the health needs of poor families, the Foundation granted Columbia University \$900,000 to establish the National Resource Center for Programs for Children in Poverty. The center will be directed by Judith Jones, an associate professor of public health on the university's Faculty of Medicine, who has designed a range of community preventive-health programs.

Working through state and local agencies as well as national policy organizations, the center will coordinate activities aimed at improving access to prenatal and pediatric

care, building community-based family-support systems, and ensuring high-quality care and education for infants and young children in disadvantaged families. The center is also supported by Carnegie Corporation.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The Foundation's work in urban schools combines two approaches: helping to improve the quality of teaching and providing special help to disadvantaged students in inner-city schools. This year grants related to teaching emphasized the professional development of teachers on the job, training of new teachers, and collection and analysis of data about teachers so as to improve the process of educational planning and policy making. Efforts on behalf of disadvantaged students focus on special assistance in science and

mathematics in middle schools and on dropout prevention.

Recent studies indicate that teachers' dissatisfaction with their work is growing. Among the reasons most frequently cited are isolation from professional colleagues both within and outside school, the absence of opportunities for professional growth, and inadequate pre-service training.

Among the actions taken to address these problems was continued support for the urban mathematics collaboratives established last year in seven cities and grants to help start or plan collaboratives in four additional cities (St. Louis, San Diego, New Orleans, and Memphis). The collaboratives help broaden professional contacts of mathematics teachers with one another and with professionals in the larger community, whether in uni-



A young man uses skills learned in Dunbar High School's pre-engineering program to assist a map-maker at the National Ocean Service in Washington, D.C. The Dunbar program is one of several work-study ventures organized by the District of Columbia Public Schools in partnership with private industry, government agencies, and universities and supported by the Foundation. The programs aim to help students make the transition from high school into college or the workplace.

versities or in business and industry. The first group (in Cleveland, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Minneapolis–Saint Paul, Durham, and Pittsburgh) received supplements totaling \$936,100 to consolidate their programs, which include such activities as summer internships in industry, mathematics resource centers, advanced courses in nearby universities, evening lectures and symposia with other mathematics professionals, and newsletters or electronic mail systems to encourage greater communication among members. In addition, the Foundation granted supplements to the Education Development Center for technical assistance to the collaboratives and to the University of Wisconsin for its monitoring of the collaboratives' effect on teachers and classroom practices.

During the past year, six academic high schools in Buffalo have been testing a mentor-teacher program in which department chairpersons are specially trained to help other teachers refine their instructional practices. A three-year grant of \$248,000 to the Buffalo Board of Education will support extension of the program to the rest of the city's high schools. At each school mentors will be trained and centers established for presentations of different instructional approaches, for small-group meetings, and for experimentation with new materials.

A supplementary grant went to the Pittsburgh Public Schools to plan teacher development programs in each of the city's twelve high schools. They are intended as a follow-up to the program conducted for the past four years at the Schenley High School Teacher Center, where teachers spend from eight to ten weeks developing their skills

under the guidance of "clinical resident teachers." The new project will result in plans for each high school to continue Schenley's professional development approaches for both veteran teachers and those just beginning their careers.

In *Tomorrow's Teachers*, a Foundation-supported study published this year,* representatives of a consortium of public and private research universities, called The Holmes Group, recommended that the main program for preparing future teachers be at the master's level. The report also called for higher standards of admission to such programs, greater emphasis on the liberal arts, increased cooperation between universities and local school systems, and student internships in local schools under the supervision of specially trained teachers. To help consortium members implement such programs, the Foundation granted \$300,000 to Michigan State University, which acts as the consortium's coordinator. Member universities will pay particular attention to preparing teachers for work in schools with high proportions of low-income and minority students.

In many parts of the country special programs have been devised to attract to teaching people highly trained in mathematics and science—whether recent college graduates or mid-career professionals. In some cases cooperative arrangements have been made with local industries to hire these nontraditional teachers during the summer, which keeps them abreast of their fields and also supplements their teaching salaries. To evaluate these programs and assess their potential for easing the shortage of science

and mathematics teachers, the Foundation granted the Rand Corporation \$197,650.

To provide a firmer base for educational planning and policy making by providing more extensive and accurate information on the teaching profession, the Foundation made grants to the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education and to the Institute for Educational Leadership, both in Washington, D.C. The grants funded analyses of state legislative actions related to teacher education, certification, and licensing, and meetings of educators to determine the kinds of data about teachers and their working conditions needed to improve policies for the recruitment, training, and professional development of teachers in urban schools.

Because of increasing evidence that deficiencies in mathematics and science among minorities and girls must be remedied before students reach high school, the Foundation has begun to support programs in inner-city middle schools—grades four through eight. The aim is to reach these students before their dislike of mathematics takes root and their defects grow worse. Grants totaling \$1.3 million this year supported such activities as experimental teaching programs in middle schools that aim to heighten students' interest in mathematics and science and to sharpen their ability to reason abstractly.

For example, the University of Arizona received \$126,700 for a program called HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills). Originally developed under a federal grant and now being tested in twenty urban middle schools, HOTS consists of a series of lessons in which teachers integrate into their regular classes readily available computer software emphasizing analytical thinking.

* Copies, at \$6.50 each, are available from The Holmes Group, Inc., 501 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Mich. 48824-1034.

Grants totaling \$86,900 went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the Laboratory for Making Things, which is being tested in a low-income middle school. In the laboratory children design and build projects, which helps them see the relation between concrete materials and the abstract ideas underlying the projects. The laboratory grew out of a decade of MIT research on the process of learning mathematics and science.

The Southern Coalition for Educational Equity received \$194,800 to continue development of Project MICRO (Minority Computer Resources Opportunity), which is being tested in three predominantly black middle schools in Atlanta, Mobile, and an isolated rural area in Beaufort County, S.C. MICRO teaches students and teachers to use computers to expand their information as a basis for making decisions and solving problems. Parents are instructed in the program's basics so they can give their children support and encouragement.

A two-year grant of \$468,600 to the American Association for the Advancement of Science will enable its Office of Opportunities in Science to assist national and community organizations, including black churches, in establishing out-of-school support programs in mathematics and science for inner-city middle-school youngsters. Such programs might include tutoring and homework assistance, visits to science museums and laboratories, and the establishment of community mathematics and computer centers.

A \$150,000 grant went to the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund for the Project on Equal Educational Rights (PEER), which monitors compliance with laws prohibiting gender discrimination in education. The



The workings of an industrial robot are demonstrated at a seminar in advanced technologies at Lorain County Community College for math teachers participating in the Cleveland Collaborative for Mathematics Education. The teachers then programmed the robot to pick up small objects. The Cleveland Collaborative is one of eleven supported by the Foundation to help mathematics teachers broaden professional contacts with one another and with other professionals in industry and higher education.

grant is supporting an update of PEER's informational materials used by community groups monitoring mathematics and science instruction in local middle schools. A \$197,900 grant to the Educational Testing Service supported three activities that will provide useful references for schools and communities working to improve mathematics learning: a directory of mathematics, computer, and science programs for minorities and/or girls in grades four through eight, a comparison of such programs, and case studies on those most effective in helping urban students.

The Public Education Fund (PEF), which the Foundation helped establish in 1983, has played an important part in forging cooperation between urban schools and private industry and community groups to improve public education in more than 100 communities. PEF makes small grants and provides technical assistance to communities wishing to start local funds for school improvement. These funds are maintained by contributions from the local private sector. This year the Foundation granted PEF \$2 million in the final installment of a \$6 million commitment.

Cooperation between schools and communities is also the basis of a new initiative to prevent dropouts, a problem that is particularly severe in inner-city schools. Funds have been earmarked for school districts in twenty-one selected cities, which will join with community organizations, businesses, and local government in a yearlong planning effort to pinpoint specific causes of dropping out and to develop programs that will respond to these causes. This year the Foundation granted a total of \$500,000 to four organizations that will help the city-school planning groups organize their ef-

forts: the Southern Regional Council, the Intercultural Development Research Association, the Academy for Educational Development, and the City University of New York (Hunter College). The Foundation also granted \$84,000 to the Graduate School of Public Administration at New York University to monitor the school-community programs.

Other grants addressing the problem of students leaving school prematurely went to the Education Law Center for research on the causes and rates of school dropout in selected New Jersey urban schools, and to New York Cities in Schools to develop a management information system for a citywide dropout-prevention program in middle schools.

Continued support went to improve educational opportunities for blacks in South Africa. SACHED (South African Committee for Higher Education) Trust received supplements totaling \$457,500 for a major expansion of Turret College, a correspondence education program that helps out-of-school South African blacks complete their secondary schooling and prepare for university qualifying examinations. Recently SACHED has begun to incorporate church and community educational programs into the venture by helping them to establish "distance learning centers" that use Turret course materials and tutorial assistance. One such center has been established in Windhoek, Namibia, by the Khomasdal Civic Association, which received continued Foundation support this year. The Foundation also granted funds to the Programme for Technological and Engineering Careers for staff training and strengthening of a science and mathematics training program for black South African secondary school students.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Despite substantial improvement in much of the U.S. economy, the nation seems caught in a paradox of rising hardship amid widespread prosperity. A continuing sign of this discrepancy is the persistence of teenage unemployment, which remains twice that of adults, with the rate for minority teenagers double that for young whites. The Foundation supports experimental projects to alleviate this problem and also funds research on the changing social and economic conditions contributing to chronic joblessness.

Like school dropout and teenage pregnancy, persistent youth unemployment can be traced to poor performance in school and an inadequate grasp of basic skills. Many young people are so deficient in reading, writing, and mathematics that



In Fresno, Calif., a recreation aide plays with her young charges. She is a participant in the Summer Training and Education Project, a work-study program to prevent school dropout.

they cannot qualify for programs run by public and private agencies to prepare the jobless for work. Among the programs that offer remedial education along with job training are several that received continued Foundation support this year:

—Public/Private Ventures, \$1 million supplement, for the second year of the Summer Training and Education Project, a comprehensive work-study program for fourteen- and fifteen-year-olds in danger of dropping out of school.

—Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC), \$675,000 supplement, for JOBSTART, a one-year program for dropouts aged seventeen to twenty-one. It offers individualized instruction in basic academic skills, occupational training, job-placement assistance, and such services as counseling and child care. The program, being tested in thirteen sites across the country, is operated by trained personnel from a range of community institutions, with technical assistance and monitoring from MDRC.

—To establish “multiple learning centers” in the affiliates of five non-profit job-training organizations that primarily serve blacks and Hispanics, grants totaling some \$1 million went to 70001, Ltd., SER/Jobs for Progress, National Urban League, National Puerto Rican Forum, and Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America. The learning centers will incorporate the curriculum and teaching methods used in the Comprehensive Competencies Program (CCP), which was developed by the Remediation and Training Institute to help the disadvantaged prepare for the job market.

—The Remediation and Training Institute received \$1 million to continue refining CCP and assisting community groups wishing to integrate it into their job training.

Jobs for America’s Graduates (JAG), a network of school-to-work transition programs annually serving some 8,000 high school seniors in eight states, received \$209,000 to introduce the program in six more states and to promote its incorporation into the school systems on a statewide basis. Currently JAG sends job specialists into the schools to offer career counseling, an after-school curriculum of academic and social skills required for the world of work, and help in finding a job.

Recognizing the limited job opportunities facing disadvantaged youth, but also the energy, persistence, and creativity of many of them, Jobs for Youth-Boston (JFY) has begun seeking ways to help young people become self-employed. With funding from several foundations and using a successful British program as a model, JFY is recruiting youths eighteen to twenty-five years old who have ideas for business but neither the know-how nor the capital to test them. The JFY experiment consists of classroom training in business planning and management, assignment of an experienced business mentor, and loans of up to \$2,500 to get a business started. A Foundation grant of \$99,000 is helping to underwrite the costs of capitalizing the loans, training the staff, and assessing the results of the project.

In support of another test of entrepreneurship, the Foundation granted the Women’s Economic Development Corporation (WEDCO) \$125,000 to develop a small-business program for women receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children. The aim is to create a model that can help the women generate enough income to get off welfare. The grant will partially support a loan fund for the prospective new businesses, WEDCO’s technical assist-

ance to the projects, and an evaluation of the model.

To assist comprehensive analyses of the changing U.S. economy and its effects on opportunities for the poor and middle class, the Foundation made the following grants:

—Columbia University, \$329,000, for the Conservation of Human Resources project, which will analyze the effects of technological change, international trade, immigration, and government policies on four major U.S. cities: New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Houston.

—The Urban Institute, \$176,500, for a study of population shifts, economic growth, employment patterns, and changing family structure as a basis for examining the future prospects of middle-class and poor families, including single-parent families and their children.

—George Washington University, \$285,000, and the National Council on Employment Policy, \$151,000, for work by the Center for Social Policy Studies. The grants will enable the center, under the direction of the noted social analyst Sar Levitan, to complete studies of the working poor and an assessment of the U.S. employment and job-training system, and to initiate shorter studies on such “new ideas” as the use of unemployment insurance to help the unemployed become entrepreneurs.

The Foundation also granted \$300,000 to Clark College for the Southern Center for Studies in Public Policy, a black economic research and public policy institute. The grant will enable the center to develop a major research project on black males’ participation in the labor market and to prepare two policy papers on blacks’ economic progress and the effects of the changing American economy on the occupational status of blacks.

Urban Poverty

GRANTS AND PROJECTS

FISCAL YEAR 1986

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-administered projects* approved in fiscal 1986. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1986 and prior years. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects.</p>			<p>Citizens Forum on Self-Government/National Municipal League (New York) [\$125,000—1985] 62,500</p>		
<h3>United States</h3> <h4>PHYSICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL REVITALIZATION</h4> <h5>Mature community development corporations</h5>			<p>City Limits Community Information Service (New York) 5,100</p>		
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	Council of New York Law Associates	220,000	220,000
Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio)	402,000	402,000	Development Training Institute (Baltimore)	349,533	349,533
Southeast Development (Baltimore)	250,000	250,000	Hudson River Film Company (New York)	15,000	15,000
Spanish-Speaking Unity Council of Alameda County (Oakland, Calif.)	550,000	450,000	Industrial Cooperative Association (Somerville, Mass.) [\$75,000—1985]		75,000
Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles) [\$450,000—1985]		225,000	Institute for Community Economics (Greenfield, Mass.) [\$35,000—1985]		25,000
<h5>Emerging community development corporations</h5>			<p>Interfaith Revolving Loan Fund (Philadelphia) [\$100,000—1985] 50,000</p>		
Central Germantown Council (Philadelphia) [\$270,000—1985]		270,000	Low Income Housing Information Service (Washington, D.C.)	250,000	
Communities Organized to Improve Life (Baltimore)	125,000		National Congress for Community Economic Development (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Community Development Corporation (Boston)	100,000		National Economic Development and Law Center (Berkeley, Calif.)	575,000	575,000
Denver Indian Center Development Corporation	75,000	75,000	National Executive Service Corps (New York) [\$300,000—1982]		45,000
Drew Economic Development Corporation (Los Angeles)	360,000	60,000	National Neighborhood Coalition (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1985]	50,000	100,000
East Little Havana Community Development Corporation (Miami)	50,000		National Urban Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	355,000	355,000
East St. Louis Community Foundation	100,000	100,000	PACE of Philadelphia	200,000	100,000
GLIE Community Youth Program (New York) [\$171,500—1985]		171,500	Partnerships Data Net (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
H Street Community Development Corporation (Washington, D.C.)	49,540	49,540	Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia) [\$160,000—1984]	(49,533)	25,467
Kenilworth Courts/Parkside Addition Resident Management Company (Washington, D.C.)	33,028	33,028	Task Force for Historic Preservation and the Minority Community (Richmond, Va.)	180,000	180,000
Marshall Heights Community Development Organization (Washington, D.C.)	45,872	45,872	Trust for Public Land (New York) [\$50,000—1984]		12,500
NEWSED Community Development Corporation (Denver)	100,000	100,000	Urban Affairs Partnership (Philadelphia) [\$50,000—1984]	100,000	125,000
Northeast Community Development Corporation (Washington, D.C.)	27,524	27,524	<h4>Financial intermediaries</h4>		
Northeast Denver Housing Center	175,000	100,000	Cleveland Foundation	350,000	350,000
Northside Preservation Commission (St. Louis)	150,000	50,000	Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York)	5,500,000	
Operation Life (Las Vegas)	150,000		Local Initiatives Managed Assets Corporation (New York)	150,000	
Opportunities Industrialization Center of Rhode Island (Providence)	100,000	50,000	Piton Foundation (Denver)	1,600,000	1,200,000
Park Heights Development Corporation (Baltimore)	75,000		Structured Employment and Economic Development Corporation (New York)	2,256,000	955,600
People's Involvement Corporation (Washington, D.C.)	44,036	44,036	<h4>CRIME PREVENTION AND NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY</h4>		
Progress of Peoples Development Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	40,000		<h5>Crime prevention</h5>		
San Jose Development Corporation [\$100,000—1985]		100,000	ACLU Foundation of Georgia (Atlanta)	22,000	22,000
Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project	250,000	250,000	Boston-Fenway Program [\$33,400—1985]	60,000	93,400
Tacoloy Economic Development Corporation (Miami)	200,000	200,000	Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety [\$100,000—1985]		100,000
West Oak Lane Community Development Corporation (Philadelphia)	100,000	100,000	Citizens Committee for New York City	48,950	43,521
<h5>Technical assistance</h5>			<p>Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence (Washington, D.C.) [\$460,000—1985] 460,000</p>		
Academy for State and Local Government (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1985]		50,000	National Association of Town Watch (Havertown, Pa.) [\$38,000—1985]		38,000
Association for Community Based Education (Washington, D.C.)	300,000	300,000	National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (Landover, Md.) [\$145,500—1984]		37,769
Association for Neighborhood and Housing Developers (New York)	7,000		Philadelphia Miniversity [\$95,000—1984]		40,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	3,000,000		Police Executive Research Forum (Washington, D.C.) [\$675,000—1984, 1985]		404,000
			<p>Police Foundation (Washington, D.C.) [\$1,775,000—1984] 2,275,000 2,278,125</p>		
			<p>Project Green Hope: Services for Women (New York) 50,000 33,563</p>		
			<p>United States Conference of Mayors (Washington, D.C.) 65,000 65,000</p>		
			<p>Vera Institute of Justice (New York) 6,200,000 6,200,000</p>		
			<p>Vocational Foundation (New York) [\$50,000—1985] 50,000</p>		
			<h5>Arson prevention</h5>		
			<p>American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$155,000—1985] 45,100</p>		

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

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
COSMOS Corporation (Washington, D.C.) [\$99,800—1983]		52,800	Teenage pregnancy		
Flatbush Development Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.) [\$75,000—1985]		40,000	Academy for Educational Development (New York) [\$600,000—1985]		600,000
National Fire Protection Association (Quincy, Mass.) [\$144,300—1985]		22,772	Center for Population Options (Washington, D.C.)	150,000	84,108
National Firehawk Foundation (San Francisco)	45,000	23,500	Center for Public Advocacy Research (New York) [\$100,000—1985]		33,333
People's Firehouse (Brooklyn, N.Y.) [\$75,000— 1985]		75,000	Children's Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1984]		71,429
Urban Educational Systems (Boston) [\$75,000- 1985]		30,000	Family Center (West Somerville, Mass.)	49,100	
			Family Planning Council of Central Pennsylvania (Camp Hill)	135,800	
REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESETTLEMENT			Family Resource Coalition (Chicago)	15,700	15,700
American Council for Nationalities Service (New York)	550,000	550,000	Fulton DeKalb Hospital Authority (Atlanta) [\$228,000—1983, 1985]		109,306
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	200,000	100,000	Johns Hopkins University [\$180,000—1983]		30,000
California State University (Long Beach)	50,000	50,000	New York State Council on Children and Families (Albany) [\$260,000—1985]		30,000
Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Settlement (San Francisco) [\$150,000—1985]		81,000	New York Urban League	49,500	49,500
Centro Del Obrero Fronterizo (El Paso, Texas)	50,000	50,000	Pennsylvania, University of [\$25,000—1985]		25,000
Centro Presente (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$45,500—1985]		45,500	Vera Institute of Justice (New York) [\$120,000—1985]		120,000
Clinica Msgr. Oscar A. Romero (Los Angeles) [\$46,000—1985]		46,000	Child care and family services		
Columbia University [\$20,000—1984]		20,000	Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families (Little Rock)	40,000	
Haitian Centers Council (New York) [\$300,000—1984]		121,000	Bank Street College of Education (New York)	299,000	106,190
Haitian Task Force [\$22,500—1984]		22,500	Center for the Support of Children (Seattle) [\$100,400—1985]		20,400
Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii (Honolulu)	25,000	25,000	Child Care, Inc. (New York)	267,100	
Indochina Resource Action Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1985]		114,700	Cornell University	48,100	
International Refugee Center of Oregon (Portland) [\$216,000—1984, 1985]		103,900	High Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.)	18,000	
Latin Center/Centro Latino (Chicago)	169,000	72,000	National Council on Alcoholism (New York)	49,800	49,800
Lutheran Council in the United States of America (New York)	400,000	150,000	New York Urban Coalition	22,800	
New Hampshire College [\$95,000—1985]	2,500	34,003	Urban Affairs Corporation (Houston) [\$237,000—1985]		118,646
New York Association for New Americans	100,000	65,000	Wisconsin, University of (Madison) [\$150,000—1985]		50,000
New York Circus	49,000	49,000	CHILD SURVIVAL/FAIR START		
Orange County Refugee Community Resources Opportunity Project (Garden Grove, Calif.) [\$100,000—1985]		29,367	Projects and demonstrations		
Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1984]		114,000	Alabama, University of	498,500	
Radio Bilingue (Fresno, Calif.)	100,000	100,000	Center for the Development of Non-Formal Education (Austin, Texas) [\$400,000—1984]		85,000
St. John's Presbyterian Church (Berkeley, Calif.) [\$46,000—1985]		46,000	Child Welfare League of America (New York) [\$75,000—1984]		10,515
Salvadoran Humanitarian Aid, Research, and Education Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000	Columbia University	915,800	113,500
Southern California Ecumenical Council (Los Angeles)	156,000	79,000	Community Health of South Dade (Homestead, Fla.) [\$310,475—1985]		42,000
Travelers Aid Society of Metropolitan Chicago	45,000	45,000	Council of State Governments (Lexington, Ill.)	20,000	20,000
			Greater Washington Research Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1985]		25,000
WELFARE AND TEEN PREGNANCY			Harvard University [\$150,000—1985]		45,000
Income-assistance and employment programs and studies			High Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.) [\$396,000—1985]	172,500	396,000
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1985]		25,000	Maternal and Family Activities (Philadelphia)	100,000	100,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	55,000		National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	75,000	75,000
Columbia University [\$79,000—1984]		54,000	National Opinion Research Center (Chicago)	25,000	25,000
Education, Training and Research Associates (Santa Cruz, Calif.)	100,000	100,000	North Broward Hospital District (Fort Lauderdale, Fla.) [\$492,050—1984]		328,033
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	345,000	175,000	Northwestern University	102,500	25,000
National Council of Jewish Women (New York)	50,000		Rochester, University of [\$201,500—1984]		66,997
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	250,000		Vanderbilt University [\$516,100—1985]		516,100
West Virginia, State of (Department of Human Services) [\$170,000—1984]		25,000	Wayne State University	508,500	
Wider Opportunities for Women (Washington, D.C.)	125,000		Nutrition and health studies and programs		
			Emma Pendleton Bradley Hospital (East Providence, R.I.)	8,435	8,435
			Cambridge Haitian American Association	9,775	9,775
			Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	
			Family and Children's Services of Oakland (Pontiac, Mich.)	10,680	10,680
			Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1984]	257,000	289,150

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Population Council (New York) [\$153,542—1984]	39,870	62,425	University Council for Educational Administration (Tempe, Ohio)	15,000	15,000
Redlands Christian Migrant Association (Immokalee, Fla.) [\$420,000—1982]	(172,133)	15,286	Wisconsin, University of (Milwaukee) [\$39,100—1985]		39,100
SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT			Research and dissemination		
Teacher development			Committee for Economic Development (New York) [\$20,000—1985]		
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (Washington, D.C.)	75,000		Education Law Center (Newark, N.J.)	130,000	130,000
Buffalo, Board of Education of the City of	248,000	73,300	Educational Products Information Exchange Institute (Water Hill, N.Y.)	49,900	49,900
Education Commission of the States (Denver)	27,500		Educational Testing Service (Princeton) [\$79,600—1985]		41,961
Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.)	500,000	48,500	Facing History and Ourselves National Foundation (Brookline, Mass.)	100,000	
Jefferson County Board of Education (Ky.)	50,000	20,000	Hispanic Policy Development Project (New York) [\$125,700—1985]		125,700
Michigan State University	300,000		Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$75,000—1985]		37,500
Pittsburgh Public Schools	96,000	96,000	National Academy of Education (Cambridge, Mass.)	25,000	25,000
Improving mathematics learning			National Association of State Boards of Education (Alexandria, Va.)		
Allegheny Conference on Community Development (Pittsburgh)	138,500	96,950	North Carolina, University of (Chapel Hill) [\$14,850—1985]		14,850
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	478,600		Youth employment: research and training		
Arizona, University of	126,700		Applied Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences (San Diego)		
Cleveland Education Fund	152,791	119,791	Capital Children's Museum (Washington, D.C.) [\$390,000—1984]	42,300	42,300
Cooperating School Districts of the St. Louis Suburban Area	75,000	37,500	Clark College	300,000	
Education Development Center (Newton, Mass.) [\$202,700—1985]	247,200	449,900	Columbia University [\$38,900—1985]	329,000	333,980
Educational Testing Service (Princeton)	208,740	32,800	East Harlem Block Nursery (New York)	50,000	50,000
Franklin Institute (Philadelphia)	138,500	109,250	George Washington University [\$227,200—1984]	285,000	426,934
Fund for the Advancement of Science and Mathematics Education in North Carolina	120,000	80,000	High Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.)	50,000	
Girls Clubs of America (New York) [\$98,000—1985]		98,500	Human Environment Center (Washington, D.C.)	35,000	35,000
Los Angeles Educational Partnership	141,100	107,700	Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.)	35,000	
MAC Foundation (New Orleans)	49,750	2,500	Jobs for America's Graduates (Washington, D.C.)	209,000	209,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	86,900	25,400	Jobs for Youth (New York) [\$50,000—1985]		50,000
Memphis Urban League	2,500		Jobs for Youth-Boston	99,000	99,000
Minnesota, University of	112,700	37,600	Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	1,875,000	1,950,000
Missouri, University of	2,500	2,500	Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor) [\$50,000—1985]		50,000
New York, City University of	40,555	40,555	National Child Labor Committee (New York)	50,000	50,000
North Carolina, University of (Chapel Hill) [\$258,000—1985]		258,000	National Committee for Full Employment (Washington, D.C.) [\$130,000—1984]		32,500
Rand Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	197,650		National Council on Employment Policy (Washington, D.C.) [\$118,000—1984, 1985]	151,000	222,500
San Diego State University Foundation	80,850	54,500	National Puerto Rican Forum (New York)	95,000	95,000
San Francisco Education Fund	145,400	72,700	National Urban League (New York)	280,000	25,000
Southern Coalition for Educational Equity (Jackson, Miss.)	194,800	194,800	NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	150,000	150,000
Wisconsin, University of (Madison)	158,000	158,000	Opportunities Industrialization Center of America (Philadelphia)	110,000	55,000
Xavier University (New Orleans) [\$138,000—1983]	(11,480)	31,449	Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia)	1,190,000	1,190,000
School improvement for the disadvantaged			Remediation and Training Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$450,000—1985]		
Academy for Educational Development (New York) [\$252,100—1985]	125,000	185,000	Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (New York)	230,000	230,000
Bank Street College of Education (New York) [\$4,000—1985]		4,000	SER/Jobs for Progress (Dallas)	275,000	275,000
Brown University [\$22,000—1985]		22,000	70001, Ltd. (Washington, D.C.) [\$273,400—1985]	275,000	300,000
College Entrance Examination Board (New York) [\$125,000—1985]	150,000	245,000	Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	176,500	
Constitutional Rights Foundation (Los Angeles)	50,000		Women's Economic Development Corporation (Saint Paul, Minn.)	125,000	
DePaul University [\$250,000—1984]		62,500	POLICY RESEARCH AND PROGRAM EVALUATION		
District of Columbia Public Schools [\$231,200—1985]		80,111	Arabella Martinez Institute (Berkeley, Calif.) [\$75,800—1985]		
Harvard University [\$29,400—1984]		7,100	Arkansas Institute for Social Justice (New Orleans)	200,000	200,000
Intercultural Development Research Association (San Antonio)	125,000	125,000	Brandeis University [\$75,000—1985]		75,000
National Coalition of Advocates for Students (Boston)	165,000	165,000		47,189	56,263
New York Cities in Schools	49,800	49,800			
New York University	132,500	84,400			
New York, City University of	125,000	125,000			
Public Education Information Network (St. Louis)	15,000				
Public Education Fund (Pittsburgh)	2,000,000	2,000,000			
Rhode Island, University of [\$25,000—1985]		25,000			
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	175,000	175,000			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore (India) [\$280,000—1984]		55,076	Udayana University (Indonesia) [\$49,967—1985]		24,822
Foundation-administered project: research on nongovernmental health programs in India	95,000	6,805	Western Australia, University of	66,505	66,505
Foundation for Research in Community Health (India) [\$127,000—1985]		55,000	Yayasan Kusuma Buana (Indonesia)	12,977	12,977
Home Economics Education Society (India) [\$19,000—1984]		3,800	OTHER ASIA		
Indian Association of Preventive and Social Medicine	40,000		Child survival/Fair start		
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	234,000		Australian National University [\$340,000—1984]		261,837
Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children (India)	40,000	17,700	International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research (Bangladesh) [\$12,000—1985]	4,256	12,000
Johns Hopkins University [\$300,000—1985]		300,000	Population Council (New York)	190,000	
Mahila Sewa Trust (India) [\$108,800—1985]		18,000			
Naujhil Integrated Rural Project for Health and Development (India) [\$125,000—1982]		43,000	Latin America and Caribbean		
Nehru Foundation for Development (India) [\$110,800—1984]		50,927	ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Nutrition Foundation of India [\$200,000—1982]		25,000	Refugee and migrant resettlement		
Parivar Seva Sanstha (India)	185,000		Center for Educational Research and Development (Chile)	7,500	7,500
Population Council (New York) [\$50,000—1985]		33,328	Policy research and program evaluation		
Society for Education, Action and Research in Community Health (India)	130,000		Pontifical Catholic University of Peru [\$200,000—1985]		50,000
Society for Service to Voluntary Agencies (India) [\$116,000—1985]		50,000			
Streehitakarini (India) [\$50,000—1984]		25,000	BRAZIL		
United Nations University (Japan)	200,000	200,000	Welfare and teen pregnancy		
Voluntary Health Association of India	156,000		SOS-CORPO-Women's Health Group	8,400	8,400
Youth employment and secondary schools			Child survival/Fair start		
Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay (India) [\$150,000—1983]		3,000	Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning [\$101,000—1984]	10,000	35,707
Policy research and program evaluation			Carlos Chagas Foundation [\$16,000—1985]		16,000
National Institute of Urban Affairs (India)	20,000	10,000	Residents' Association of Plataforma [\$18,000—1985]		8,660
University College, London (England)	35,000	35,000	Other		
Other			Brazilian Association for Video in Popular Movements	70,000	
National Institute of Urban Affairs (India)	152,000		Independent Cinema Distribution	100,000	
			Study Group in Education-Methodology, Research and Action [\$55,000—1985]		55,000
SOUTHEAST ASIA					
Physical, economic, and social revitalization			MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand) [\$40,000—1984]		11,950	Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
Foundation for Management Education and Development (Indonesia) [\$200,000—1984]		23,000	Casa y Ciudad (Mexico)	36,800	
Foundation for Vocational Education of Indonesian Labor [\$56,500—1984]		19,560	Fomento Cultural y Educativo (Mexico)	95,000	95,000
Child survival/Fair start			Operational Center for Housing and Settlement (Mexico)	48,000	48,000
Atma Jaya Foundation (Indonesia) [\$25,487—1984]	(1,238)	3,250	Refugee and migrant resettlement		
Diponegoro University (Indonesia)	48,468	39,414	Development and Peace Service (Mexico)	80,000	40,000
Indonesia, Government of [\$73,800—1985]		15,615	Child survival/Fair start		
Indonesia, University of [\$250,000—1984]		58,080	Center for Public Health Research (Mexico) [\$14,000—1985]		14,000
Indonesian Society for Perinatology	174,655	20,109	Central American Institute of Public Administration (Costa Rica)	157,850	
Institut Agama Islam Nigeri Jami'ah Ar-Raniry (Indonesia) [\$18,130—1985]	3,700	10,422	Community and Training (Mexico)	90,000	
International Organization of Consumers Unions (Netherlands)	44,800	44,800	Population Council (New York)	205,000	
Kabalikat Ng Pamilyang Pilipino Foundation (Philippines)[\$25,700—1983]	(12,161)	(12,161)	Other		
Heleen Keller International (New York) [\$50,000—1984]		4,275	OPCION, S.C. (Mexico)	49,000	49,000
Population and Community Development Association (Thailand) [\$24,390—1984]		10,131			
Population Council (New York)	350,000	91,673	OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Seattle)	203,000	203,000	Welfare and teen pregnancy		
Provincial Board for Coordination of Social Development Activity (Indonesia) [\$49,967—1985]	20,910	20,910	Grace Kennedy Foundation (Jamaica)	35,000	
			Child survival/Fair start		
			Columbia University	322,000	31,200
			West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	200,000	200,000
			TOTAL, URBAN POVERTY	\$57,638,049	\$44,034,294

Since the 1950s the Foundation has given priority in its overseas funding to agricultural and rural development. In recent years it has focused on activities to enhance the welfare and incomes of the most impoverished, principally landless agricultural workers and resource-poor farmers.

To achieve maximum effect, the Foundation concentrates on a few high-priority fields. Funds are given to improve the management of land and water, to strengthen policy making for the rural sector, and to generate off-farm employment and income, especially for women. In addition, the Foundation supports efforts to increase the productivity of agriculture and to strengthen rural development organizations.

The Foundation engages in complementary work in the United States, focusing its assistance on the nearly 40 percent of the nation's poor who live in rural areas. The aim is to develop more coherent rural policies, to improve natural resource management, and to generate income-producing opportunities for the rural poor.

LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Although new agricultural technologies have substantially increased food supplies in many developing countries, large numbers of people have not shared in the new wealth. Increases in the productivity of fertile and irrigated areas have not been matched on poor, marginal lands inhabited by millions of farmers. Further gains in production to feed growing populations and to raise the living standards of the rural poor will depend on better use of less fertile lands and limited water supplies. The Foundation supported a range of activities this year

to improve land and water management in these less favored regions, in countries ranging across the tropical and semi-tropical world.

In Indonesia, the Ministry of Forestry has primary jurisdiction over 143 million hectares of land, 74 percent of the nation's total land area. Tens of millions of people depend upon these lands for survival. To promote better understanding of human/forestry dependency patterns and improved forest management policies, the ministry received grants totaling \$515,000. The funds will support pilot projects on four Indonesian islands aimed at developing ecologically sound management practices for forest lands.

Approximately 25 million hectares of currently uncultivated land in Indonesia could be developed for agriculture if various environmental and technical problems could be solved. Over the past three years the Foundation has been assisting research and training in agro-ecosystems analysis in which locally based research groups diagnose farmers' problems and devise strategies for cultivation of these semi-arid and marginal lands. Two additional grants this year, to Nusa Cendana University and the Ministry of Agriculture, will fund case studies of farming practices and agroforestry trials in the eastern islands. In addition, the Indonesian government's Agency for Agricultural Research and Development received a grant to engage a specialist to work on soil conservation.

The Philippine uplands are home to more than forty tribal groups, each with a distinct language and culture. Hydroelectric projects, commercial overcutting of upland forests and subsequent settlement by lowland migrants, and inconsistent government administration of land rights have disrupted both the lives

of these people and the fragile ecosystem of their environment. Among Filipino organizations receiving support this year for work with hill dwellers were the Philippine Association for Intercultural Development, which has been helping tribal and Muslim groups secure tenure to their lands, and De La Salle University, which runs a tribal school and gathers and disseminates information on uplands management. In addition, the Philippine Government's Bureau of Forest Development received funds for support of a multidisciplinary group of specialists who are advising upland groups on improved farming and forestry practices.

Elsewhere in Asia, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, a research and training agency in Nepal, received funds for fellowships for senior scientists who are investigating the complex social and economic forces contributing to the erosion of the Himalayan hills and the impoverishment of hill dwellers. Two grants in India, to the Kerala Forest Research Institute and the Indian Institute of Management at Ahmedabad, will help strengthen research and training in forest management by funding fellowships for specialists and case studies and textbooks.

In the Sudan, the Foundation granted \$320,000 to the National Council for Research for studies on the western provinces of Darfur and Kordofan, areas of extreme drought in recent years. Although tens of millions of dollars from foreign donors are being made available for the rehabilitation of these provinces, there is little information to guide the preparation of sound projects. Sudanese scholars will investigate such topics as sources of traditional credit in the region, family survival strategies during droughts, wom-

en's management of kitchen gardens, and the control of agricultural pests.

A promising means of rehabilitating marginal and degraded lands is agroforestry, a system in which farmers grow trees, shrubs, and bushes on land that is also used to grow crops and raise livestock. With a grant of \$300,000, the Foundation continued its support of the International Council for Research in Agroforestry in Kenya, a key institution fostering research and training in the field. Also receiving funds was the Kenya Energy Non-Governmental Organizations Association, which has been surveying the country's tree species and working with local groups on tree-planting programs.

Because of the critical importance of water control to food production, the Foundation assists efforts to improve and make more equitable the operation of irrigation systems throughout the less-developed world. Better irrigation not only increases overall production but reduces fluctuations in crop yields, lowers dependency on food imports, and helps stem the seasonal migration of rural dwellers to urban centers.

Many countries have made massive investments in irrigation in recent years but the new schemes often do not achieve their targets or reach the neediest farmers. The International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI), with headquarters in Sri Lanka, was founded in 1982 with Foundation support to make studies and advise irrigation bureaucracies on improving the performance of government- and farmer-managed systems. IIMI received renewed funding totaling \$1.5 million for its operations this year. It will give major emphasis to research, training, and information exchange

in Africa, a region that has not invested substantially in irrigation. A separate action will enable IIMI and the International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington, D.C., to appoint a senior specialist who will investigate irrigation investment opportunities in Africa, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Several other grants also aimed to strengthen research and training in irrigation management. They went to:

—the University of Ife in Nigeria, for research on large- and small-scale irrigation schemes and training of irrigation managers. After investing heavily in the 1970s in major river development systems, the Nigerian government has recently given greater attention to smaller irrigation projects that use hand-operated or motor-driven pumps. University researchers will investigate the effects of both large- and small-scale irrigation in raising crop yields and farmers' income and will also design a course for managers of irrigation projects.

—the Agricultural University of Wageningen, in the Netherlands, to train Mexican specialists in irrigation management and to conduct a comparative study of government- and farmer-operated irrigation systems in the state of Jalisco. The researchers will investigate ways to improve irrigation efficiency by engaging farmers in the design, management, and maintenance of systems.

—Indonesia's Ministry of Home Affairs for a study by the Institute for Socio-Economic Research, Training, and Information, a nongovernmental organization, of the impact of government regulations on water-user associations in four provinces. An assessment will be made of the efficiency of rules that give the government responsibility for

main-system management and farmers responsibility for canals at the far reaches of large systems.

A potential source of income for small-scale farmers and the landless poor in Bangladesh are rural fisheries. During the summer monsoon, flood waters bring fish to almost two-thirds of the country. With the aid of a \$259,270 grant, the Bangladesh Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will test approaches to giving the poor greater access to waters where the major benefits from fishing now accrue to well-to-do businessmen and middlemen. The ministry will also provide loans to fishermen for boats and equipment.

Resource Management in the United States. The Foundation's work on resource issues in this country focuses on efforts to protect the water interests of poor communities, primarily in the West; to resolve conflicts over water scarcities; to reduce contamination of ground water; and to improve the capacity of Native American and other disadvantaged groups to monitor and manage their natural resources.

The Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) received \$325,000 for research on three water policy issues: the economic value of Indian water rights, the private and social costs of water contamination in rural communities, and the control of toxic pollution of rural ground water. Indian tribes have made claims to a substantial part of the flow of many western rivers, and part of EDF's work is aimed at helping tribes arrive at a more precise valuation of these rights, whether the water is to be used on the reservation for agriculture or other purposes or sold to others. EDF's analysis is expected to help form a basis for the equitable resolution of Indian water claims. The other stud-

ies will help develop a framework for assessing the social costs of water pollution and for creating incentives for private cleanup efforts.

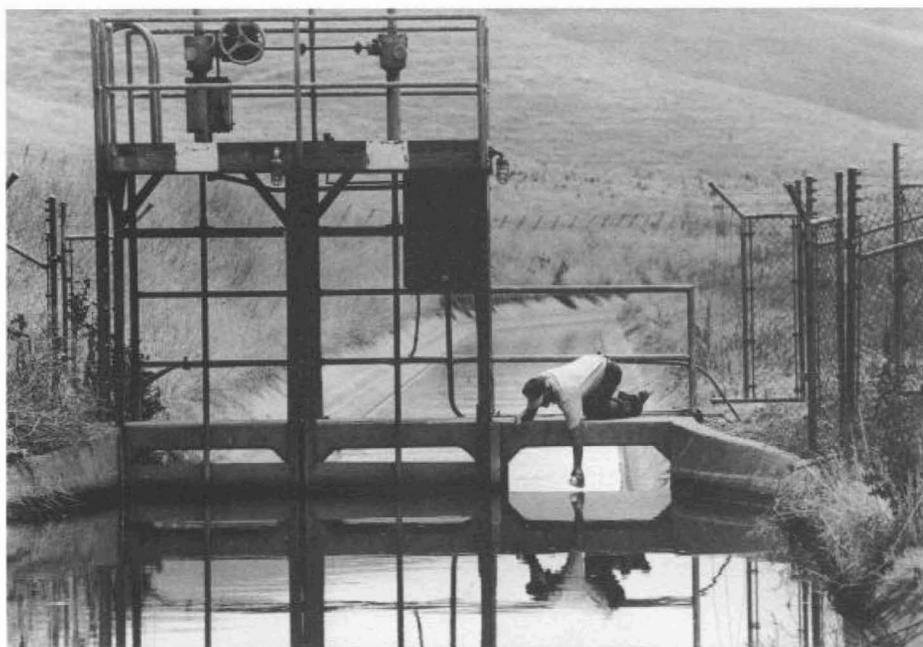
Among other organizations receiving grants relating to western water issues were:

—Designwrights Collaborative, a group that provides information and counsel on water and natural resource issues to Hispanic, Indian, and other low-income rural communities in northern New Mexico, southern Colorado, and western Texas. The region includes some of the country's poorest people, whose rights to water are increasingly threatened by urban and industrial consumption.

—Western Network, which acts as an intermediary to resolve conflicts over water among Native Americans, Hispanics, and urban, mining, and industrial interests in the Southwest. The network publishes research reports, provides training in negotiating skills, and convenes forums to help resolve water conflicts.

—the University of New Mexico, for continued support of the Upper Rio Grande Working Group, which helps Indian and Hispanic communities make better use of their resources and serves as a forum to resolve disputes over water. Another major aim of the group is to help Indian and Hispanic communities understand technical issues concerning alternative uses for water in northern New Mexico.

The Foundation also provided additional support to the American Indian Lawyer Training Program for training of Indian leaders in natural resource planning, development, and management. The organization holds workshops on tribal water issues and also conducts research on such topics as methods of evaluating Indian water claims and im-



Water is a vital resource in the arid western states. The Foundation is supporting efforts to inform decision making on the allocation, use, and protection of western water and to help Indian communities improve management of their resources.

proved use of water on Indian reservations.

Since the turn of the century, the Federal Bureau of Reclamation has built massive dams and irrigation projects to provide water at subsidized rates to arid regions of the West. The allocation of this water has resulted in inequitable distribution among users. Water has also become seriously contaminated by fertilizers, pesticides, and other agricultural chemicals. For an analysis of the bureau's water pricing policies and of the links between irrigation and rural water contamination, the Natural Resources Defense Council received \$300,000. NRDC will analyze the impact on the western rural economy of reducing water subsidies and will evaluate agricultural management techniques for encouraging more efficient water use and lowering pollution levels.

Three other projects assisted this

year seek to improve water supplies in rural areas of the Northeast, the Midwest, and the South.

In upstate New York, the Rensselaerville Institute received \$679,000 in loan and grant funds to work with agencies of state government in helping rural communities rebuild their water systems. Many small towns have aging facilities that have deteriorated over the years, and are now forced to renovate them by the federal Clean Water Act. The Foundation's loan will help capitalize a fund from which communities may borrow from \$10,000 to \$100,000 for water and waste-water projects.

Renewed support went to the Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (MACED) in Kentucky for a program of research, public education, and dialogue with public officials on rural water quality and on the impact

of the coal industry on regional economic development. MACED has documented extensive contamination in rural private and public water systems, caused by frequently improper mining practices, and it is working with state officials to develop solutions for affected communities. It is also analyzing the economic survival strategies of Appalachia's working poor.

Also receiving renewed support were the Northeast-Midwest Institute for a study of ground-water contamination deriving primarily from the excessive use of agricultural chemicals in an eighteen-state region of the Midwest and Northeast; and the Virginia Water Project, which is working with private funders in upgrading drinking- and waste-water facilities in poor southern communities.

RURAL POLICY

Strengthening research and training in the rural social sciences is a primary goal of the Foundation's work in rural policy. In many developing countries, rural social scientists are urgently needed to advise governments and private institutions on policies that will stimulate rural development on behalf of the poor.

In Africa, the shortage of agricultural economists, sociologists, and other rural social scientists is particularly acute. A lack of such personnel, along with prolonged drought, inadequate pricing policies, and low levels of investment in new agricultural technologies, has contributed to the decline in Africa's per capita food production.

As in past years, the Foundation continued to fund programs to strengthen teaching and research in Africa on agricultural policy issues. The Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development re-



Farmers prepare nets to catch fish in an irrigation canal in Northeast Thailand. The Faculty of Engineering at Khon Kaen University, with Foundation support, is working with the Royal Irrigation Department and the region's farmers to develop small-scale irrigation projects and to improve water delivery through the large-scale systems serving the dry Northeast.

ceived \$500,000 for the initial stages of an Africa-wide network of social scientists, who will study such topics as agricultural production and farm management, rural employment and mechanization, and agricultural pricing policies and international trade. In a companion effort, the Social Science Research Council will establish a collaborative group of African and American rural social scientists concerned with African food production. And the Center for Social and Economic Research at the University of Abidjan, the Ivory Coast's principal training and research center in the rural social sciences, received continued support for a research associate, Ph.D. fellowships for women graduate students, and a specialized chair in agricultural economics.

Winrock is also playing a role in an ongoing Foundation initiative to strengthen research and training in

agricultural economics in China. Grants totaling \$489,260 will support a visiting professor of economics at the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, study by Chinese graduate students at U.S. universities, and workshops to strengthen Chinese capabilities in policy analysis.

In the Philippines, the new government faces two imperatives. It must improve the conditions of the 70 percent of Filipinos, many of them landless workers and small-scale farmers, with incomes below the poverty line, and it must reverse the sharp economic decline that began at the end of the Marcos period. As part of an expanded effort to assist the country's recovery, the Foundation provided \$299,000 to Philippine Business for Social Progress, a group representing most of the country's leading corporations, and to the Asian Institute of



Many farmers in developing countries continue to use traditional systems of irrigation to water their fields. Because of the critical importance of water control to food production, the Foundation assists efforts to improve and make more equitable the operation of irrigation systems throughout the less-developed world.

Management, a leading management training institution serving Southeast Asia. The funds will support the training of leaders of non-governmental rural organizations, as well as advisory services on forest management and governmental reorganization. Ateneo de Manila University received funds for a master's-degree program in applied social sciences for students from throughout Southeast Asia. The program emphasizes methods of field research that enable social scientists to understand the conditions under which rural people live and devise programs responsive to their needs.

Peru's new government has given high priority to increasing food production and to developing the impoverished Andean highlands, where agricultural productivity is only about one-fourth of the national average. Among the Peruvian institutions receiving grants this year for rural policy activities were the Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences, which is developing a network of researchers concerned with rural development, and the Center for the Study and Promotion of Development, which is evaluating the breakup into independent family farms of agricultural cooperatives that had been created during Peru's 1969 agrarian reform. To launch a postgraduate training program in rural development for public employees and other professionals, the Center of Andean Rural Studies in the southern Peruvian city of Cuzco was granted \$80,000. The funds will also support research on the on- and off-farm economic activities of peasant families in four highland villages.

In Nicaragua, the Foundation continued to assist research and training on rural policy issues



Peru is attempting to increase food production in the impoverished Andean highlands. A grant to the Center of Andean Rural Studies in the southern Peruvian city of Cuzco is supporting the training of rural development workers and research on peasant economic activities in four highland villages.

through grants to the Central American Institute of Business Administration and to the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua. Activities to be supported include research on the management of state-run agricultural enterprises, an agribusiness training program for senior government managers, and research on rural employment in the coffee-growing regions of the country.

During the United Nations Decade for Women (1975–85), researchers in many parts of the world added significantly to knowledge about the roles and status of women in developing countries. Data were gathered on the extent of women's work, their increasing marginalization in economies undergoing transition from subsistence to commercial agriculture, their limited access to resources and services, and barriers to their full participa-

tion in education, politics, and the labor market.

The Foundation made several grants this year for the further synthesis of this research, particularly as it relates to development strategies that will improve women's status. Rio de Janeiro University's Institute of Research received funds for continued support of DAWN (Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era), a worldwide network of feminist researchers and activists who are analyzing the impact of global recession and food and energy shortages on women. DAWN flows from a project initiated by the Institute of Social Studies Trust in India to synthesize knowledge about women in preparation for the end-of-decade women's conference in Nairobi in 1985.

Also receiving support were the International Center for Research on Women, which conducts a world-

wide program of studies, technical assistance, and publishing on the relations between women's productive and reproductive roles, the effect of economic factors on women and their families, and women's access to credit and agricultural extension services; and the Population Council, for the preparation of case studies on the effects on women of large-scale development projects in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

Rural Policy in the United States. Although rural areas account for only 28 percent of the U.S. population, they include some 40 percent of the nation's poor. Yet the problems of the rural poor, and the rural economy generally, do not occupy a prominent place on the nation's political agenda. An important objective of the Foundation's rural work in the United States is to aid the search for policies that will improve the livelihoods of the rural poor.

In a new initiative, the Foundation this year collaborated with the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in sponsoring a research competition aimed at illuminating the effects of a changing domestic and international economy on rural communities, workers, and the poor. Most experts believe that the U.S. rural economy is undergoing a structural contraction in both resource-based industries (agriculture, mining, and forestry) and manufacturing that will permanently reduce employment and business opportunities for rural workers. Fifteen grants totaling some \$800,000 were awarded in the competition's first year for studies on such topics as the effect of interest and exchange rate movements on rural employment and economic activity, survival strategies of financially

distressed farm families, tourism and high-technology industries as strategies for rural development, and migration patterns of the rural poor. A major aim of the competition is to expand the network of researchers concerned with rural issues.

The Foundation continued to support the research and policy development activities of organizations that serve the rural poor. One such group is the Rural Coalition, which serves a nationwide constituency of rural development organizations. The coalition formulates policy statements and action plans on rural issues through task forces in agriculture, community development, natural resources, and employment.

Also receiving renewed support was the Highlander Research and Education Center in Tennessee. The center supports research by community groups in Appalachia and the South on the effects of the South's changing economy on women, minorities, and the poor. It also conducts training workshops for rural leaders.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

The Foundation continued to support research aimed at improving crop production in the developing world. A substantial part of the Foundation's assistance in this area goes to six international agricultural research centers* that are part of a thirteen-center system supported by donor members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The centers' sci-

*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 Washington, D.C.

entists work to increase the yields of crops that provide three-quarters of the food needs of developing countries. They also study the factors that limit the productivity of agriculture in various climatic regions. Currently the CGIAR network receives some \$185 million in public and private funding. This year the Foundation provided \$1.5 million to the six centers.

Grants are also given to strengthen national agricultural research institutions in various countries and to link their work with that of the international centers. This year, for example, the Foundation provided \$145,200 to the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria for a collaborative program with Nigerian agricultural scientists to develop farming systems research, a methodology that draws attention to the technological and other factors that limit the productivity of small, resource-poor farms. The funds will be used in part to establish a research site in a Nigerian forest zone where new agricultural technologies will be tested under conditions that farmers actually experience. Nigerian students will also study the social and economic factors that must be taken into account in the design of new technologies.

Funding is also provided to enable scientists and students to study and do field research at the international centers. Three centers received grants this year for that purpose—the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, for fellowships for students from national research agencies and universities in the Middle East and North Africa; IITA, to enable women agriculturalists from eastern and southern Africa to engage in short-term training or to complete thesis research at the institute; and the In-

ternational Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology in Kenya, for a regional training program in pest management.

The Foundation continued to assist the introduction of farming systems research (FSR) in India through a grant to the Ramakrishna Mission, a private organization that works among the poor in eastern India. Modern rice-growing technologies, which have transformed much of Indian agriculture, have largely bypassed the region, and the mission has been helping resource-poor farmers introduce improved cropping methods. The group also serves as the center of a Foundation-assisted research network of five universities carrying out FSR in eastern India.

Other grants this year funded initiatives to increase food production in drought-afflicted regions of Af-



To increase the income of the poor, the Foundation assists programs that provide loans and technical assistance to small-scale entrepreneurs, such as this woman tea seller in Port Sudan.



Improved strains of rice developed by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines have transformed rice culture and vastly increased yields throughout the less-developed world. Above, terraced rice fields in the Philippines. The Foundation made its first grant to IRRI in 1960.

rica. The Food and Agriculture Organization received \$176,000 for a project in which Ethiopian women will receive loans for the purchase of hand tools, seeds, and small animals. Women play a central role in food production in Ethiopia by cultivating small gardens, raising animals, and storing, processing, and marketing crops. In Zimbabwe, a seed multiplication project, to replace seeds consumed during the recent drought, was funded through a grant to Environmental and Development Activities, a rural assistance organization.

One of the unforeseen consequences of the construction of the Aswan High Dam in Egypt has been the encroachment of desert sand onto the banks of the Nile, which for centuries had been renewed by the rich deposits of silt brought by the river. The sand has reduced crop yields by as much as

one-quarter in some areas. In their search for answers to this problem, scientists have determined that rows of trees, planted as windbreaks, not only will reduce the amount of sand deposited but will also provide fodder for animals. The Foundation granted Alexandria University \$120,000 for a study to determine the most suitable tree species for this purpose.

The American University in Cairo received renewed funding for its Desert Development Center, which has been investigating improved farming systems for Egypt's New Lands—areas reclaimed from the desert through irrigation. The center's socioeconomic research unit will study the agricultural marketing and labor supply problems confronting the region's farmers.

Plan Sierra in the Dominican Republic is an integrated rural development program that is attempting

to improve the livelihoods of some 100,000 hill dwellers and halt the environmental degradation caused by overcutting of forests and erosion. The Foundation provided funds for consultants who will advise the plan's directors on promising soil conservation and water control techniques, on programs that will benefit women, and on alternative production systems.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In many developing countries, community-based nongovernmental organizations are often the most effective agents for change, harnessing local skills and testing innovative approaches to the problems of poverty. The Foundation helps the organizations provide training, technical assistance, credit, and other services to improve the income and well-being of the poor.

In India, assistance this year went to four such groups:

—Professional Assistance for Development Action, which recruits university students, as well as specialists in agriculture, irrigation, forestry, and animal husbandry, to work with peasant associations on development projects.

—Seva Mandir Sansthan, which began as a rural education program in South Rajasthan and is now mobilizing villagers in self-help ventures that will give them what its organizers call "economic staying power."

—Centre for Science and Environment, a public interest research and educational organization that works with grass-roots groups on environmental and natural resource issues.

—Social Work and Research Centre, which began by organizing village health-care programs and now plans to launch an experimental dairying venture in which

women will set up cooperatives for collecting and marketing milk.

In West Africa, many of the parastatal organizations responsible for rural development are being phased out because of scarce government resources. As a result, local organizations are being called upon to take a more active role in the planning, design, and implementation of rural programs. To help strengthen the financing and management of these organizations, the Foundation granted funds to the Six S Association, a group that aids peasant associations in Burkina Faso and Mali, and to the Geneva-based Development Innovations and Networks, which has provided technical assistance for many years to peasant federations and nongovernmental organization in West Africa. Both organizations will offer various services to peasant groups, including training in accounting, finance, and management and assistance in initiating village woodlots and windbreaks, vegetable gardens, and animal-fattening schemes.

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

One effective approach to the problems of rural poverty is to provide credit and services that enable the poor to earn income from farm-related or off-farm enterprises. The strategy is particularly relevant to countries where the modern industrial sector of the economy has limited potential for absorbing labor. In Africa especially, governments are giving increased emphasis to programs that create employment in the informal sectors of the economy and in small-scale agro-industries.

Several nongovernmental organizations in Kenya received support this year for programs of this nature. The Partnership for Productivity Service Foundation, which for

fifteen years has been promoting small-business development in rural areas, received funds to expand its activities to three Kenyan cities that have large numbers of unemployed workers. It will help artisans improve and diversify their products and train graduates of technical institutes in business skills. It will also establish a business-development loan fund in which borrowers assume collective responsibility for the repayment of loans.

Also receiving grants were the Kenya Women Finance Trust, which provides credit and other services to women entrepreneurs; and Jisaidie Cottage Industries, an affiliate of the Kenya National Council of Churches, which has been helping women in a coastal province organize and expand ventures in maize grinding, tailoring, bakery, and animal husbandry.

For research aimed at identifying practical means of increasing African women's employment and income, the Foundation granted \$210,000 to the African Training and Research Center for Women, which is affiliated with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. The center analyzes the effect of government development plans on women's employment and assesses initiatives that promote work in the informal sector and in agro-industry.

In India, rural women often perform the bulk of the work in agriculture, dairying, food processing, and small-scale industry. Employment in these activities is expected to grow in the future. Yet the large Indian parastatal organizations, government departments, and agricultural industries hire few women to staff extension services and cooperative organizations and generally fail to heed their role in the development process. To integrate women

into organizations serving the rural sector, the Foundation granted a total of \$753,000 to the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation, to the government of Tamil Nadu, to the Technical Consultancy Services Organization of Karnataka, and to Birsa Agricultural University. The funds will assist such activities as training female dairy extension workers, organizing women's silk-worm cooperatives, and promoting small-scale industries that employ women.

In Bangladesh, the Micro Industries Development Assistance Society received support for the financing of ten small-scale textile projects that will create some 400 jobs, most of them for women.

The Foundation also assists organizations in the United States that work to provide jobs and business opportunities for the rural poor.

In North Carolina, the Center for Community Self-Help for the past six years has been helping low-income workers in depressed rural communities form worker cooperatives or buy businesses that can be profitably operated as worker-owned enterprises. It has financed the conversion to worker ownership of a heating and air-conditioning firm, a family-owned casket factory, and two textile companies. To help the center expand these activities, the Foundation provided it with \$1.9 million in loan and grant funds, part of which will be used to invest in one or two larger firms whose workers wish to buy out the company.

Rural workers and farmers in the border regions of the Southwest have been hurt in recent years by mine closings, falling agricultural prices, and declining farm employment. Portable Practical Educational Preparation, an Arizona-based rural



Women tend a stove that they have made and are marketing in a rural province of Kenya. Their group received a loan from the Partnership for Productivity Service Foundation, which has been promoting small-business development in Kenya for fifteen years. It received funds to expand its activities to three Kenyan cities where there are many unemployed workers.

development organization, and Acción Internacional of Cambridge, Mass., which has had experience in promoting small businesses in the Third World, received funds for a program that will provide loans, business training, and marketing services to displaced workers who have started their own businesses. The project will operate in three border counties in Arizona and California that have substantial numbers of unemployed Hispanic farm workers.

MDC, Inc., a North Carolina research and training organization, was granted \$350,000 for a project aimed at strengthening employment and training services for disadvantaged women and youth in the South. MDC will work in six regions receiving federal job-training funds to develop improved models of basic skills education, job readiness, and other programs that prepare the hard-to-employ for work.

Renewed support went to two organizations concerned with rural women's employment issues in the South. Operating in eight southern and Appalachian states, the Southeast Women's Employment Coalition conducts research and runs educational programs on the effects of economic trends on low-income women and supports efforts to employ women in higher-paying occupations. Women and Employment, Inc., pursues similar activities in West Virginia, promoting female ownership of businesses and the employment of women in nontraditional jobs.

Rural Poverty and Resources

GRANTS AND PROJECTS

FISCAL YEAR 1986

29

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-administered projects* approved in fiscal 1986. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1986 and prior years. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects.</p>					
United States					
Land and water management					
American Indian Lawyer Training Program (Oakland, Calif.)	\$ 500,000	\$ 280,000	Institute for Southern Studies (Durham, N.C.)	47,200	47,200
American Land Resource Association (Bethesda, Md.)	49,400	49,400	Iowa State University	59,400	
Center for the Great Lakes (Chicago) [\$150,000—1985]		50,000	Kansas State University	53,176	46,676
Center for Holistic Resource Management (Albuquerque, N.M.)	49,900	49,900	Maryland, University of	70,793	
Center for Resource Economics (Covelo, Calif.) [\$150,000—1985]		100,000	MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.) [\$175,000—1985]		72,950
Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.) [\$500,000—1984, 1985]		195,000	Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (Berea, Ky.)	75,000	75,000
Cornell University [\$112,228—1985]		112,228	Overseas Development Network (Cambridge, Mass.)	50,000	50,000
Council of State Governments (San Francisco)	49,800		Pennsylvania State University	48,166	
Designwrights Collaborative (Santa Fe, N.M.) [\$253,000—1984]	300,000	322,733	Princeton University	52,732	
Environmental Defense Fund (New York)	325,000	325,000	Public Voice for Food and Health Policy (Washington, D.C.) [\$12,000—1985]	118,500	130,500
Highlander Research and Education Center (New Market, Tenn.) [\$190,000—1984]	230,000	245,000	Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	24,850	24,850
Illinois South Project (Herrin) [\$100,000—1985]		75,000	Rural Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	300,000	300,000
Minnesota Project (Minneapolis)	38,000	38,000	South Dakota State University	49,700	49,700
Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (Berea, Ky.) [\$110,000—1985]	300,000	415,000	Southeast Women's Employment Coalition (Lexington, Ky.)	55,000	
John Muir Institute (Napa, Calif.) [\$470,000—1984]		150,000	Southern Growth Policies Board (Research Triangle Park, N.C.)	85,383	43,500
National Demonstration Water Project (Washington, D.C.) [\$148,000—1985]		20,000	Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	125,670	24,455
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (Washington, D.C.) [\$180,000—1984]		30,000	Utah State University	42,792	
Natural Resources Defense Council (New York)	300,000	300,000	Wisconsin, University of (Madison)	161,195	
Nature Conservancy (Arlington, Va.) [\$110,000—1984]		40,000	Rural community development		
New Mexico, University of	200,000	200,000	Neighborhood Institute (Chicago)	9,773	9,773
Northeast-Midwest Institute (Washington, D.C.)	131,000	23,000	Employment generation		
Northwest Renewable Resources Center (Seattle)	48,858	48,858	Acción International (Cambridge, Mass.)	45,000	45,000
Powder River Education Project (Sheridan, Wyo.)	33,250	33,250	American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia) [\$150,000—1984]		50,000
Rensselaerville Institute (Rensselaerville, N.Y.)	179,000	57,000	Artisans Cooperative (Chadds Ford, Pa.) [\$35,000—1985]	200,000	210,000
Rural New England (Brookline, Mass.)	45,258	45,258	Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.) [\$230,000—1985]		100,000
Southwest Research and Information Center (Albuquerque, N.M.) [\$174,500—1985]		174,500	Center for Community Self-Help (Durham, N.C.)	400,000	350,000
Texas Center for Rural Studies (Austin)	50,000	50,000	First Nations Financial Project (Falmouth, Va.)	50,000	50,000
Tides Foundation (San Francisco)	100,000	50,000	Institute for Community Education and Training (Hilton Head Island, S.C.) [\$175,000—1985]		65,625
Virginia Water Project (Roanoke) [\$337,228—1985]	148,640	423,640	MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	400,000	270,000
Western Governors' Association (Denver) [\$150,000—1985]		75,000	Portable Practical Educational Preparation (Tucson, Ariz.)	200,000	200,000
Western Network (Santa Fe, N.M.) [\$222,000—1984]	270,000	343,500	Seventh Generation Fund for Indian Development (Reno, Nev.) [\$150,000—1985]	10,000	85,000
Youth Project (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1985]		75,000	Southeast Women's Employment Coalition (Versailles, Ky.)	250,000	150,000
Policy development			United Woodcutters Services (Louisville, Miss.)	8,485	8,485
Arizona, University of	34,986		Women and Employment (Charleston, W.V.)	200,000	100,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York)	165,000	165,000	Developing Countries		
California, University of (Davis)	30,000		GENERAL		
Educational TV and Film Center (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	20,000	Agricultural productivity		
Environmental Council on Funding (New York)	45,000	45,000	Florida, University of (Gainesville) [\$20,000—1985]	2,825	22,825
First Nations Financial Project (Falmouth, Va.) [\$200,000—1985]		200,000	International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	200,000	200,000
Ganados Del Valle (Los Ojos, N.M.)	55,000		International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)	335,000	335,000
Housing Assistance Council (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	200,000	200,000
			International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	200,000	200,000
			International Rice Research Institute (Philippines) [\$150,000—1985]	380,000	406,943
			Kansas State University	10,000	
			Netherlands, Government of (Ministry of Agriculture/Fisheries)	39,015	39,015
			New York University [\$20,000—1985]	10,000	30,000
			Population Council (New York) [\$90,000—1985]	35,000	104,228
			Land and water management		
			Colorado State University	25,000	25,000
			Environment Liaison Centre (Kenya) [\$39,000—1985]		39,000
			George Washington University [\$101,300—1985]		36,000

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

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (Philippines) [\$175,000—1985]		18,500			
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya) [\$125,000—1985]	300,000	425,000	Rural community development		
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	129,125	129,125	Experiment in International Living (Brattleboro, Vt.) [\$100,000—1984]		33,650
International Irrigation Information Center (Israel) [\$128,000—1985]		74,000	International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Geneva)	30,000	30,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$1,500,000—1983]	1,064,563	1,425,686	Kenya National Council of Social Service [\$97,000—1985]		46,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	15,000	15,000	Mazingira Institute (Kenya) [\$100,000—1983]		50,000
New Mexico, University of	44,750	44,750	New Internationalist Publications Limited (England)	21,500	21,500
Minnesota, University of	49,500	49,500	Voluntary Organizations in Community Enterprise (Zimbabwe) [\$48,500—1985]		24,250
Texas, University of (Austin)	25,622	25,622	Employment generation		
World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$175,000—1983]		21,875	Adult Literacy Organization of Zimbabwe [\$26,035—1984]		10,000
Policy development			Christian Industrial Training Centres (Kenya) Eastern and Southern African Universities Research Programme (Tanzania)	91,000	27,500
Christian Michelsen Institute of Science and Intellectual Freedom (Norway) [\$49,498—1985]		9,498	Jisaidie Cottage Industries (Kenya)	198,000	16,000
Harvard University	61,200	31,200	Kenya Women Finance Trust	150,000	21,000
Institute of Development Studies (England)	35,800	35,800	Partnership for Productivity Service Foundation (Kenya)	200,000	23,630
International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.)	300,000	200,000	Technoserve (Norwalk, Conn.)	114,000	57,000
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	300,000	300,000	Undugu Society of Kenya	7,200	7,200
London, University of (England)	50,000	50,000	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Ethiopia)	201,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	20,000		Young Women's Christian Association (Kenya) [\$65,000—1984]		17,623
Population Council (New York)	94,000	29,009	Zimbabwe, University of	48,500	
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research (Brazil)	90,000				
University College, London (England) [\$38,200—1985]		38,200	WEST AFRICA		
Rural community development			Agricultural productivity		
World University Service (New York)	48,000	48,000	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	145,200	
Employment generation			International Livestock Centre for Africa (Ethiopia) [\$134,100—1984]		35,100
Colombian Association for the Study of Population	10,891	9,891	West African Farming Systems Research Network (Nigeria)	15,000	15,000
Population Council (New York)	90,000				
			Land and water management		
Africa and Middle East			African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (Senegal) [\$30,600—1985]		30,600
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA			Ahmadu Bello University (Nigeria) [\$150,000—1985]		37,500
Agricultural productivity			Amicale Economique, Culturelle Sportive des Jeunes Agriculteurs du Waalo (Senegal)	50,000	50,000
Catholic Relief Services (New York) [\$100,000—1984]		50,000	Bayero University (Nigeria) [\$173,000—1984]		115,000
Church of the Province of Kenya	8,000		Chemin-Pays (Belgium) [\$59,660—1985]		59,660
Environment and Development Activities (Zimbabwe)	153,000	34,000	Council of Nongovernmental Development Organizations (Senegal)	35,000	35,000
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome)	176,000	88,000	Dakar, University of (Senegal) [\$91,400—1985]		30,000
International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (Kenya)	315,000	77,714	Ife, University of (Nigeria)	175,000	
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	282,400	50,000	International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$25,000—1985]		25,000
Mozambique, Government of (National Institute of Agricultural Research)	11,500	11,200	Policy development		
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$35,000—1985]		18,000	Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast)	350,300	143,000
Land and water management			Dakar, University of (Institute of Applied Economic Research) (Senegal)	22,200	11,100
Center for Holistic Resource Management (Albuquerque, N.M.)	30,000	30,000	Ibadan, University of (Nigeria) [\$150,000—1985]		75,000
Kenya Energy Non-Governmental Organizations Association	205,000	60,500	Ife, University of (Nigeria)	20,000	
Mananga Agricultural Management Centre (Swaziland)	50,000	50,000	International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	23,100	23,100
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$141,030—1985]		59,448	Mali, Government of [\$138,700—1981]		77,012
United Nations Institute for Namibia [\$82,000—1984]		41,000	Rural community development		
Policy development			American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia) [\$65,300—1984]		17,000
International Council of Adult Education (Canada) [\$100,000—1983]	(31,000)	7,268	Council of Nongovernmental Development Organizations (Senegal)	140,000	
International Livestock Centre for Africa (Kenya) [\$50,000—1983]	(39,644)	(11,570)	Development Innovations and Networks (Geneva)	50,000	25,000
Kenya, Government of [\$75,750—1985]	21,500	57,250	International Support Service for Training Programs and Technologies in Western Africa and the Sahel (Senegal) [\$33,500—1985]		16,539
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$250,000—1985]		140,000	L'Association Six S (Burkina Faso)	80,000	

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Pan African Institute for Development (Geneva) [\$154,000—1985]		77,000	Institute of International Education (New York) Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra [\$94,000—1983]	12,055	21,850
Union Nationale Des Maisons Familiales Rurales (Senegal)	24,736	21,312	Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	50,000	
Other			Policy development		
Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (Senegal)	25,000	25,000	Bangladesh, Government of [\$140,000—1983]		61,045
			Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development	139,050	18,600
			Bangladesh Agricultural University		60,000
			Chittagong, University of	83,330	5,525
			Institute of Development Studies (England)	24,250	24,250
			International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1985]		25,000
			Population Council (New York)	19,300	
			Rajshahi University	10,500	9,300
			United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (Geneva) [\$33,900—1985]		16,819
			Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.) [\$430,200—1984]		143,400
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA			Rural community development		
Agricultural productivity			Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh [\$125,550—1983]		40,000
American University in Cairo	161,250	100,000	Birsa Agricultural University [\$25,000—1981]		5,017
Egypt, Government of (Alexandria University)	120,000		Employment generation		
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)	209,000		Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee [\$211,390—1985]		145,000
National Council for Research (Sudan)	320,000		Center for Mass Education in Science [\$134,350—1983]		55,000
Land and water management			Grameen Bank [\$563,000—1985]		275,000
Egypt, Government of [\$190,000—1985]	12,500	137,500	Integrated Rural Development Programme [\$25,670—1982]		15,170
Gezira, University of (Sudan)	2,350	2,350	Intermediate Technology Development Group (England)	104,280	35,500
Jebel Marra Rural Development Project (Sudan) [\$170,000—1985]		109,000	Manabik Shahajya Sangstha	3,600	3,600
Juba, University of (Sudan) [\$208,000—1984]		66,361	Micro Industries Development Assistance Society	163,545	1,215
Policy development			Mirpur Agricultural Workshop and Training School [\$167,200—1984]		17,000
American University of Beirut (Lebanon) [\$101,125—1983]	(99,625)	(99,625)	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra	617,275	
Gezira, University of (Sudan)	5,550	5,550	Rajshahi University	6,971	6,928
Rural community development					
Egypt, Government of (Integrated Social Services Center) [\$130,000—1984]		33,059			
Episcopal Church of the Sudan	15,000				
Near East Foundation (New York)	26,000	26,000			
Employment generation					
Mennonite Central Committee (Akron, Pa.) [\$20,000—1985]		20,000			
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST			INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Land and water management			Agricultural productivity		
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	500,000	250,000	Agricultural Finance Corporation (India) [\$177,000—1980]		43,200
Policy development			Indian Council of Agricultural Research [\$230,000—1980]		19,000
Aga Khan Foundation, U.S.A. (Washington, D.C.) Foundation-administered project: consulting services to agencies engaged in African development	20,000	20,000	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	125,000	
Social Science Research Council (New York)	105,000	90,382	Institute of International Education (New York)	200,000	
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	200,000	35,000	International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	150,000	70,000
Rural community development			Kalyani, University of (India) [\$97,000—1984]		30,000
CAPFARM Trust (South Africa)	46,150	23,075	Kerala Forest Research Institute (India)	152,500	
Montagu and Ashton Community Service (South Africa) [\$100,000—1985]		68,000	Ramakrishna Mission (India)	265,000	
Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre (South Africa) [\$200,000—1984]		100,000	Land and water management		
			Administrative Staff College of India	70,000	6,750
			Banaras Hindu University (India) [\$8,000—1985]		4,000
			Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation (India) [\$150,000—1984]		35,000
			Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya (India) [\$138,000—1983]		68,000
			California, University of (Berkeley) [\$253,000—1985]	23,250	169,000
			Central Himalayan Environment Association (India) [\$90,000—1984]		24,292
			Centre for Applied Systems Analysis in Development (India) [\$15,500—1984]		4,000
			Development Group (India) [\$20,000—1985]		10,000
			Giri Institute of Development Studies (India)	9,750	
			Goarakhpur, University of (India) [\$12,000—1985]		6,000
			Indian Institute of Science [\$25,000—1981]		10,960
			Indian Water Resources Society [\$18,000—1985]		9,000
			Institute of Development Studies (India) [\$22,250—1985]		11,125
			Institute of Rural Management, Anand (India)	90,000	31,000
Asia					
BANGLADESH					
Agricultural productivity					
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council [\$119,300—1985]		90,000			
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute [\$153,600—1982]		30,000			
Bangladesh Agricultural University	135,400				
East Anglia, University of (England) [\$49,778—1985]		20,000			
Gono Unnayan Prochesta Institute	10,340	6,600			
Institute of International Education (New York)	170,970				
Land and water management					
Bangladesh, Government of	259,270				
Bangladesh Agricultural University [\$75,000—1983]		34,000			
Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies	50,000	18,370			
Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific	50,000	50,000			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (Nepal)	220,000	220,000	Yayasan Tanaman Berguna Indonesia	11,700	11,700
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (India) [\$36,500—1984]		18,250	Land and water management		
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$90,000—1985]		90,000	Andalas University (Indonesia)	15,360	13,050
Irrigation Research Academy (India)	4,000		Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	53,421	36,758
Nepal, Government of (Water and Energy Secretariat) [\$200,000—1985]		28,000	Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia) [\$233,800—1982]		69,200
G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology (India) [\$224,000—1977]	(10,927)	(7,814)	Brawijaya University (Indonesia) [\$300,000—1983]		39,202
Patna University (India) [\$129,000—1981, 1985]		30,500	Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)	100,100	92,700
Ramakrishna Mission (India) [\$45,000—1985]		9,089	Central Luzon State University (Philippines) [\$130,000—1985]		58,394
Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development (India) [\$330,000—1983]		100,000	Central Mindanao University (Philippines)	50,000	15,139
Tata Steel Rural Development Society (India) [\$200,000—1985]		45,000	Chiang Mai University (Thailand) [\$185,000—1985]	44,500	127,890
Policy development			Cornell University [\$26,406—1985]		8,936
Institute of International Education (New York) [\$39,000—1985]		5,284	Foundation-administered project: assistance to communal irrigation systems in the Philippines	38,600	3,881
Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$10,000—1985]		10,000	Foundation-administered project: preparation of case studies on social forestry in Thailand	18,875	16,524
Rural community development			Forest Research Institute (Philippines)	29,400	7,275
Anand Niketan Ashram Trust (India) [\$110,000—1984]		8,750	Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia) [\$175,000—1984]		7,820
Centre for Science and Environment (India)	260,000		Igorot Community Assistance Program (Philippines) [\$49,000—1984]		12,414
Gram Gourav Pratisthan (India) [\$145,000—1982]	(145,000)		Indonesia, Government of	826,200	787,587
Lanka Jatika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya (Sri Lanka) [\$152,000—1985]		152,000	Indonesia, University of [\$35,935—1985]		12,115
MYRADA (India) [\$128,000—1985]		41,000	Indonesia Environmental Forum	8,505	8,505
National Dairy Development Board (India) [\$250,000—1979]		51,750	Institute of International Education (New York)	8,864	
Professional Assistance for Development Action (India)	250,000	68,000	International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (Philippines)	15,867	13,440
Seva Mandir Sansthan (India)	210,000		International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	16,600	16,600
Social Work and Research Centre (India)	98,000		Kasetsart University (Thailand) [\$112,000—1985]		53,804
Society for Rural, Urban and Tribal Initiatives (India)	38,500	20,000	Khon Kaen University (Thailand) [\$655,500—1985]		620,500
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (India) [\$220,000—1981]		10,000	Mountain State Agricultural College (Philippines) [\$100,000—1984]		26,213
Employment generation			Nusa Cendana University (Indonesia)	139,800	37,017
All India Women's Conference	8,000	8,000	Padjadjaran University (Indonesia) [\$175,000—1984]		75,895
Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation (India)	140,000		Philippine Association for Inter-Cultural Development	55,000	9,722
Annapurna Mahila Mandal (India) [\$140,000—1985]		110,000	Philippines, Government of the	267,500	191,696
Birsa Agricultural University (India)	68,000		Philippines, University of the [\$187,800—1984, 1985]	3,330	145,726
Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India [\$100,000—1985]		25,000	Silliman University (Philippines) [\$45,000—1985]		12,918
Lanka Jatika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya (Sri Lanka)	49,700	15,000	Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	8,550	8,550
Mahila Sewa Trust (India) [\$31,400—1983]		7,000	World Neighbors (Oklahoma City)	7,286	7,286
Mahila Vikas Sangh (Women's Development Organization) (India) [\$230,000—1984]		50,000	Yayasan Bina Swadaya (Indonesia)	3,210	3,210
National Institute of Bank Management (India)	38,000		Yayasan Sosial Tani Membangun (Indonesia)	22,976	14,972
Professional Assistance for Development Action (India)	12,000		Yayasan Tengko Situru (Indonesia) [\$55,000—1984]		27,697
Raghvendra Rural Development and Research Organization (India) [\$50,000—1984]		15,000	Policy development		
Tamil Nadu, Government of (India)	305,000	131,500	Asian Institute of Management (Philippines)	74,000	
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (India) [\$39,500—1982]		23,330	Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	376,000	73,400
Technical Consultancy Services Organization of Karnataka (India)	240,000		De La Salle University (Philippines)	6,600	6,513
Vanvasi Seva Kendra (India) [\$95,000—1984]		55,000	Flinders University of South Australia	4,405	4,405
Other			Khon Kaen University (Thailand) [\$64,000—1985]		27,956
Indian Institute of Education [\$110,000—1984]		35,000	La Salle College (Philippines)	42,000	19,317
Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust (India) [\$200,000—1981]		56,000	Philippines, Government of (Ministry of Agrarian Reform)	13,500	
			Philippines, University of	50,000	37,877
			Population Council (New York)	2,700	1,350
			Satya Wacana Christian University (Indonesia) [\$22,863—1984]		
			Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.) [\$18,910—1985]		4,000
			Rural community development		
			Yayasan Dialog Desa (Indonesia)	7,300	5,159
			Yayasan Mandiri (Indonesia)	19,250	10,223
			Yayasan Bina Swadaya (Indonesia)	42,250	11,484
			Employment generation		
			Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia) [\$53,000—1983]		13,338
			Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia) [\$175,000—1985]		70,300
SOUTHEAST ASIA					
Agricultural productivity					
Indonesian Environmental Forum	14,993	10,652			
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	18,500	18,500			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	50,000	25,000	Paulista State University	27,535	27,535
East Javanese Women's Central Cooperative (Indonesia)	11,830	8,867	Rural community development		
Indonesia, Government of	11,798	11,798	Papuaia Project Health Research Center	22,500	22,500
Institute of Development Studies (Indonesia)	26,850	17,953	Employment generation		
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (Philippines)	1,270	1,270	Araca Handicrafts Association	9,500	9,500
Philippine Business for Social Progress	10,000	9,741	Women's House of the Northeast	3,600	3,600
University of Sciences (Malaysia) [\$10,000—1985]		3,700			
Volunteers in Asia (Stanford, Calif.)	14,250	10,800	MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Yayasan Dialog Desa (Indonesia)	3,565	3,289	Agricultural productivity		
Yayasan Pekerti (Indonesia)	79,000	23,741	Development and Peace Service (Mexico)	46,600	46,600
Yayasan Sosial Tani Membangun (Indonesia) [\$208,000—1984, 1985]		50,486	Land and water management		
OTHER ASIA			Agricultural University of Wageningen (Netherlands)	170,000	50,000
Policy development			Anthropological Center for Documentation of Latin America (Mexico)	46,900	19,100
China Perspective (New York)	10,000	10,000	Association of Indigenous Communities of the Isthmus' Northern Zone (Mexico)	60,000	18,000
Chinese Young Economists (Princeton, N.J.)	12,500	5,000	Ejido and Community Forest Resources (Mexico) [\$130,000—1985]		81,200
Foundation-administered project: economics education and research in China [\$80,000—1985]		61,338	Evangelical Committee for Aid to Development (Nicaragua) [\$8,500—1985]		8,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Washington, D.C.)	50,000		Higher Technological Studies Institute (Mexico)	22,500	22,500
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$600,000—1985]		600,000	Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Cooperation Rural Research and Consultancy (Mexico) [\$66,000—1984]	92,000	16,500
National Committee on United States—China Relations (New York)	75,000		Service Center for the Development of Tehuacan (Mexico)	36,600	36,600
Union College	11,000	11,000	Policy development		
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	489,260	200,000	Central American Institute of Business Administration (Nicaragua)	290,000	222,500
Latin America and Caribbean			College of Postgraduates (Mexico)	19,000	
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE			Committee for the Promotion of Rural Development Research (Mexico)	1,500	1,500
Agricultural productivity			Metropolitan Autonomous University (Mexico)	48,000	27,700
Huayuna Institute for Promotion and Development (Peru) [\$100,000—1985]		50,000	Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Cooperation Stanford University [\$87,000—1985]	87,000	50,000
National Technical University of the Altiplano (Peru) [\$117,000—1985]		18,000	Rural community development		
Land and water management			Center for Educational Studies (Mexico) [\$41,000—1985]		18,000
Technoserve (Norwalk, Conn.) [\$61,000—1985]		61,000	Committee for the Promotion of Rural Development Research (Mexico) [\$110,000—1984]		28,000
Policy development			Development and Peace Service (Mexico)	19,500	1,500
Andes, University of the (Colombia)	20,000		Service Center for the Development of Tehuacan (Mexico)	68,000	44,000
Center for the Study and Promotion of Development (Peru)	57,550		Western Educational and Development Foundation (Mexico)	22,400	22,400
Center of Andean Rural Studies—Bartolome de las Casas (Peru)	80,000	25,500	Employment generation		
Peasant Development (Chile) [\$91,000—1984]		35,000	Jalisco, College of (Mexico)	27,000	9,000
Peruvian Association for the Development of Social Sciences	71,000	7,453	Union for Rural Efforts (Mexico)	78,000	
Rural community development			Other		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	150,000		Center for Agrarian Studies (Mexico) [\$83,000—1984]		20,000
Center for Peasant Research and Advancement (Peru) [\$107,000—1985]		24,000			
Center of Educational Research and Development (Chile) [\$58,000—1985]		29,000	OTHER LATIN AMERICA		
Enterprise for Cooperation Toward Development (Colombia) [\$108,000—1985]		48,000	Agricultural Productivity		
National University of San Cristobal de Huamanga (Peru) [\$115,000—1982]		15,000	International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [\$5,000—1985]		5,000
BRAZIL			Plan Sierra (Dominican Republic)	136,550	
Policy development			Policy development		
Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform	44,100	8,000	International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [\$204,000—1984]		84,500
Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture	38,269	38,269	TOTAL, RURAL POVERTY	\$26,541,602	\$23,829,763

Human Rights and Governance

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In the United States and abroad, the Foundation seeks to assure equal protection of the law, to remove barriers to economic and social advancement, and to increase the exercise of basic rights and entitlements. The Foundation's Human Rights and Social Justice program focuses on securing fundamental civil and political liberties and on increasing the access of disadvantaged groups to justice and opportunity. The Governance and Public Policy program concentrates on strengthening democratic institutions, increasing political participation, developing effective fiscal and economic policies, and enhancing state and local governmental services.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Civil and Political Liberties. Many people around the world suffer violations of such basic human rights as the right to life, liberty, and security of person, to a fair trial, and to the free exercise of speech and religion. To help protect these rights, the Foundation supports local, regional, and worldwide organizations that investigate allegations of human rights abuses and promote public awareness of human rights standards.

In Chile, where government security forces routinely suppress political dissent, the Foundation has worked to strengthen indigenous human rights groups. One such organization is the Chilean Human Rights Commission, which this year received \$200,000. The country's most important source of information on human rights conditions, the commission prepares monthly and annual reports that contain detailed and carefully verified accounts of human rights violations.

On behalf of the Vicariate of Solidarity, Chile's oldest and largest human rights organization, the Archbishopric of Santiago received support to provide legal and medical services for victims of human rights abuses. The Vicariate's single most important activity is a legal defense program that has helped curtail some of the worst abuses of the military authorities.

To reinforce the work of local groups, the Foundation supports regional organizations based in the United States, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America that are dedicated to promoting human rights. This year the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights in Costa Rica received \$180,000 to provide training and technical assistance to Central American human rights organizations and to complete a research project on human rights and democratization in South America. The grant also provides support for a course on the theory and practice of protecting human rights and for distribution of reference and study materials to human rights activists.

The Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA) also operates on a regional level to promote and protect human rights. A \$213,000 grant will help WOLA to report on current human rights conditions in Chile, Paraguay, and Peru, and to conduct a study of limitations on freedom of thought and information in Central America.

To promote more rigorous observance of human rights in the thirty-five countries that signed the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, the Foundation provided supplemental support to the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights in Vienna, Austria. Founded in 1982, the federation has established a network of national Helsinki committees and published reports on such topics as

cultural freedom in Eastern Europe. The federation has also organized a symposium in Budapest on the future of European culture, and distributed reports on human rights violations in Helsinki signatory countries.

To involve scientists more deeply in promoting human rights standards, the American Association for the Advancement of Science received \$382,500 for its Clearinghouse on Science and Human Rights. The clearinghouse will pursue three projects: cooperation with human rights organizations in such countries as Argentina and the Philippines on the application of forensic science to identify remains of the "disappeared" and to investigate cases of suspicious deaths or alleged torture; preparation of educational materials on physical and mental abuse; and setting standards for the application of statistics and social science methodology to measure human rights performance.

International Human Rights Law. For many people, their best hope of protection from human rights abuses is the more stringent observance of international human rights law, which, though still fragile, has been greatly strengthened since World War II. The International Commission of Jurists, headquartered in Geneva, received \$500,000 to promote the rule of law in countries around the world. Serving both the international community and local activists, particularly in developing countries, the commission helps human rights groups organize and establish international contacts, sends representatives to observe trials and investigate violations, and collects and distributes information about harassment, repression, and persecution of lawyers and judges.

The Foundation also provided support to the Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee. Founded in 1984, the committee is a membership organization of 600 lawyers, judges, and law professors and students that undertakes human rights work of both local and international scope. For example, with respect to South Africa, the committee has served as a consultant to the city of Minneapolis on the question of divestment and has also conducted fact-finding missions and observed trials for treason and pass-law violations in South Africa.

Growing recognition of human rights as a distinct branch of international law and international affairs has prompted several universities to institute comprehensive programs in human rights education. In 1985 the Foundation provided support to Harvard Law School for a human rights program that included expanded interdisciplinary teaching, faculty and student research, internships in human rights organizations, and visiting scholars from developing countries. This year Columbia University received assistance to establish a university-wide program that will integrate human rights teaching and research into undergraduate, graduate, and professional degree programs. Two grants totaling \$1.3 million will provide current support and help establish a permanent fund for the program.

In much of Africa, efforts by decolonized states to solidify their authority have frequently been characterized by an attitude that casts human rights activism as subversive and unpatriotic. One of the few institutions in eastern and southern Africa actively promoting an alternative and positive view of human rights is the National Uni-



Chileans seeking legal aid at the Vicariate of Solidarity, the oldest and largest human rights organization in the country. The Vicariate, which also provides medical services for victims of human rights abuses, is one of many organizations around the world that receive Foundation support for investigating allegations of abuses and promoting public awareness of human rights standards.

versity of Lesotho, which received support for human rights research and documentation at its Institute for Southern African Studies. The institute will prepare studies on such topics as the rights of minorities, children, and women, and the problems of implementing the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

Freedom of Expression. A fundamental aspect of human rights is the freedom to speak, write, and publish without fear of repression. To promote the free flow of ideas in and out of closed societies, the Foundation assists scholars and artists in repressive regimes, encourages freedom of the press, facilitates exchanges of intellectuals, and helps fund publishing outlets for writers whose work is censored.

To encourage free expression, as well as more informed East-West

dialogue, the Foundation granted \$250,000 to the European Cooperation Fund in Brussels to help establish the Central and East European Publishing Project. Directed by a committee of international authorities on European culture, public affairs, and publishing, the project will support publication and translation of scholarly and literary works by writers from Eastern and Central Europe.

One of the best-known organizations supporting freedom of expression around the world is the Writers and Scholars Educational Trust, which received \$195,000 this year. The trust's principal activity is the publication of *Index on Censorship*, the standard English-language periodical on censorship and related human rights issues. The trust also publishes books on censorship—for example, *They Shoot Writers, Don't They?*, a collection of articles by

banned authors that appeared in *Index on Censorship*.

In South Africa, where more than 100 laws limit freedom of speech, literary expression, and the press, the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg received funds to strengthen the freedom of expression program of the university's Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALs). Grant funds will be used to monitor and publicize curbs on press freedom and to initiate appeals for the "unbanning" of works by black and white South Africans.

Refugees and Migrants. Millions of people continue to leave their homes because of persecution, civil strife, and economic misery. The Foundation supports efforts to safeguard the rights of aliens, to devise humane policies for their protection, and to strengthen public and private agencies active in the field. Assistance is also provided for programs that promote understanding between newcomers and long-term residents.

During the last decade, the United States has absorbed the largest influx of immigrants since the early 1900s. Many of them have educational, employment, legal, and other problems, which are often exacerbated by poor English, ignorance of the U.S. political system, and resistance of communities to provide assistance. To clarify and safeguard the legal entitlements of refugees and asylum seekers, the San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs received support for its National Refugee Rights Project. Through public education, research, advocacy, and litigation, the project seeks to remove barriers restricting refugees' access to public benefits or inhibiting their ability to attain economic self-sufficiency.

Children who are newcomers to the United States face a variety of obstacles to getting an adequate education—for example, schools' non-compliance with federal laws requiring bilingual education, the inappropriate use of standardized tests, and cultural misunderstandings. The Foundation awarded \$250,000 to the National Coalition of Advocates for Students for a comprehensive investigation into the specific experiences and needs of immigrant schoolchildren. The coalition, a network of nineteen organizations concerned with children "at risk" in school, will recommend local, state, and national strategies for improving educational opportunities for alien children.

Over the past five years, the United States has become a country of first asylum for increasing numbers of Central Americans. Informed debate on U.S. asylum

policy, as well as fair hearings of individual asylum claims, requires reliable information about the social, political, and economic conditions that the Central Americans are fleeing. This year the Foundation granted \$100,000 to the Central America Resource Center for its Refugee Legal Support Service, which provides up-to-date information on Central America to policy makers, refugee defense lawyers, and other immigration experts.

Minority Rights and Opportunities. Despite major advances in the evolution of law and attitudes, equal economic and social opportunity continues to elude disproportionate numbers of blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans. To improve minority access to employment, education, housing, and the political process, the Foundation supports civil rights organizations



New York City schoolteacher Daniel Abreu and a Dominican-born junior high student testifying at a hearing sponsored by the National Coalition of Advocates for Students. A Foundation-financed study by the coalition will examine the needs and experiences of immigrant schoolchildren and recommend strategies for improving their educational opportunities.

that engage in litigation, education, and advocacy. Receiving grants this year were the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, National Congress of American Indians Fund, and Native American Rights Fund.

Because hiring and promotion decisions are often based on the results of standardized tests, the Foundation supports a range of activities related to the uses and abuses of such tests. The University of California (Berkeley) received a \$75,000 planning grant for a major study of the role tests play in the allocation of educational and employment opportunities for minorities. After a conference where experts will present papers on such topics as the prevalence and effects of testing in the United States, Bernard Gifford, dean of Berkeley's Graduate School of Education, will convene a multidisciplinary commission to examine these issues in greater depth.

Free exercise of the right to vote, the foundation of the American democratic system, is an important means by which citizens may influence public policies and laws. Despite some progress, minorities continue to be underrepresented among the electorate. To increase minority participation in the nation's political process, the Foundation funds nonpartisan voter education and registration efforts, and litigation and advocacy to enforce the Voting Rights Act. Receiving grants this year were:

—the Southern Regional Council, which has a long history of working to ensure free exercise of the franchise by blacks in the South. The council develops redistricting plans

for communities where black voting strength has been diluted, monitors and reports violations of the Voting Rights Act, and serves as a clearinghouse for information on voting law enforcement and political participation.

—the Midwest Voter Registration Education Project, established in 1982 to increase Hispanics' participation in the political process. In addition to engaging in voter education and get-out-the-vote activities, the project sponsors an annual Hispanic leadership conference and conducts research on discriminatory electoral practices.

—the NAACP Special Contribution Fund, the tax-exempt arm of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Over the past two years the fund has worked with local NAACP branches to help register one million new voters. The fund has also brought more than forty cases challenging violations of the Voting Rights Act.

—the National Indian Youth Council, a national Indian rights organization established in 1961. The council received support for its Indian Voter Survey Project, which aims to produce a comprehensive profile of the political participation of American Indians.

Because black churches constitute a national network of institutions indigenous to black communities, the Foundation seeks to strengthen their capacity to provide secular services for the poor and disadvantaged. The New York City Mission Society, which received \$150,000, trains urban ministers to operate food and shelter programs, to help young people with drug problems, and to provide other community services. The Congress of National Black Churches was granted funds to plan an internship program that will place black clergy in state and

local governments and in civil rights and public policy organizations.

The Foundation also assisted Mendenhall Ministries, Inc. (MMI), in Simpson County, Miss., where 70 percent of the predominantly black population lives in poverty. Established in the 1960s by three black ministers, MMI will expand its poor people's law school, which provides information about legal rights and entitlements and counseling on consumer and credit issues. It will also train lay leaders to provide legal services to their communities.

The Baptist Educational and Missionary Convention of South Carolina, which represents more than 1,700 black churches, received \$180,000 to expand its work in teenage pregnancy prevention. Activities include disseminating sex-education literature and sponsoring workshops and conferences on such topics as communication between parents and children and the educational consequences of teenage pregnancy.

The Foundation also supports media projects that document the accomplishments and problems of minorities. This year the Civil Rights Project received \$233,500 to complete *Eyes on the Prize*, a six-part documentary on the civil rights movement scheduled for broadcast on public television in 1987. The project is also preparing instructional materials that will be used with the series in telecourses for high school and college students.

Women's Rights and Opportunities. Grants to enhance the rights and opportunities of women focus on three areas of concern to minority and low-income women and to society at large: barriers to equal employment opportunities, repro-

ductive choice, and the changing nature of women's roles and status.

Approximately 80 percent of all wage-earning women work in low-paying, female-dominated jobs. The Foundation supports educational and advocacy organizations seeking to enhance the status, wages, and working conditions of women in such "pink collar" jobs—particularly in clerical and government sectors, which employ large numbers of low-income women. The Foundation also supports organizations that promote women's access to higher-paying jobs not traditionally held by women.

The State University of New York in Albany received \$250,000 for its Center for Women in Government, which has been successful in removing barriers to the advancement of women in government employment. The center's activities have included the New York City Transition Project, which examined the feasibility of using traineeships to prepare women for professional positions; a program to help women candidates pass the New York City firefighter physical examination; and a legislative fellowship program for women in state government.

One of the most effective organizations working to improve the economic status of women is the Women Employed Institute (WEI) in Chicago, which received a grant of \$100,000. Its activities include monitoring the enforcement of federal equal opportunity laws, research on women's economic status, and model programs to increase women's access to employment and education. For example, WEI collaborated with the Chicago public schools, community colleges, and local government to develop a program to improve the quality of vocational training for young women.

Women's economic disadvantage



The 1965 civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala., is featured in Eyes on the Prize, a six-part public-television documentary on the civil rights movement, supported in part by a Foundation grant.

persists into their retirement years, when they face inequities in public and private pension systems. Because women are generally concentrated in lower-paying jobs and often take time off to rear children, their retirement incomes are considerably smaller than men's. The Foundation supports research, education, and advocacy on sex-based inequities of public and private pension systems. To help women plan adequately for their retirement years, the Foundation granted \$80,000 to the Pension Rights Center. Through publications, technical assistance, and clearinghouse activities, the center informs individual women and women's groups about the current private pension system and the laws regulating it.

The Women's Equity Action League (WEAL) received \$182,500 for research and public education on gender issues related to Social Secu-

rity and private pensions. One of the most active organizations examining women's economic security, WEAL is also analyzing insurance practices that discriminate against women.

The Foundation also funds organizations engaged in legal efforts to enhance women's rights and opportunities. Five such organizations received grants totaling \$2.55 million to strengthen their programs and achieve financial stability: the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, Equal Rights Advocates, National Women's Law Center, now Legal Defense and Education Fund, and Women's Legal Defense Fund. These groups have built a record of solid accomplishment in establishing a favorable constitutional standard of review for sex discrimination cases, in bringing about enforcement of equal opportunity laws, particularly in employment,

and in raising public awareness of women's rights and barriers to their exercise.

The women's movement has generated a large number of grass-roots organizations that help women in their communities. To provide technical assistance and direct financial support to such groups, the Foundation granted \$600,000 to the Ms. Foundation. Over the past ten years the Ms. Foundation has made small grants and provided advice on staffing, budgeting, fund raising, and coalition building to several hundred local women's groups.

Black women, doubly burdened by gender and race-based discrimination, head almost one-half of all black families and are susceptible to such health problems as hypertension and diabetes. The National Black Women's Health Project, with fifty-two chapters in twenty states, focuses on the specific needs of disadvantaged black women. A \$220,000 grant will help the project organize local chapters and provide information on such topics as health, family violence, and teenage pregnancy.

There is no single reference volume that presents a comprehensive picture of the status of American women. The Women's Research and Education Institute, the nonpartisan research arm of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, received support for the publication of an annual report that will fill this void. Designed for a wide audience, including policy makers, the media, and the general public, the volume will consolidate and summarize the vast amount of data published on women in any one year.

In many developing countries, women face difficulties in securing equal protection under the law. In Jordan, for example, part of the problem is the assumption, based in

Islamic law, that women are financially dependent on their male relatives. To help Jordanian women achieve greater legal and economic equality, the Amman Business and Professional Women's Club has established a research and education program on legislative reform and a legal-aid and family-counseling service. A Foundation grant will help the club start a legal-aid fund and support expansion of its counseling service.

The Peruvian Women's Association received support for a rights education and legal assistance program aimed at poor urban women. Founded in 1979 to promote women's participation in community and national development, the association has trained such women as paralegals who serve in their own communities. Working under the supervision of a licensed attorney, the paralegals have handled cases ranging from simple administrative procedures to more complex legal matters—for example, assisting victims of sexual assault.

Legal Services. Poor and disadvantaged people often require legal assistance to exercise fundamental rights and to obtain essential benefits and entitlements. In the United States, the government has been the principal provider of such help since 1964. In recent years the U.S. legal-services system has been weakened by budget cuts, the loss of one-quarter of its attorneys, and regulations restricting the authority of local field offices.

To help maintain the system's effectiveness, the Foundation supports backup organizations that provide advice, training, and other support to local legal-services attorneys. This year the National Housing Law Project received \$200,000 for its work to protect the rights of

low-income people to affordable housing. Also funded was the Food Research and Action Center, which seeks to assure the rights of the poor to federal food assistance programs.

The Center for Law and Social Policy, a Washington-based public interest law firm, received support for its Project on Poverty Research and Legal Services. Established in 1983, the project monitors the Legal Services Corporation, the federal agency that coordinates legal aid for the poor, to ensure that its activities conform to existing laws. The project also conducts research on improving health care for the poor and increasing the income of women and children.

To improve training for volunteer lawyers, paralegals, and other legal-services personnel, the Foundation granted \$150,000 to Harvard University for Project Pericles. The project is developing computer-assisted training lessons on such topics as landlord-tenant law, family law, and immigration.

Support for organizations that defend human rights and provide legal services has been a major part of the Foundation's work in South Africa. The Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALs) at the University of the Witwatersrand has played a key role in advising and training officials of black-led trade unions, which are becoming increasingly important in the struggle for economic, social, and political change. Foundation support will help CALs expand its labor-law program and host meetings for South African judges and lawyers and international experts in human rights law.

The success of CALs in promoting progressive labor law has prompted the opening of similar university-based centers in Durban and Cape Town. The Centre for Socio-Legal

Studies at the University of Natal received \$250,000 for a program of labor law and community legal education and advice. A grant of \$142,000 will help establish a Labor Law Studies Unit at the University of Cape Town.

Law and legal reform have been a major focus of the Foundation's work in China. To improve the quality of legal teaching and research in China and to enhance North American understanding of the Chinese legal system, Columbia University received \$350,000 for exchanges of legal scholars between the two countries. The program includes visiting professorships and lecture tours in China for U.S. legal experts, study opportunities in the United States for Chinese scholars, an international conference on civil and economic law in China, and graduate training for Chinese law librarians.

Reducing Ethnic Conflict. Since World War II, racial, ethnic, and religious conflicts have caused more deaths than conventional warfare—including the wars in Korea and Vietnam. For many years the Foundation has supported research and action projects aimed at improving relations among different racial and ethnic groups.

In Israel, a variety of political, social, and cultural factors have hindered the full integration of the Arab minority into the Jewish state. Constituting one-sixth of Israel's population, Arab citizens lag far behind their Jewish counterparts in education, income, and living standards. For a comparative analysis of the conditions of Arabs and Jews in Israel, the International Center for Peace in the Middle East received \$114,400. Researchers will examine legal distinctions between the two

groups, the development of local governments and their effects on the communities they serve, Arab access to welfare services, and health problems in the Arab community.

Another organization working to strengthen intercultural understanding in Israel is Neve Shalom (Oasis of Peace), a small community of Jews and Arabs who have banded together to form a living example of peaceful coexistence. The community's School for Peace hosts workshops for Arab and Jewish youths on such topics as the Zionist and Palestinian national movements and the status of women in Arab and Jewish societies. A \$200,000 grant will enable the School for Peace to train counselors who will lead ethnically mixed community groups.

The Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation received support to develop educational materials on intergroup

relations in Israel. In cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the foundation has published high school curricular materials on Arab-Israeli relations, Arab society in Israel, and Israel's regional relations. Grant funds will be used to develop educational materials at the kindergarten, elementary, and middle-school levels.

In Southeast Asia, longstanding rivalries among socially and ethnically diverse populations have hindered national development efforts and have sometimes erupted into violence. To study ethnicity and social change in the region, the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore received \$200,000 for a new program of research, seminars, and publications. The institute will examine such topics as the interplay of religion and ethnicity and the economic differences between ethnic groups. As with the institute's



Israeli youths at the School for Peace at Neve Shalom, a small settlement of Jews and Arabs who seek to form a living example of peaceful coexistence. Foundation support is enabling the school to expand its efforts to improve intercultural understanding between Arabs and Jews in Israel.

other scholarly programs, research will be organized around a series of seminars and workshops, the results of which will be published.

Around the world, national programs for economic and social development frequently overlook the needs of tribal or indigenous groups whose ways of life differ from the majority's. Moreover, development planning by international organizations often does not adequately consider the needs of minority cultures. Cultural Survival, a Massachusetts-based organization of anthropologists, received \$300,000 for a program of publications and field projects aimed at persuading governments and international organizations to include indigenous peoples and ethnic groups in development programs. The organization's field projects, concentrated in Latin America and soon to expand in Africa, provide direct assistance to indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities by advising them on such topics as resource management and the consequences of national and international development projects.

GOVERNANCE

The Foundation's work in governance seeks to strengthen democratic institutions, improve state and local governmental services, and clarify fiscal and economic policy options.

The growing complexity of social, economic, and foreign policy problems and the rise of interest-group politics have contributed to increased conflict in the national policy-making process. Moreover, the labyrinth of congressional committees and subcommittees, the weakening of political parties, and the emergence of ad hoc causes and coalitions have made it increasingly difficult to secure passage of important legislation. Some observers believe that the built-in structural

tensions of the U.S. system of tripartite government have contributed to policy deadlocks on major national issues.

Such developments have raised questions about the health of the U.S. political process and the effectiveness of venerable democratic institutions. As part of its efforts to strengthen democratic processes, the Foundation supports studies analyzing problems in the functioning of Congress and in the relations between the legislative and executive branches of government.

The Brookings Institution received \$250,000 for its "Effective Government" project, which is analyzing recent changes in Congress, the presidency, and political parties and the electoral process. Two conferences attended by scholars and policy makers are planned for 1987 to discuss ways of overcoming fragmentation and deadlock in the policy-making process. A major overview volume is scheduled for publication in 1989.

For a survey of congressional attitudes toward reforming the legislative process, the Foundation granted \$114,000 to the Center for Responsive Politics. In conjunction with the Public Agenda Foundation, the center will analyze the views of current and former members of Congress and congressional staffers on such topics as congressional leadership, relations between the executive and legislative branches, and campaign financing.

The United States has the lowest level of electoral participation of any industrialized democracy. Part of the problem is that the U.S. system places the burden for registration on the voter. To help increase electoral participation, the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate received \$150,000 for research on legal, administrative, and procedural

barriers to voting. In a related action, a grant to the Human SERVE Fund supported work with public officials and nonprofit service organizations to facilitate voter registration for clients of social service agencies.

Complementing Foundation-funded research on democratic institutions is support for broadly based civic-education projects. This year, the eve of the 1987 Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, the Foundation granted \$486,000 to encourage public discussions of the oldest framework for national governance still in effect. Project '87, a joint program of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association, received support for two televised forums on such topics as the intent of the Constitution's framers and its relevance today. The forums will be cosponsored by the League of Women Voters, which will organize community discussions of issues examined in the forums. A grant to the Jefferson Foundation will help fund meetings where citizens can debate contemporary constitutional issues—for example, proposed amendments requiring a balanced federal budget. Finally, the Committee on the Constitutional System received assistance for regional meetings focusing on the historic strengths and contemporary weaknesses of constitutional government.

The American Judicature Society will help celebrate the Bicentennial of the Constitution with radio broadcasts and journal articles on the role of the judiciary in the U.S. system of government. Founded in 1913, the society seeks to engage informed citizens—especially those outside of the legal profession—in improving the performance of the judicial system at both federal and state levels. The society, which re-

ceived \$100,000, has been a leading advocate of merit-based selection of judges and other judicial reforms.

State and Local Governments.

Because of cuts in federal domestic spending and shifts in program responsibilities among various levels of government, state and local governments are playing an increasingly important role in financing and delivering public services. The Foundation supports a variety of efforts to enhance the effectiveness of state and local governments.

To identify and encourage exemplary new programs and policies, the Foundation established the Innovations in State and Local Government Awards. The program, administered by the Kennedy School of Government, awarded grants totaling \$910,000 to nine jurisdictions* for creative approaches to important social and economic problems. For example, Los Angeles County organized a network of more than 1,000 community organizations to distribute surplus food to the needy. And the Minority Adoption Program, a joint venture of the state of Illinois and black churches, has cut the backlog of black children awaiting adoption from 700 to about sixty. The Foundation awards will be used to strengthen or replicate the innovative programs.

Despite its growing importance, public finance at the state and local level has remained a largely neglected field of study. The National Bureau of Economic Research received \$400,000 for a research project involving economists from several universities on taxing and spending patterns at the state and local levels. The project will exam-



A citizen speaking out at a Jefferson Meeting on the Constitution, a forum for public debate on contemporary constitutional issues and questions. This year, the eve of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, the Foundation supported several efforts aimed at encouraging public discussions of the oldest framework for national governance still in effect.

ine such issues as the impact of federal tax reform on different states, interstate tax competition, and the responsiveness of state tax revenues to changes in income.

A two-year grant of \$2.5 million went to the Fund for the City of New York, created by the Foundation in 1968 to help improve the effectiveness of municipal government and the quality of life in the city. The fund has sponsored such projects as Operation Scorecard, which measures the performance of sanitation workers in keeping streets clean; a "quick payment" program for emergency repairs to city-owned housing; and public service awards for outstanding civil servants.

Government and the Economy.

The third strand of the Foundation's governance work in the United States is supporting policy-oriented

research on major economic issues—for example, budget deficits, tax reform, and structural economic change. Grantees include the Urban Institute, American Enterprise Institute, Brookings Institution, and Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies.

This year the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities received support for research and policy analysis on the impact of federal budgetary and policy changes on the poor. Established in 1981, the center helps inform policy deliberations by providing accurate information and timely analysis on social welfare issues. Among the center's principal activities: analyzing budget trends and proposals affecting the poor, providing information on the recently enacted Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced-budget law, and issuing reports on trends in poverty and income distribution.

* Los Angeles County, Minnesota, Illinois, Arizona, New York City, Saint Paul (Minn.), Rochester (N.Y.), North Carolina, and Ingham County, Mich.

As the national economy shifts from manufacturing to services and high technology, cities are increasingly becoming centers of finance, business, and communications. But booming downtown office growth has done little to revive depressed neighborhoods or provide job opportunities for poor inner-city residents. To encourage research on urban economic development, the Foundation granted \$300,000 to the Northwestern CUED Institute, recently established under the auspices of Northwestern University's Kellogg School of Management and the National Council for Urban Economic Development. The institute's research will focus on such areas as the relationship between city tax policies and economic development, and the perceived conflict between economic growth and social equity.

In developing countries, particularly in Latin America, the Foundation's work in governance concentrates on strengthening indigenous democratic institutions. In Argentina, the Center for Studies of the State and Society received \$300,000 for a program of research and outreach on consolidating the country's democratic system. Founded in 1975 and staffed largely by social scientists unable or unwilling to work for universities while they were under military control, the center will initially focus on two areas: economic policy, and political institutions and the balance of power. In 1987 the center hopes to expand the program to include the armed forces and the reform of social policy.

In Brazil, the Foundation granted \$292,000 to the Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture for research on building democratic institutions. The project will include studies on the forthcoming constitutional convention, criminal justice under the

new civilian government, and rural conflicts over land. In Chile, the Center for Socio-Economic Studies received assistance for a program of analysis and debate on the problems of democratic governance in that country.

Whatever the ultimate outcome of the year's dramatic events in the Philippines, the immediate future is likely to bring considerable political and social ferment. The Foundation granted \$100,000 to Ateneo de Manila University for a series of surveys on major social and political issues. The university will sample public opinion on such topics as the performance of key leaders and government institutions, and the continuation of the U.S. military presence in the Philippines.

PUBLIC POLICY

Grant making in public policy focuses on the impact of governmental policies on minorities and the poor, on increasing minority participation in the policy-making process, and on the future of social insurance and welfare programs.

The Joint Center for Political Studies, which seeks to increase black political participation, received \$2.5 million for research, policy analysis, and outreach. The center's research program currently covers three broad areas: social policy, political participation, and economic policy. In addition to funding studies of black philanthropy and blacks' role in the military, the grant will help establish a National Policy Institute that will serve as an information clearinghouse and provide technical assistance to black elected officials. In a related effort to enhance the governance capacity of black elected and appointed officials, the Foundation awarded grants to the National Conference of Black Mayors as well as to the

National Forum for Black Public Administrators.

The Foundation supports research on the causes of Hispanic socioeconomic and political disadvantage and the public policy implications of the Hispanic population's rapid growth. Grants totaling more than \$2 million to the University of Texas and the Social Science Research Council will fund research competitions in 1987 and 1989 on Hispanic-related policy issues. The 1987 competition will emphasize four areas of research: employment and economic well-being, income security, the Hispanic family, and Hispanics and the criminal justice system.

The National Council of La Raza, a Hispanic research and advocacy organization, was granted \$300,000. The council, which recently published a report on Hispanic educational achievement, is now preparing a study on Hispanic employment from 1974 to 1985. In addition to conducting and disseminating policy research, the council provides technical assistance to Hispanic community groups engaged in economic and social development.

The Foundation granted \$260,000 to the National Puerto Rican Coalition, an organization that includes the leading Puerto Rican human service and advocacy organizations. Established in 1977, the coalition has analyzed such issues as bilingual education, Social Security, and federal tax and spending policies. Two new initiatives are a study of Puerto Rican migration between the mainland and the island, and a program to help Puerto Rican community groups address local public policy issues.

Because of the underrepresentation of Hispanics in the public policy arena, the Foundation established in 1985 the Hispanic Leader-

ship Opportunity Program (HLOP). Emphasizing policy training and internships in government agencies and policy research organizations, HLOP serves four groups: high school juniors and seniors, college students, recent college graduates and graduate students, and young mid-career professionals.

This year ASPIRA of America received supplemental support for the high school component of HLOP. During the fall semester, 100 students at ten sites participate in after-school workshops on public policies, in field trips, and in seminars led by local officials. In the spring, students serve local internships in which they observe and learn from community leaders. The project also provides ten summer internships in federal government agencies or policy-related nonprofit organizations in Washington, D.C.

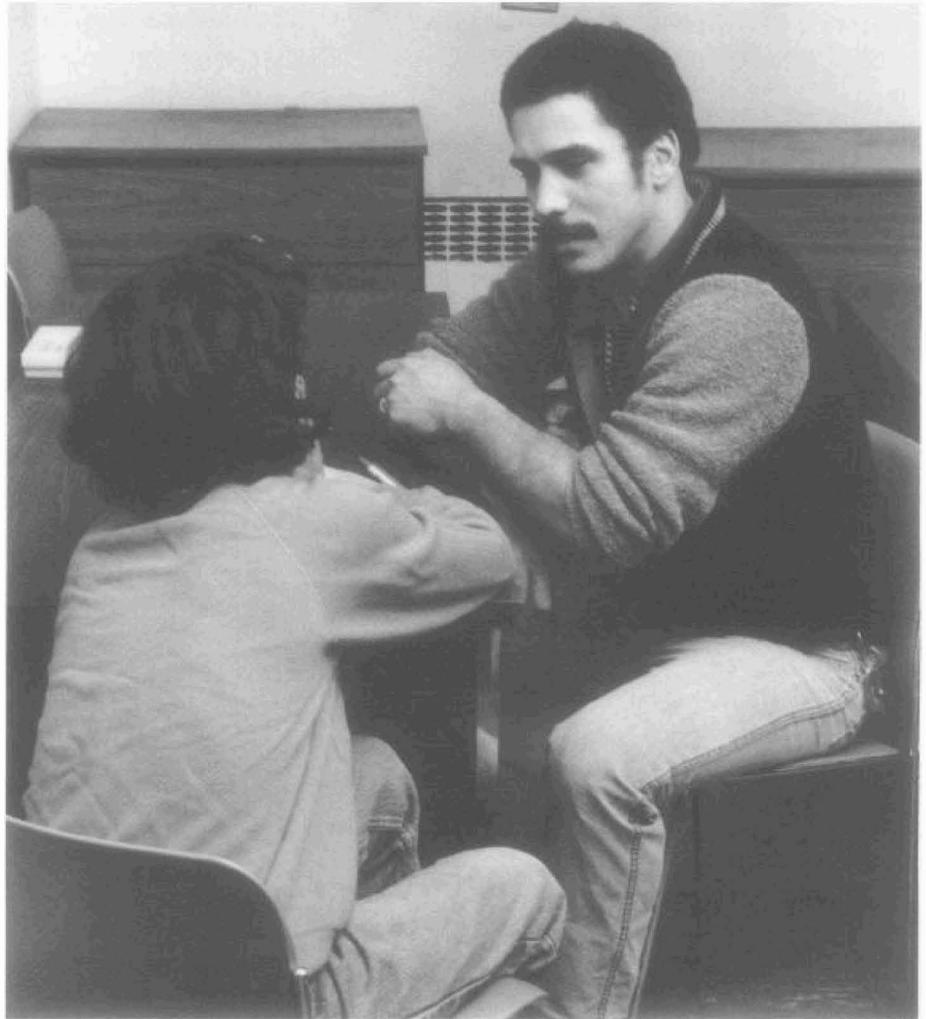
Stanford University received \$380,000 for the college component of HLOP. During the academic year fifty students at ten colleges will take ethnic studies or policy-related courses and write a paper based on a semester-long local internship. In the summer the two most promising students from each college will participate in policy-focused internships in Washington, D.C.

To increase leadership training opportunities for recent college graduates and graduate students, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute received \$347,000. The institute is developing a clearinghouse to link Hispanic students with public policy internships at the local, state, and national levels and is placing promising young Hispanics in yearlong internships in government agencies, trade associations, and labor and public interest groups in Washington, D.C. Supplementing the internships will be seminars on urban economics, social pro-

grams, foreign affairs, and political participation.

La Casa de Don Pedro and National Urban Fellows received grants for the mid-career component of HLOP. At La Casa de Don Pedro, a multiservice Hispanic community agency in Newark, N.J., 100 Hispanic professionals from governmental, religious, civic, labor, and other organizations will participate in weekly training sessions empha-

sizing organizational management, communications skills, and research and data analysis on state and local public policies. To provide mid-career professionals with a better understanding of the national policy-making process, National Urban Fellows will match senior policy makers, or mentors, with interns who will serve as their special assistants for one year while completing policy-focused course work leading



Eduardo Marcial counsels a young resident of the Spofford Juvenile Center in the Bronx. Because of its creative approach to rehabilitating offenders in the "dead time" between arrest and trial, New York City's Department of Juvenile Justice, which runs Spofford, was one of ten state and local government agencies that received Foundation awards for exemplary programs addressing important social and economic problems.

to the master's degree in public administration.

To help increase naturalization among Hispanics, and so give them a greater stake and a more representative voice in American affairs, the Foundation provided supplemental support to the National Association of Latino Elected Officials Education Fund. NALEO, which has compiled a directory of citizenship service programs and completed a study of naturalization procedures, will conduct a survey to identify factors encouraging and discouraging Hispanic naturalization and will carry out citizenship demonstration projects in Houston and Los Angeles.

Social Welfare Policy. The growing number of elderly people and female-headed households, the rising costs of health care and retirement benefits, and the uneven performance of the economy are placing strains on the U.S. social protection system that are expected to continue into the next century. To develop options for future social welfare policy, the Foundation initiated in 1985 a three-year project of research, policy analysis, and public discussion of these issues. Informed by the project's results, an executive panel of leaders in public affairs, business, education, and civil rights will deliberate on the principles and objectives of social welfare policies and issue a report in 1987 recommending possible courses of action.

One of the nation's most sensitive social welfare concerns is guaranteeing the financial security of the elderly. Public debate of such policy options as providing benefits only to the low-income elderly, limiting cost-of-living increases, and taxing retirement benefits has sometimes pitted the elderly against other

groups seemingly in "competition" for benefits. The University of Rochester received support for a study of media portrayals of the elderly, examining them for accuracy and attention to the diversity of elderly people. Political scientist Bruce Jacobs will suggest ways of improving media coverage to create a climate more conducive to informed debate.

For a public management perspective on social insurance programs, the Foundation made a grant to the University of Virginia for an analysis of the performance of the Social Security Administration over the past two decades. During this period, administrative difficulties arising from attempts to modernize the system and to implement new guidelines for disability insurance have undermined public confidence in the agency. Researcher Martha Derthick, author of *Policy-making for Social Security*, will use case studies to explore such issues as whether the agency should be headed by several commissioners rather than a single one. More generally, she will examine the principles of public administration and public confidence in modern governing institutions.

The alarming growth in the number of poor children, particularly minority children, has provided new urgency to the search for ways of alleviating poverty. Columbia University received support for a study by economist Harold W. Watts, who will examine the relationship between family environment and poverty. Using a sample of 6,000 black and white children, Watts aims to understand more precisely how changes in household membership affect resources available for children's care and education.

Another key social welfare concern is the role of public assistance

programs in alleviating poverty. A grant to Jackson State University will fund research on the relative effects of economic change, employment, and welfare programs on the well-being of poor families in the Mississippi Delta since 1965. Brandeis University received support for a study of various policies that might help reduce poverty outside the welfare system, including mandatory child support by absent fathers, employment and training programs, wage subsidies for low-income workers, and medical insurance for people currently not covered by public or private programs.

The current trend toward the "privatization" of social welfare has placed an increasing burden on the nonprofit sector. The Foundation granted \$90,468 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a study of the relations between government and nonprofit organizations and the effect of privatization on the delivery of social services. In addition to examining relations between governments and nonprofits in several states, political scientist Michael Lipsky will analyze recent trends in such areas as emergency food delivery and child/family services.

Although governments have developed a variety of ways to provide for the economic and social needs of their citizens, comparative research on the different systems has been hampered by varying definitions of such basic concepts as income and households. To provide a new framework for such comparative research, as well as new approaches to policy analysis, the Foundation granted \$80,000 to the University of Utah for the Luxembourg Income Study, an international effort to create a cross-national data base measuring economic well-being.

Human Rights and Social Justice

GRANTS AND PROJECTS

FISCAL YEAR 1986

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-administered projects* approved in fiscal 1986. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1986 and prior years. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects.</p>			<p>Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles [\$150,000—1984] 21,000</p>		
<h3>United States and Worldwide</h3>			<p>National Coalition of Advocates for Students (Boston) 250,000 250,000</p>		
<h4>Civil and political liberties</h4>			<p>National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum (Washington, D.C.) [\$450,000—1985] 267,970</p>		
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 382,500	\$ 94,000	Redd Barna (Norway)	8,400	8,400
Association of the Bar of the City of New York	25,000	25,000	San Diego, University of [\$16,250—1985]		16,250
Helsinki Watch (New York) [\$250,000—1985]		156,250	San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs 175,000		87,500
International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (Austria)	160,000	50,000	<h4>Access to social justice/legal services</h4>		
International Institute of Human Rights (Strasbourg, N.Y.)	25,000	74,998	American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York) [\$600,000—1984] 1,400,000		1,450,000
Michigan, University of [\$200,000—1984, 1985]		74,998	Arkansas IOLTA Foundation (Little Rock)	25,000	25,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	50,000	Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund [\$100,000—1984]		30,000
National Forum for Black Public Administrators (Washington, D.C.)	26,000		Baptist Educational and Missionary Convention of South Carolina (Columbia)	180,000	90,000
Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (San Antonio) [\$300,000—1985]		236,500	Tony Batten Productions (New York)	19,463	19,463
<h4>International human rights law</h4>			Boston University [\$35,000—1985]		35,000
American Association for the International Commission of Jurists (New York)	47,500	47,500	Brooklyn Home/Land Project (New York)	17,500	17,500
Columbia University	1,310,000	310,000	California, University of (Berkeley)	75,000	
Human Rights Internet (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$255,000—1985]		55,000	Catholic University of America [\$200,000—1984]	(90,000)	
Institute of International Education (New York) [\$475,000—1984]		135,000	Catholics for a Free Choice (Washington, D.C.)	90,000	
International Centre for Legal Protection of Human Rights (England)	70,000	70,000	Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	70,000	70,000
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	500,000	500,000	Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)	200,000	200,000
Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights (New York)	50,000		Center for National Policy Review (Washington, D.C.)	90,000	90,000
Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee (Minneapolis)	150,000	83,120	Chicago Theological Seminary	30,200	
Policy Studies Organization (Urbana, Ill.) [\$10,000—1985]		10,000	Citizens' Commission on Civil Rights (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Special Committee of International NGOs on Human Rights (France)	25,000		Civil Rights Project (Boston) [\$150,000—1985]	233,500	383,500
<h4>Exchange of ideas and information</h4>			Coal Employment Project (Dumfries, Va.) [\$150,000—1985]		75,000
Center for Communication (New York)	50,000	30,000	Coalition of Labor Union Women Center for Education and Research (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Committee to Protect Journalists (New York) [\$209,000—1984]		73,390	Columbia University	55,000	40,000
East European Cultural Foundation (England)	50,000	50,000	Congress of National Black Churches (Washington, D.C.) [\$300,000—1985]	49,000	199,000
European Cooperation Fund (Belgium)	250,000	125,000	Cornell University	19,611	19,611
Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange (France) [\$225,000—1984]		107,947	Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund (Berkeley, Calif.)	50,000	50,000
Fund for Continuity of Polish Independent Literature and Humanities (France) [\$160,000—1985]		56,000	East Palo Alto Community Law Project (Calif.)	75,000	75,000
Readers International (New York)	40,000		Equal Rights Advocates (San Francisco) [\$25,000—1985]	225,000	250,000
Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (England)	195,000	90,000	Family Life Center Foundation (Washington, D.C.) [\$160,500—1985]		85,500
<h4>Refugees' and migrants' rights</h4>			Farmworker Justice Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1985]		125,000
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education (Chicago)	49,500	49,500	Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$120,000—1985]	150,000	210,000
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	160,000	65,000	Funding Exchange (New York)	10,000	10,000
Bay Area Institute (San Francisco) [\$75,000—1985]		37,500	Georgia Bar Foundation (Atlanta)	25,000	25,000
British Refugee Council (England) [\$70,000—1985]	35,000	70,000	Alan Gutmacher Institute (New York)	100,000	100,000
Central American Resource Center (Austin, Tex.)	100,000	40,011	Harvard University	200,000	150,000
Columbia University [\$40,000—1984]		40,000	Indian Law Resource Center (Washington, D.C.)	150,000	87,500
Community Board Program (San Francisco) [\$200,000—1985]		125,000	Institute for Journalism Education (Berkeley, Calif.)	25,000	25,000
Haitian Refugee Center (Miami) [\$265,000—1985]		140,000	Institute for Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Harvard University	190,000		Kentucky Bar Foundation (Frankfort)	25,000	25,000
International Social Service (Switzerland)	15,500	15,500	Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (New York)	100,000	50,000
Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights (New York) [\$125,000—1984]	10,000	25,000	Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1985]	550,000	650,000
<p>* Foundation-administered projects are allocations of funds managed directly by the Foundation for a specified philanthropic purpose.</p>			Leadership Conference Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	150,000	112,500
			League of Women Voters Education Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$125,000—1984]	125,000	137,500
			Legal Action Center of the City of New York	300,000	150,000
			Little Rock Panel of American Women (Arkansas)	50,000	50,000
			Louisiana Bar Foundation (New Orleans)	25,000	25,000
			Maryland Legal Services Corporation (Baltimore)	15,000	15,000
			Mendenhall Ministries (Mississippi)	165,214	165,214
			Mental Health Law Project (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Institute of Law in the Service of Man (West Bank)	145,000	87,000	Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa) [\$4,000—1985]		4,000
International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Science (Italy)	15,000	15,000	Ethnic conflict		
Sudanese Organization for Human Rights	26,300		Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (Israel) [\$5,000—1985]		5,000
International human rights law			Haifa, University of (Israel)	3,500	
Egypt, Government of	81,500	49,472	International Center for Peace in the Middle East (Israel)	114,400	114,400
Access to social justice/legal services			Interns for Peace (New York)	15,000	15,000
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	58,700	29,350	Neve-Shalom Village (Israel)	200,000	100,000
Amman Business and Professional Women's Club (Jordan)	119,000	48,400	Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation (Israel) [\$150,000—1984]	220,000	260,000
Egypt, Government of	15,000	15,000	Other		
Ethnic conflict			United States—South Africa Leader Exchange Program (Washington, D.C.) [\$38,000—1984]	12,059	32,059
American University of Beirut (Lebanon)	75,000	37,304			
Jordan Center for Studies and Information	25,000	25,000			
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST			Asia		
Civil and political liberties			BANGLADESH		
American University (Washington, D.C.)	29,060	29,060	Access to social justice/legal services		
American-Israeli Civil Liberties Coalition (New York) [\$95,000—1983]		30,833	Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs [\$15,600—1985]		2,420
Association for Civil Rights in Israel [\$50,000—1984]		20,500	Women for Women [\$74,250—1983]		34,250
Inter-African Union of Lawyers (Senegal) [\$155,000—1983]		28,600			
Saga Press (South Africa)	50,000		INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	324,500	150,000	Civil and political liberties		
Writers' Forum (South Africa)	50,000		Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights (England) [\$50,000—1985]		50,000
International human rights law			Access to social justice/legal services		
African Institute of Human Rights (Senegal) [\$26,200—1985]	(14,074)	12,126	Action for Welfare and Awakening in the Rural Environment (India) [\$128,000—1983]		60,000
Harvard University	22,000		Banwasi Seva Ashram (India) [\$75,000—1983]		40,000
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	25,000	25,000	Consumer Education and Research Center (India) [\$200,000—1984]		200,000
Exchange of ideas and information			Environmental Safety (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1985]		25,000
Denver, University of	50,000	50,000	ILS Law College (India)	15,000	6,000
Refugees' and migrants' rights			Indian Cultural Development Centre	150,000	
Israel Foundations Trustees [\$1,750,000—1985]		1,585,000	Indian Law Institute	220,000	
Access to social justice/legal services			Jyoti Sangh (India) [\$100,000—1981]		20,000
Advice Centres Association (South Africa)	25,000		Law and Society Trust (Sri Lanka) [\$75,000—1985]	10,000	35,000
Advice Office Trust (South Africa)	215,000	110,000	National Centre for Human Settlements and Environment (India) [\$100,000—1984]		35,000
Black Consumer Association (South Africa) [\$23,045—1985]		23,045	People's Council for Social Justice (India) [\$60,000—1985]		20,000
Black Lawyers Association (South Africa) [\$150,000—1983]		75,000	Ethnic conflict		
Black Sash (South Africa) [\$215,000—1985]	(215,000)		International Centre for Ethnic Studies (Sri Lanka) [\$250,000—1984]		83,332
Black Sash Advice Office Trust (South Africa) [\$76,000—1985]		38,000			
Black Theology Reflection Group (South Africa) [\$50,000—1985]		27,000	SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	144,000	2,000	Civil and political liberties		
Critical Health (South Africa) [\$40,000—1985]		40,000	International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	3,825	3,825
Foundation for Social Development (South Africa)	50,000	50,000	Access to social justice/legal services		
Grahamstown Rural Committee (South Africa)	25,000	25,000	Central Board of Electronic and Electrical Workers Union (Indonesia)	11,429	11,429
International Council for Equality of Opportunity Principles (Philadelphia)	9,900	9,900	De la Salle University (Philippines)	200,000	41,000
Investor Responsibility Research Center (Washington, D.C.)	25,000		Indonesian Women's Congress	9,537	9,537
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	293,650	93,890	Institute for Consultation and Legal Aid for Women and Families (Indonesia) [\$32,000—1985]		1,782
Legal Resources Trust (South Africa) [\$464,500—1984]		174,000	International Organization of Consumers Unions (Netherlands)	10,000	10,000
Natal, University of (South Africa)	300,000		Philippines, University of	50,000	21,115
Occupational Safety and Health Law Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$24,296—1985]		24,296	Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation (Philippines)	23,000	8,225
South African Council of Churches [\$112,800—1985]		65,150	Social Science Foundation (Indonesia) [\$250,000—1981]		29,987
Technical Advice Group (South Africa)	26,000		Yayasan Srikandi (Indonesia) [\$32,500—1985]		18,600
Western Cape Men's Hostel Association (South Africa)	24,000	24,000			
Wisconsin, University of	50,000	50,000			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Ethnic conflict			Access to social justice/legal services		
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	200,000		Brazilian Association for Video in Popular Movements	3,000	3,000
Notre Dame of Dadiangas College (Philippines)	5,800	4,028	Campinas, State University of	5,500	5,500
Social Science Association of Thailand	23,160	15,809	Center for the Defense of Human Rights [\$150,000—1984]		18,750
OTHER ASIA			Center for the Defense of Women's Rights of Belo Horizonte	38,250	19,250
Civil and political liberties			Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture [\$6,100—1985]		6,100
Fund for Free Expression (New York) [\$245,000—1984]		100,000	Ecumenical Center of Documentation and Information [\$54,000—1985]		49,000
LAWASIA Research Institute (Australia)	50,000	30,000	Federation of Community Associations of Salvador [\$22,000—1985]		15,759
Refugees' and migrants' rights			Foundation-administered project: to strengthen Indian organizations in Brazil [\$23,000—1985]		1,941
Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (Sweden)	75,000	12,500	Luiz Freire Cultural Center [\$210,000—1985]		99,431
Access to social justice/legal services			Organizing Committee of the Eighth National Feminist Encounter	2,000	2,000
Columbia University	350,000		Pastoral Commission for Favelas [\$350,000—1985]		120,000
International Center for Law in Development (New York) [\$120,000—1985]		80,000	Professional Association of Domestic Workers of Rio de Janeiro [\$60,000—1984]		30,000
Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000	Professional Association of Domestic Workers of São Paulo [\$70,000—1984]		35,000
Latin America and Caribbean			São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$283,000—1984]		148,240
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE			São Paulo Pro-Indian Commission [\$85,000—1985]		30,000
Civil and political liberties			Women's Information Center [\$44,000—1985]		44,000
Andean Commission of Jurists (Peru) [\$140,000—1985]		70,000	Ethnic conflict		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	75,000	9,375	Society for the Study of Black Culture in Brazil	4,000	4,000
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Vicariate of Solidarity (Chile)	200,000	100,000	MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Center for Legal and Social Studies (Argentina)	105,000	25,000	Civil and political liberties		
Chilean Human Rights Commission	200,000		Center for Ecumenical Studies (Mexico)	17,000	17,000
Legal Defense Institute (Peru)	38,000	28,500	Central American University "Jose Simeon Canas" (El Salvador) [\$260,000—1985]		195,000
Medical Union of Uruguay	25,000	25,000	Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras [\$77,000—1984]		28,900
Social Aid Foundation of the Christian Churches (Chile) [\$24,800—1984]		8,800	Costa Rican Commission of Human Rights	85,000	
Uruguay Institute for Legal and Social Studies [\$49,000—1985]		24,500	Latin American Institute of the United Nations for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offender (Costa Rica)	112,000	56,000
International human rights law			Mexican Academy of Human Rights [\$150,000—1985]		150,000
Medical College of Chile	10,000	10,000	Exchange of ideas and information		
Access to social justice/legal services			Commission for the Defense of Human Rights in Central America (Costa Rica)	12,000	12,000
Center for Amazonian Research and Promotion (Peru) [\$100,000—1985]		45,000	Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica)	4,700	4,700
Center for Analysis and Dissemination of the Condition of Women (Chile)	43,000		Refugees' and migrants' rights		
Center for Women's Services and Advancement (Chile) [\$24,000—1985]		12,000	New York University	25,000	25,000
Center for Women's Studies (Chile) [\$83,000—1985]		55,000	Access to social justice/legal services		
Colombian Association for the Study of Population	125,000		Moravian Church of Nicaragua	65,000	16,300
Colombian Communities Foundation	100,000	25,350	Institute of Communication and Popular Education (Mexico)	49,000	32,600
ISIS International (Italy) [\$50,000—1985]		50,000	OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Manuela Ramos Movement (Peru)	69,000		Civil and political liberties		
Peruvian Women's Association	80,000	19,550	Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica)	180,000	180,000
Ethnic conflict			Washington Office on Latin America (Washington, D.C.)	213,000	
Afro-Peruvian Research Institute (Peru) [\$31,000—1985]		12,000	International human rights law		
Other			Anthropology Resource Center (Washington, D.C.)	35,000	35,000
Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo (Argentina) [\$50,000—1985]		25,000	Access to social justice/legal services		
BRAZIL			Kingston Legal Aid Clinic (Jamaica)	22,000	22,000
Civil and political liberties			TOTAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE	\$25,815,612	\$26,183,275
Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture [\$240,000—1984]		120,000			
Exchange of ideas and information					
Mulherio Communications Center [\$33,000—1985]		33,300			
Nucleus for Indigenous Culture	40,000	15,000			

Governance and Public Policy

GRANTS AND PROJECTS

FISCAL YEAR 1986

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-administered projects approved in fiscal 1986. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1986 and prior years. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects.</p>					
United States					
Governmental structures and functions					
Academy for State and Local Government (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	National Association for the Southern Poor (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1985]		50,000
Americans for Indian Opportunity (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000	National Center for Policy Alternatives (Washington, D.C.)	250,000	250,000
Arizona, State of	100,000		National Coalition on Black Voter Participation (Washington, D.C.) [\$225,000—1985]		153,448
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	250,000	250,000	National Urban Fellows (N.Y.)	275,000	275,000
Cato Institute (Washington, D.C.)	50,000		New York, City University of	40,000	40,000
Center for Community Change (for Coalition on Block Grants and Human Needs) (Washington, D.C.) [\$340,596—1984]		119,114	Northwestern University [\$114,533—1985]		114,533
Center for Responsive Politics (Washington, D.C.)	114,000	28,500	Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1985]		50,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	315,000	56,250	Stanford University	380,000	380,000
Committee on the Constitutional System (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000	Statute of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation (New York)	30,500	30,500
Committee for Economic Development (New York) [\$120,000—1984]		40,000	Texas, University of (Austin)	49,600	49,600
Criminal Justice Publications (New York) [\$681,965—1985]	(385,653)	(15,378)	Strengthening public service		
Harvard University	303,000	12,500	Fund for the City of New York	2,500,000	2,500,000
Illinois, State of	180,000		Dispute resolution		
Leslie Public Schools (Leslie, Mich.)	80,000		American Arbitration Association (New York) [\$50,000—1985]		50,000
Los Angeles, County of	100,000		Community Board Program (San Francisco)	100,000	100,000
Minnesota, State of	90,000		National Institute for Dispute Resolution (Washington, D.C.) [\$2,300,00—1985]		2,300,000
National Academy of Public Administration (Washington, D.C.)	65,000	65,000	National Judicial College (Reno, Nev.)	147,000	49,000
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (Washington, D.C.)	16,500	16,500	Rutgers University	478,000	50,000
National Bureau of Economic Research (Cambridge, Mass.)	400,200	400,200	Society of Professionals in Dispute Resolution (Washington, D.C.)	10,000	10,000
National Conference of Black Mayors (Atlanta)	225,000	20,000	Crime		
New York, City of	100,000		Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence (Washington, D.C.) [\$27,500—1985]		27,500
New York, State University of (Albany)	40,000	40,000	Harvard University	43,990	
North Carolina, State of	80,000		Public policy analysis		
Northwestern CUED Institute (Evanston, Ill.)	300,000	150,000	American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	37,500	37,500
Princeton University [\$330,000—1984]		41,250	American Public Welfare Association (Washington, D.C.)	31,820	31,820
Rochester, City of (New York)	100,000		Brandeis University	53,448	53,448
Saint Paul, City of (Minnesota)	80,000		Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	37,500	37,500
Urban Innovation Analysis (Chicago)	50,000	50,000	California, University of (Berkeley)	54,800	(290)
Yale University	5,000	5,000	Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	46,305	46,305
Local initiatives			Chicago, University of [\$300,000—1985]		259,500
Community Board Program (San Francisco)	100,000	50,000	Columbia University	58,410	
Civic participation			Cuban National Planning Council (Miami) [\$61,000—1985]		61,000
American Historical Association (Washington, D.C.)	270,000	270,000	Foundation-administered project: study of the future of social insurance and welfare in the United States [\$1,500,000—1985]		582,159
American Judicature Society (Chicago)	100,000		Greater Washington Research Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1982]		50,000
ASPIRA of America (New York) [\$450,000—1985]	100,000	550,000	Harvard University [\$97,767—1985]	15,450	48,883
ASPIRA of New York (Bronx, N.Y.) [\$7,000—1985]		7,000	Institute for Puerto Rican Policy (New York) [\$150,000—1985]		75,000
Committee for the Study of the American Electorate (Chicago)	150,000	150,000	Jackson State University	117,046	117,046
Committee on the Constitutional System (Washington, D.C.)	96,000	15,000	Johnson Foundation (Racine, Wisc.) [\$35,000—1985]	(9,063)	25,937
Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute (Washington, D.C.)	347,600	76,095	Joint Center for Political Studies (Washington, D.C.)	2,475,000	2,475,000
Florida International University	20,000	20,000	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	90,468	90,468
Focus Project (Washington, D.C.)	60,000	60,000	Michigan, University of [\$130,721—1985]		111,721
Greater Kansas City Community Foundation (Missouri)	75,000		National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1984]		108,000
Jefferson Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	120,000	120,000	National Conference on Social Welfare (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Human SERVE Fund (New York) [\$50,000—1985]		50,000	National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	700,000	300,000
La Casa de Don Pedro (Newark, N.J.)	150,500		National Puerto Rican Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	260,000	130,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (San Francisco) [\$240,000—1985]		150,000	New School for Social Research (NY) [\$85,920—1985]		85,920
NALEO (National Association of Latino Elected Officials) Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	865,000	705,000	New York State Office of the Aging (Albany)	10,000	10,000
			North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research (Raleigh)	35,000	
			Northeast-Midwest Institute (Washington, D.C.)	45,000	45,000
			Public Agenda Foundation (New York)	33,400	33,400
			Remediation and Training Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$143,000—1985]		143,000
			Rochester, University of	54,919	54,919

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

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$64,600—1985]	276,000	288,500	SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Southern California, University of Stanford University [\$240,000—1985]	3,465	80,000	Local initiatives		
Texas, University of (Austin)	1,835,300	1,835,300	Philippines Business for Social Progress	225,000	101,223
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$1,284,854—1985]		1,259,397	Philippines Partnership for the Development of Human Resources	13,670	13,521
Utah, University of	80,000	80,000	Civic participation		
Virginia, University of	87,732		Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	100,000	50,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)	27,000	27,000	Communication Foundation for Asia (Philippines)	125,000	125,000
Wisconsin, University of (Madison) [\$63,210—1985]	69,580	132,790	Consumer Institute Foundation (Indonesia)	57,650	
Other			Philippine Social Science Council	2,200	2,200
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	50,000	50,000	Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation (Philippines)	5,200	5,188
Association of Puerto Rican Executive Directors (New York)	5,500	5,500	Public policy analysis		
Claremont McKenna College	35,000		Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	20,000	17,204
Harvard University [\$6,687—1985]		6,687	Latin America and Caribbean		
Institute of Puerto Rican Urban Studies (New York)	19,275	19,275	ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Joint Center for Political Studies (Washington, D.C.) [\$40,000—1985]		40,000	Governmental structures and functions		
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000	Center for Socio-Economic Studies of Development (Chile)	76,000	38,000
New York Foundation for the Arts	50,000	25,000	Center for Studies of the State and Society (Argentina)	300,000	85,000
Texas, University of (Austin) [\$6,235—1985]	(2)	6,233	Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina)	42,700	
			Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies [\$81,000—1985]		20,000
			SER Research Institute (Colombia)	52,000	34,320
			Civic participation		
			Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile) [\$32,500—1985]		24,000
			Institute of Peruvian Studies [\$96,000—1985]		66,000
			Sur Professional Consultants (Chile) [\$34,000—1985]		8,000
			Public policy analysis		
			Center for Population Studies (Argentina) [\$93,000—1984]	9,000	33,000
			BRAZIL		
			Governmental structures and functions		
			Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture	292,063	
			Civic participation		
			Municipal Foundation for Social and Community Development [\$100,000—1983]		12,500
			Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research	49,750	19,900
			Public policy analysis		
			Brasilia, University of	3,000	3,000
			Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies [\$24,000—1984]		17,512
			Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$109,000—1983]		(18,300)
			Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research [\$14,300—1985]		14,300
			MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
			Strengthening public service		
			Central American Institute of Business Administration (Nicaragua) [\$250,000—1985]		156,250
			Public policy analysis		
			Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica) [\$155,000—1984]		77,000
			Texas, University of (Austin)	50,000	50,000
			OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
			Governmental structures and functions		
			Latin American Center for the Analysis of Democracy (Argentina) [\$130,000—1985]		130,000
			Civic participation		
			West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	48,000	
			Public policy analysis		
			Pittsburgh, University of [\$3,000—1985]		3,000
			TOTAL, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY	\$17,923,668	\$20,457,772

Developing Countries

Africa and Middle East

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Governmental structures and functions

African Association of Public Administration and
Management (Ethiopia) 28,000 28,000

Strengthening public service

Kenya, Government of [\$285,716—1984] 50,000

Public policy analysis

Makerere University (Uganda) 12,000 12,000
Zimbabwe Promotion Council 28,900 28,900

WEST AFRICA

Governmental structures and functions

Ilorin, University of (Faculty of Business and
Social Sciences) (Nigeria) 16,000 16,000
Mutants' University (Senegal) 20,000 20,000
Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research 46,000

Civic participation

Syndicat des Professionels de l'Information et de
la Communication (Senegal) 19,445 19,445

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Public policy analysis

Southern Center for International Studies
(Atlanta, Ga.) [\$33,000—1983] 6,750

OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Dispute resolution

Independent Mediation Service Trust (South
Africa) [\$200,000—1983] 100,183

Asia

INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA

Local initiatives

Centre for Policy Research (India) [\$12,000—1985] 8,000
Institute of International Education (New York) 20,000

Public policy analysis

Centre for Policy Research (India) [\$150,000—1983] 25,500
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies
(India) [\$200,000—1984] 40,000
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
[\$200,000—1978] 4,646

The Foundation's work in higher education in the United States has three principal objectives: to broaden access to higher learning and improve the quality of education available to disadvantaged groups; to deepen faculty engagement in teaching and scholarship; and to strengthen undergraduate curricula and curricular resources in selected fields. Overseas, grants are aimed at enhancing educational opportunities for black South Africans, expanding women's participation in higher education, and advancing research and training in the social sciences.

The Foundation's support for the arts in the United States has two main goals: to stimulate new work and innovative forms of expression in the performing arts, and to encourage pluralism and diversity in the arts. In developing countries, the Foundation supports efforts to preserve and interpret traditional cultures and to enhance their contribution to contemporary society.

ACCESS AND EQUITY

Although community colleges are a crucial point of access to higher education for millions of low-income and minority students, less than 15 percent of students in these institutions complete their associate degrees. Fewer still go on to earn the baccalaureate at four-year colleges and universities. This low transfer rate is a major reason relatively few minority and low-income students complete baccalaureate degrees. During the past three years the Foundation has provided \$2.5 million to strengthen academic and counseling programs at some two dozen community colleges so that more students will continue their studies at four-year institutions. This year the Foundation funded

several new projects to complement and expand that initiative.

Two projects will encourage community college students to continue their education at historically black four-year colleges. The United Negro College Fund (UNCF) received \$268,000 for a project that will ally ten community colleges with sixteen UNCF institutions in a consortium known as the Transfer-Articulation Project. During the first year, representatives from the various schools will develop plans for strengthening coordination of academic programs between the two sets of institutions. In the second year five pairs of institutions will receive grants to develop specific transfer activities—for example, joint curriculum projects and faculty exchanges. To give community college students a sense of residential campus life, prospective transferees will make weekend visits to UNCF colleges.

Wilberforce University, the nation's oldest historically black institution, received funds to experiment with dual admissions agreements with community colleges in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. Wilberforce faculty and administrators will meet with community college staff to work out plans for the simultaneous admission of students and also to develop academic and support services for prospective transferees. Students will be able to take courses for credit at Wilberforce the summer before completing their associate degrees.

To reverse the recent decline of community college students who transfer to four-year institutions in the New York State system of higher education, the State University of New York received funds to initiate a dual admissions program linking two-year institutions in the upstate cities of Buffalo, Rochester, and Albany with nearby four-year

colleges. The university will also conduct research on the types of student support services and academic programs likely to lead to successful transfer.

Other projects funded this year will bring together faculty from two- and four-year institutions to strengthen collaborative programs. Evergreen State College, a 4,000-student undergraduate college in the Washington State College system, received a grant to enable faculty from community colleges in Seattle and Tacoma to exchange teaching assignments with faculty at four-year colleges throughout the state. The City University of New York will enlist faculty from its system to design a new general education course for community colleges entitled "Family, Community, and Culture." The course will be based on the work of the late Herbert Gutman, a historian who at the time of his death was working on a social history of the United States.

One of the impediments to strengthening community colleges is the paucity of data on students and their academic progress. The Educational Testing Service received a grant to train research personnel from five community colleges to conduct longitudinal studies of student attrition, progress, and transfer to other institutions. The information will be useful in assessing the effect of programs that aid prospective transferees. The City University of New York also received funds for a longitudinal study that will focus on the educational and job attainments of students who entered the university's two-year institutions in 1970. A companion grant will enable researchers at the University of South Carolina to analyze the transfer rates of Hispanic students attending six community colleges in Texas and California.

Serving as a bridge between high school and college is an alternative school started fifteen years ago by LaGuardia Community College for disadvantaged students who had fallen behind in their studies and were in danger of dropping out. Called Middle College, the school has been highly successful in motivating students to continue their education by offering individualized instruction, small classes, and extensive guidance and encouragement. About 85 percent of Middle College's students graduate, compared to 60 percent citywide, and half of its graduates go to college. To replicate the Middle College model in six other cities, the Foundation granted \$276,100 to the City University of New York, of which LaGuardia is a part. LaGuardia staff will advise teachers and counselors from paired institutions (school district and college) in the cities on the basics of running an alternative school.

At every level of higher education, from community colleges through graduate and professional schools, the proportion of minorities in student bodies has declined since the late 1970s. Among the factors believed responsible for this falloff are the increasingly high cost of education, the decline in student aid, and the continued underrepresentation of minority faculty on most campuses. To encourage more minorities to become college teachers, the Foundation last year initiated a doctoral fellowship program for blacks, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Native Americans, and Native Pacific Islanders. The fellowships provide three years of support for work toward a Ph.D. degree. In addition, one-year fellowships are awarded for minority Ph.D. candidates who have completed all the requirements for the degree except



Dail Mpofo (left), president of the Black Students Society at the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa, and Thandi Gqubule, also a society member. The university is one of several Foundation-supported South African institutions working to increase educational opportunities for blacks.

the dissertation. For support of some 100 fellows constituting the first two cohorts of the program, the Foundation granted \$2.6 million to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), which is administering the program.

NAS was also granted \$1.7 million for the eighth round of grants in the Foundation's postdoctoral program, designed to expand opportunities for advancement for minority scholars who are already teaching. More than 250 scholars have received research fellowships through the program.

For a six-week summer institute for minority students interested in political science, the American Political Science Association received \$150,000. Students will receive credit for courses given at Louisiana State University and Southern University and will also hear guest lec-

tures by distinguished political scientists. The program aims to encourage minority students to pursue advanced degrees leading to academic careers.

The Foundation continued to support programs that increase educational opportunities for black South Africans and Namibians, who have only limited access to higher education. Among institutions receiving grants were:

—the Institute of International Education and the Educational Opportunities Trust, a total of \$490,000, for continued support of a program that has enabled more than 500 South African students to pursue undergraduate and graduate studies in the United States over the past six years. Part of the new funds will support fellowships for South African and Namibian clergy for postgraduate studies relating to

the social mission of their churches.

—SACHED Trust, a leading black-led educational organization in South Africa, \$172,300 for continued development of Khanya College, which offers remedial and college-level courses to help blacks qualify for advanced university study. SACHED also received funds for its publishing activities.

—the universities of Cape Town, the Witwatersrand, and the Western Cape, a total of \$828,000, for training to enhance the research and analytical skills of black students, thereby broadening their career options. The funds will also support research fellowships for senior black scholars and a new research unit directed by a leading black psychologist. It will analyze the impact of South Africa's growing political violence on individuals, families, and communities.

—Phelps-Stokes Fund, \$150,000 for establishment of a scholarship fund that will enable some 100 refugee students from South Africa and Namibia to pursue postsecondary education in the United States. The students are currently living in refugee centers in eastern and southern Africa.

TEACHING AND SCHOLARSHIP

This year the Foundation awarded its first grants in a program that will address three related problems facing higher education: the engagement of faculty in undergraduate teaching, the quality of undergraduate education, and the recruitment of college teachers for the mid-1990s and beyond.

Receiving grants totaling \$1.8 million were nine colleges and universities—Brooklyn, Brown, Cornell, Earlham, Eckerd, Harvard, Millsaps, Morehouse, and Princeton. They were among forty-one institutions

that had been invited by the Foundation to submit proposals for projects that would have the broad purpose of improving undergraduate education.

The initial proposals funded under the new Foundation program aim to enrich the intellectual content of the undergraduate curriculum and promote closer student-faculty relations. They will also serve to introduce students to the practice of teaching and scholarship, to reinforce the commitment of faculty to undergraduate teaching, and to identify a new generation of college teachers to replace those retiring in coming years. Among the activities that will be supported are student-faculty collaboration in research and teaching, seminars taught by senior faculty, preparation of new courses, and inquiries into such questions as the social

and cultural implications of scholarship.

Institutions were invited to participate in the program because a substantial proportion of their undergraduates go on to earn the Ph.D. in all major divisions of the curriculum and because of the ethnic diversity of their student bodies. In all, some \$5 million in grants will be awarded over the two years of the program.

Among other initiatives this year to improve undergraduate education and strengthen faculty commitment to teaching was the funding of a program in cognitive studies at Carleton College. This developing field draws upon a variety of disciplines—principally psychology, linguistics, philosophy, and anthropology—to build a theory of how humans think, use language, and behave. With a grant of \$209,112,



Prof. James B. Cope and two students review a biology project at Earlham College in Indiana. Earlham was one of nine colleges and universities receiving grants in the first stage of a new program aimed at enriching the undergraduate curriculum, strengthening the engagement of faculty in undergraduate teaching, and interesting students in faculty careers.

Carleton will develop a new concentration in cognitive studies that will provide opportunities for student and faculty research and stimulate interdisciplinary teaching.

Virginia Commonwealth University received a grant for a project that aims to enrich faculty opportunities for research and interchange through joint activities with faculty from four other colleges in the region. Called the Central Virginia College Consortium, the project will sponsor such activities as faculty summer seminars led by senior professors in their areas of specialization and one-semester courses taught by faculty from different campuses on interdisciplinary topics of interest—for example, the history of race relations in central Virginia.

The Virginia project is one of several college consortial initiatives supported by the Foundation. Another, which received renewed funding this year, is conducted under the auspices of New York University and enables faculty from eleven four-year colleges and smaller universities in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut to participate in professional and scholarly activities on the NYU campus.

A perennial debate in higher education centers on the nature and content of general education, the body of knowledge with which the well-educated person should be familiar. Should there be a core group of courses that every student is required to take? Or should there be lists of courses from which students must select a certain number across disciplines—the so-called “distribution requirement”? Many universities are rethinking these questions, including the University of Washington, which received a grant of \$375,000 to develop an alternative to its present general education offerings. The new curriculum will con-

sist of several sequences of linked courses that will provide greater depth and coherence than the usual general education curriculum and will also challenge the narrow specialization of the various academic disciplines.

Other grants this year focused on improving access to library materials and on strengthening scholarship in the humanities, women’s studies, and the social sciences, both in this country and abroad.

Technological advances over the past decade have vastly eased the task of conducting bibliographic searches for information. Library users are often frustrated, however, by their inability to obtain access to the material once it is located. The Council on Library Resources received renewed support for the final two years of a five-year project that is identifying better methods of acquiring and delivering library information. The council is examining such issues as shared library collections, consortial arrangements among libraries, and creation of bibliographic data bases. It is also investigating the particular problems of access in public libraries and historically black colleges.

In a related action, the Foundation awarded \$250,475 to the Research Libraries Group, a consortium of the nation’s thirty-six major research universities and institutions. The grant will be used to improve the organization’s interlibrary loan system, which must be restructured to meet a 100 percent increase in activity over the last four years.

The National Humanities Center in North Carolina was opened in 1978 to provide a place where scholars of history, philosophy, literature, and other fields of the humanities could conduct research and participate in seminars and other collegial activities. The Foun-

dation contributed \$200,000 toward the center’s endowment, with the understanding that the income will be used to support minority scholars.

Yale University received an additional \$429,100 for its Southern African Research Program, the nation’s preeminent forum for study and the exchange of ideas relating to that region of the world. The program’s core activity is a seminar on “Ethnic and Racial Conflict in Southern Africa since 1652,” in which leading scholars from around the world discuss their work. The grant will support visiting research fellows from southern Africa and provide the salary of a senior scholar.

For a study of the African diaspora in Latin America and the Caribbean, the region with the largest concentration of blacks outside of Africa, Michigan State University received a grant of \$315,000. The study, to be undertaken by researchers from throughout the region, will focus on black migration patterns, the changing political and economic position of blacks in the region, and the evolution of cultural expression in black diaspora communities.

For many years the Foundation has supported the work of social scientists in developing countries. The aim of this work is to improve understanding of social and economic processes, enhance awareness of equity issues, and contribute to the formulation of effective public policies. Among actions this year were:

—a grant of \$300,000 to the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa for continued publication of the journal *African Development* and to support working groups of social scientists who are studying such topics as African food production,

population policy, industrialization, and mineral and energy development. The council, based in Senegal, also helps find posts for African scholars who cannot work in their own countries because of repressive conditions.

—grants totaling \$1.5 million to Brazilian universities and research institutions for graduate research and training in political science, sociology, and anthropology, and for various research projects, including studies of Brazil's recent electoral history and the secular role of the Catholic Church. Funds were also provided for an annual social science competition focused on current trends in Brazilian society.

—a two-year supplement of \$190,000 to the Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences for an annual research competition and for workshops on such topics as authoritarianism and democracy in contemporary Peru.

—a series of grants for research and training on the status of women. Beirut University College received \$163,000 for its Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World. Among the institute's activities are research on various aspects of female employment in Arab countries, training of female administrators of private welfare organizations in Lebanon, and the only regularly published periodical on women in the Arab world. Two Indian institutions, Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University in Bombay and Anveshi Research Centre for Women's Studies in Hyderabad, received support for such activities as a documentation unit containing materials pertaining to women and the publication of an anthology of writings by Indian women. And the Latin American Social Science Council, a regional consortium of

social science institutes that is based in Argentina, was granted \$190,000 for research awards and training of a new generation of researchers on gender issues in Andean and Southern Cone countries.

The Foundation also provided support to a few universities in less-developed countries for faculty development, library materials, and community outreach activities. A grant of \$250,000 to Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique's only institution of higher learning, will enable it to expand its library collections, acquire computer equipment, and send faculty abroad for additional training. Birzeit University, which serves a largely Palestinian student body in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, received funds for faculty research and for community health and environmental protection programs.

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

Grants to enrich the undergraduate curriculum focus on strengthening international studies and foreign-language instruction; enhancing the effectiveness of writing and literacy programs; and incorporating scholarly research on women and minorities into the liberal arts curriculum.

Recognizing an urgent need for Americans to improve their proficiency in foreign languages, the Foundation this year joined other foundations in establishing the National Foreign Language Center. Despite this nation's growing interdependence with other countries in trade, technology, credit, and ideas, few students study a foreign language long enough to develop a usable competence. Fewer than 10,000 students annually earn a bachelor's degree with a foreign-language major, and most of them have studied a West European language. Non-Western languages re-

ceive limited attention at the undergraduate level.

The National Foreign Language Center will be affiliated with Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies and have several missions. It will conduct research on language learning and pedagogy, develop new ways to measure language proficiency, and devise improved instructional methods and materials. A special interest will be on developing materials and techniques to raise individuals' proficiency from intermediate levels to near fluency. The center will also sponsor research on the nation's language needs and foster cooperation between the language teaching community and social scientists, business people, and public officials. To help support the first five years' operation of the center, the Foundation granted Johns Hopkins \$1 million.

Two other grants were made to introduce instruction in uncommonly taught languages in states where students have had little opportunity for such study. The University of Iowa received \$475,802 for the first stage of a project aimed at demonstrating that competent secondary-school teachers of difficult foreign languages can be trained in a five-year undergraduate program. In each of the next two years, six sophomores will be selected for three years of immersion in Russian, Chinese, or Japanese, including a senior year abroad and a fifth year to complete degree requirements and earn teacher certification. On completion of their training, the students will contract to teach for a minimum of three years in an Iowa school district willing to introduce one of the languages in its curriculum. Also receiving a grant was Augustana College in South Dakota for a



Lin Yu, a graduate student from China, teaching a first-semester class in Japanese at the University of Iowa, which received a grant this year for the first stage of a new undergraduate program to prepare secondary-school teachers of Japanese, Chinese, and Russian. After intensive training and teacher certification, the graduates will contract to teach one of the languages for three years in an Iowa school. The Foundation is also supporting Chinese-language study at three South Dakota colleges.

Chinese language program to be taught jointly with the University of South Dakota and Sioux Falls College.

U.S. colleges and universities typically teach writing through introductory courses that are separate from the rest of the curriculum. Although many institutions recognize that ways of reading, writing, and inquiring vary according to the nature of the subject, few stress the integration of literacy skills with content. To re-emphasize this traditional relationship in the liberal arts, the Foundation awarded a total of \$489,000 to ten colleges and universities in the Southeast, chosen to reflect the diversity of American higher education. Projects receiving support include the development of courses that are both writing-intensive and linked to a discipline, as well as faculty seminars to devise approaches to writing in various disciplines.

In a related action, the University of Chicago received \$185,621 to test a prototype program for the professional development of teachers of writing. The program draws on almost two decades of writing research and attempts to combine approaches that have proven successful. Emphasis is on helping students to develop their skills in argumentation and narration. The university is collaborating with faculty from the eight Chicago community colleges in testing the program with disadvantaged students.

After more than a decade of support for scholarship on women, the Foundation now supports programs to incorporate the results of this research into the liberal arts curriculum. One such "mainstreaming" effort involves a consortium of women faculty members at formerly all-male Eastern colleges who have been conducting seminars to intro-

duce other faculty to the best of the new scholarship on women. Operating under the auspices of Colgate University, the consortium received renewed funding to continue these activities, to develop new courses on minority women, and to expand the participation of male faculty in its network of scholars.

A parallel program is conducted by the Southwest Institute for Research on Women at the University of Arizona. The institute sponsors workshops and funds small projects to revise the undergraduate curriculum at public colleges and universities in the Rocky Mountain region. It received a \$210,000 supplement to expand the program to public community colleges in eighteen western states.

Helping to coordinate the activities of the now nearly fifty women's studies centers nationwide is the National Council for Research on Women. The council encourages collaborative research and exchange of information among the centers, monitors public policies affecting women, and engages in such special projects as preparation of a computerized data base of scholarship on women. With a grant of \$250,000, the council will launch several new ventures, including investigations of regional differences in women's labor-market participation and gender differences in voting behavior.

The Women's Research and Education Institute received renewed funding for dissemination of information on women's issues to the Washington policy-making community. Among its major activities are an annual assessment of the effects of the federal budget on women and analyses of the implications of alternative tax policies on the economic security of women and families.

ARTISTIC CREATIVITY

The Foundation supports nationally oriented programs to foster new work and forms of expression in the performing arts. Its principal strategy is to promote collaboration among such creative artists as composers, writers, choreographers, and directors.

Since it was launched with Foundation support in 1983, the NEXT WAVE Festival, an annual two-month event established by the Brooklyn Academy of Music (BAM), has become a prime source of challenging new work developed collaboratively by artists from various disciplines. NEXT WAVE presentations have included the opera *Einstein on the Beach*, by composer Philip Glass, director-designer Robert Wilson, and choreographer Lucinda Childs, and *The Gospel at Colonus*, a fusion of Greek tragedy and gospel music created jointly by composer Robert Telson and theater director Lee Breuer. The festival has also enabled talented younger artists like Nina Wiener (*In Closed Time*) to introduce their works to a larger audience. Aided by a Foundation grant of \$500,000, the festival plans to play a larger role in initiating new works by commissioning more collaborations by artists it has presented before and those new to the festival. NEXT WAVE performances will also be introduced to audiences nationwide through touring, co-production with other groups, and television and film.

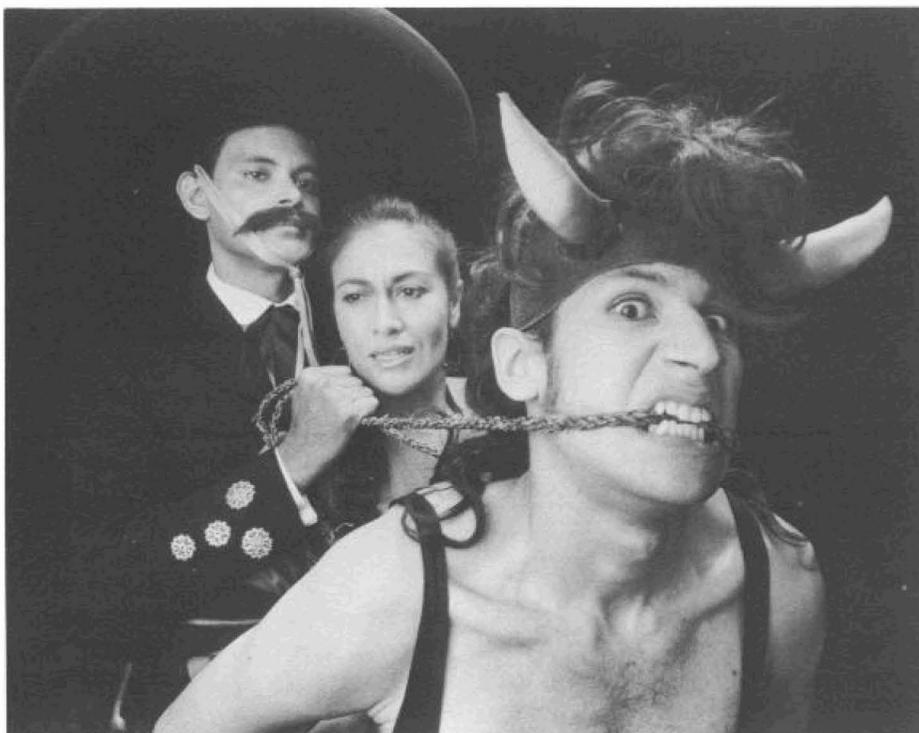
As part of the 1987 NEXT WAVE Festival, BAM plans to present an English-language production of Peter Brook's nine-hour dramatization of the Sanskrit epic *The Mahabharata*. Originally produced in French in Avignon and Paris, the play has been critically acclaimed as the production of the decade and the culmination of Brook's career as an

artistic innovator. For preparation of the English-language version, which will also be shown in Los Angeles, Australia, and India, the Foundation granted \$150,000 to the International Center of Theatre Creation.

Collaboration in the performing arts has been particularly fruitful in the music theater field, which takes in a full range of work from opera through musical comedy and musical drama to the avant-garde and performance art. During the past decade American music theater has been among the liveliest and most adventurous of the arts. To help strengthen and expand this art form, the Foundation made grants to the American Music Theater Festival (AMTF) in Philadelphia and to a consortium of three performing arts companies: Music-Theatre Performing Group/Lenox Arts Center (New York and Massachusetts), Playwrights Horizons (New York), and American Repertory Theatre (Cambridge, Mass.).

AMTF will establish production partnerships with regional theaters to develop and produce contemporary American music theater works. Called the Music-Theater Production Partnership, it brings together talented playwrights identified by the theaters, with composers identified by AMTF, and provides technical assistance on such specific requirements as orchestration, casting, sound design, and acoustics. The consortium of performing arts companies is committed to long-range developmental work and to giving teams of creative artists the opportunity to work together in residence without the stresses attendant upon imminent production. The Foundation, which helped establish the consortium three years ago, granted each company \$85,000.

The Carlisle Project of the Central Pennsylvania Youth Ballet, estab-



Top: The devil in the guise of a horse leads a young couple astray in "The Ballad of Cornelia Vega," a tale enacted in the folk musical Corridos by Luis Valdez, founder of El Teatro Campesino, a leading Hispanic company. Foundation grants are supporting an archive of Campesino's works and the papers of Valdez, and also a television adaptation of Corridos to be aired on PBS in the fall of 1987. Below: A scene from Peter Brook's adaptation of The Mahabharata, originally produced in France. A Foundation-supported, English-language version will open the 1987 NEXT WAVE Festival at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Scenes from The King Stag (top), by author Carlo Gozzi and composer Elliot Goldenthal, produced by the American Repertory Theatre, and Black Sea Follies, by author Paul Schmidt and composer Stanley Silverman, produced by Music Theatre Group and Playwrights Horizons. All three companies are part of a consortium of music theaters assisted this year.

lished with Foundation assistance in 1984, combines a laboratory for the nurturing of choreographers early in their careers with a program for the professional training of dancers. In addition to studying dance, music, stagecraft, and related arts, the choreographers can create new works that are performed by advanced apprentice dancers. A supplementary grant of \$190,000 covers fellowships for choreographers-in-residence, scholarships for dance students, and costs of workshops, productions, and administration.

As part of its longstanding commitment to cultural pluralism and to assisting minority artists and arts organizations, the Foundation continued an effort begun last year to encourage the development of Hispanic theater. Foundation grants help strengthen the administration of outstanding theaters, bring their work to a larger public, and recruit and train Hispanic performers to increase their access to mainstream theater, film, and television.

Grants this year included \$300,000 to the Spanish Theatre Repertory in New York to expand its artistic ensemble and strengthen its management, fund raising, and marketing; \$115,000 to El Teatro de la Esperanza to help it expand from a touring company to a resident theater (relocated to San Francisco) with a touring component; \$250,000 to International Arts Relations in New York to expand its playwrights-in-residence laboratory, continue development of works by Hispanic writers and composers, and present English translations of Spanish-language works from Latin America and Europe; and \$75,013 to the Old Globe Theatre, a leading regional theater in San Diego, to produce works by Hispanic playwrights and to recruit and train Hispanic performers.

Funds were also granted to reorganize the administration of the oldest and most influential Chicano theater, El Teatro Campesino in San Juan Bautista, Calif., and to the University of California (Santa Barbara) to establish an archive of Campesino's works and of the papers of its founder, playwright-director Luis Valdez. *Corridos*, one of Valdez's works originally produced by El Teatro Campesino, will be adapted for television with a grant to public broadcasting station KQED in San Francisco. This will introduce a potential audience of millions to the richness and diversity of Hispanic theater. The Foundation also gave a two-year \$300,000 supplement to the New York Shakespeare Festival for *Festival Latino en Nueva York*, which presents performances of Hispanic arts groups from the United States, Latin America, and Europe.

A widely noted event this year was the world premiere in New York of *X*, an opera about Malcolm X, by Anthony Davis, a young black composer. The Foundation, which had supported presentation of an early version in Philadelphia, provided funds to the New York City Opera to put the opera in final form.

As part of an ongoing review of the art forms and institutions of the two predominant U.S. minority cultures, the Foundation made a grant to the Studio Museum in Harlem for a national survey of black and Hispanic art museums. In a complementary action, the Foundation supported a conference on Afro-American art at the National Museum of American History with a grant to the Visions Foundation in Washington, D.C.

Continuing an effort to preserve the performances and document the achievements of noted American

artists, the Foundation made grants to the Dance Theatre Foundation and to the Negro Ensemble Company. The funds will support the reconstruction and videotaping of several Katherine Dunham dance-theater works and the reconstitution of Bert Andrews' unique collection of photographs of black theater, which had been severely damaged in a studio fire.

CULTURAL PRESERVATION

The Foundation continued to support efforts to preserve the rich cultural traditions of developing countries and to make them more accessible to the public. Grants were made to document the classical and folk performing arts, to advance the use of scientific techniques in archeology, to establish ethnographic museums, and to provide outlets for contemporary literature.

In India, interest in recording and videotaping traditional dance, music, and drama has burgeoned. To improve the quality of such documentation, the Foundation granted \$82,500 to the National Centre for the Performing Arts in Bombay. A series of courses will be given in various regions of the country, focusing on the selection of what to document, the use of sophisticated audio and video equipment, and methods of archiving, notation, and analysis.

A supplementary grant went to Sampradaya, an organization in South India that has been recording and presenting concerts of Carnatic music, an ancient classical form indigenous to the region. It has also taped interviews with musicians trained by traditional masters. The new grant will enable Sampradaya to consolidate work begun on Carnatic music and to begin documenting and presenting other traditional forms of South Indian music.

In Indonesia, Foundation-supported groups are building programs in ethnomusicology in which they analyze the nation's varied traditional arts in their full social and cultural context. One such group is the ethnomusicology department of Sumatera Utara University in North Sumatra, a region with artistic and social traditions quite distinct from those of the dominant cultural domains of Java and Bali. The university has developed a program for undergraduate students that includes academic training in musicology, history, and anthropology, documentation of the region's traditional arts, and field research on the Bataks, rugged highlanders comprising six ethnolinguistic groups. A Foundation supplement will support a consultant, a fellowship, English-language training, the purchase of Batak musical instruments, and a meeting of institutions that make up Indonesia's informal ethnomusicology network.

The "new archeology" uses computers, metallurgical microscopes, and other scientific equipment to study the history of ancient societies and their social processes. To strengthen scientific archeology in India, the Foundation has granted funds to several leading universities, including \$113,000 this year to Banaras Hindu University, which is located in a center of religious pilgrimage and traditional Hindu culture. The grant will fund graduate fellowships, equipment, and field

research on, for example, the ancient cities of the Gangetic Plain, including studies of prehistoric tools to reveal the way of life of the people who produced them.

To prevent the irretrievable loss of cultural and ethnographic items from Ethiopia's diverse regions, the Foundation granted Addis Ababa University \$74,700 to collect and exhibit such materials in its museum. The project will also use photographs and oral testimony to explain the significance of the objects in the daily life of the communities represented.

A grant of \$100,000 will enable the Lesotho Evangelical Church to exhibit the historical records, artifacts, and ethnographic items it has been collecting for over 150 years. The grant will support the building of a small archive, research area, and office as the first steps in creating Lesotho's first museum.

To nurture creative writing in regional languages in India, the Foundation in 1982 began supporting Granthali, a nonprofit book club and publishing house in Bombay that produces socially relevant works in the Marathi language. The project has proved successful in publishing new talent and bringing books to the public at low cost. A two-year supplementary grant will help strengthen Granthali's management and marketing operations.

Support also went to Skotaville Publishers, South Africa's only black-owned publishing house.

Founded in 1982 by black writers and intellectuals, Skotaville publishes a literary magazine and a wide range of books, including a collection of Archbishop Desmond Tutu's sermons and the writings and speeches of black leaders representing a variety of political perspectives. The grant will be used to subsidize new books and to help expand Skotaville's market in Africa, Europe, and North America.



A Batak highlander from northern Indonesia playing an ancient instrument. The region's traditional arts and culture are being studied under a grant to Sumatera Utara University.

Education and Culture

GRANTS AND PROJECTS

FISCAL YEAR 1986

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-administered projects* approved in fiscal 1986. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1986 and prior years. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects.</p>					
<h3>United States</h3> <h4>Access and equity</h4>					
American Political Science Association (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 150,000	\$ 75,000	Earlham College	250,000	
American Scholars Against World Hunger (Washington, D.C.)	75,000	75,000	Eckerd College	250,000	175,000
American Sociological Association (Washington, D.C.)	27,734	27,734	Five Colleges, Inc. (Amherst, Mass.) [\$185,000—1984]		75,400
Arizona State University	48,000	48,000	Harvard University	249,000	172,000
California Postsecondary Education Commission (Sacramento) [\$62,000—1985]		62,000	Massachusetts, University of (Boston) [\$84,745—1984]		54,745
California, University of (Berkeley)	100,800	45,000	Millsaps College	200,000	
Center for the Study of Community Colleges (Los Angeles)	110,530	40,000	Mississippi, University of [\$310,000—1985]		310,000
Community College of Baltimore [\$15,000—1985]		15,000	Morehouse College	150,000	
Community College of Philadelphia [\$225,000—1984]		82,175	National Humanities Center (Research Triangle Park, N.C.) [\$210,198—1984]	200,000	305,459
Compton Community College (California) [\$30,000—1985]		30,000	New York Public Library [\$1,000,000—1985]		1,000,000
Council of Graduate Schools in the United States (Washington, D.C.)	75,000		New York University [\$277,800—1984]	229,706	41,400
Educational Testing Service (Princeton, N.J.)	210,000	75,000	New York, City University of	250,000	
Evergreen State College (Olympia, Wash.)	75,000	15,000	New York, State University of	50,000	50,000
Hawaii, University of [\$15,000—1985]			Princeton University	150,000	100,000
Highland Park Community College (Michigan) [\$80,000—1985]		80,000	Research Libraries Group (Stanford, Calif.)	250,475	
Los Angeles Community College District [\$175,000—1985]		175,000	Stanford University [\$714,425—1984,1985]		514,425
Maricopa Community College District (Phoenix) [\$225,000—1984]		78,895	U.S. National Committee for Byzantine Studies (Washington, D.C.) [\$15,000—1985]		15,000
Marymount Manhattan College	50,000	50,000	Virginia Commonwealth University	110,000	
Miami-Dade Community College [\$225,000—1984]		21,000	Virginia, University of [\$200,000—1985]		125,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$2,729,705—1985]	4,252,050	5,790,050	Washington, University of	375,000	375,000
New York, City University of [\$305,000—1984, 1985]	442,100	598,100	Wellesley College	8,000	8,000
New York, State University of (New York)	165,000	165,000	Curriculum development		
Peralta Community College District (California) [\$30,000—1985]		30,000	Arizona, University of	210,000	145,000
J. Sargent Reynolds Community College (Richmond, Va.) [\$30,000—1985]		30,000	Associated Kyoto Program (Northfield, Minn.)	50,000	50,000
Roxbury Community College (Boston) [\$30,000—1985]		30,000	Augustana College Association (Sioux Falls, S.D.)	100,000	
Sacramento City College [\$80,000—1985]		80,000	Berea College	48,000	48,000
Swarthmore College	40,110		Brown University [\$150,000—1985]		48,071
South Carolina, University of (Columbia)	80,000		California, University of (Berkeley) [\$275,083—1985]		275,083
United Negro College Fund (New York)	268,000		Chicago, University of [\$275,083—1985]	185,621	115,232
Vassar College	50,000	50,000	Clarity Educational Productions (San Francisco)	2,500	2,500
Wilberforce University	150,000	150,000	Colgate University	175,000	65,000
Whitney M. Young, Jr. Memorial Foundation [\$50,161—1981]		5,000	College Music Society (Boulder, Colo.)	26,725	
Teaching and scholarship			Columbia University	63,000	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	75,000	75,000	Duke University [\$140,000—1985]		140,000
Brown University	242,000		Emory University	45,040	45,040
Bryn Mawr College [\$208,150—1983]		58,200	Feminist Press (New York) [\$20,000—1985]		20,000
Carleton College	209,112		Formative Evaluation Research Associates (Ann Arbor, Mich.)	50,000	
Chicago, University of [\$300,000—1984]		100,000	Indiana University Foundation	45,350	
Columbia University [\$48,000—1985]		38,000	Institute of International Education (New York)	100,000	40,000
Commission on College Retirement (New York) [\$250,000—1984]	50,000	110,000	Iowa, University of	475,802	
Cornell University	100,000		Johns Hopkins University	1,000,000	
Council on Library Resources (Washington, D.C.) [\$400,000—1984]	400,000	600,000	Kentucky, University of	47,070	47,070
Duke University [\$400,000—1984]	400,000		Maryland, University of	49,996	
			Memphis State University [\$140,000—1985]		140,000
			Ana G. Mendez Education Foundation (Puerto Rico) [\$40,000—1985]		40,000
			Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor) [\$260,000—1985]		260,000
			Modern Language Association (New York)	36,160	36,160
			National Archives Trust Fund Board (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
			National Council for Research on Women (N.Y.)	250,000	110,000
			New York, City University of [\$367,113—1985]		200,737
			New York, State University of (Albany) [\$50,000—1985]		50,000
			North Carolina, University of	50,000	50,000
			Partnership for Service-Learning (Suffern, N.Y.)	35,000	
			Pittsburgh, University of [\$415,912—1983]		100,642
			Radcliffe College	50,000	50,000
			Rutgers University [\$18,067—1985]		18,067
			Spring Hill College	50,000	50,000
			Swarthmore College [\$50,000—1985]		50,000
			Tennessee, University of	50,000	50,000
			Tougaloo College	49,939	49,939
			Towson State University	50,900	50,900
			Wellesley College	38,408	38,408
			Wheaton College [\$53,000—1985]		26,500
			Xavier University of Louisiana	48,022	48,022

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

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Artistic creativity and resources			Asia		
West African Film Corporation (Senegal)	41,000		BANGLADESH		
Cultural preservation and interpretation			Teaching and scholarship		
Cooperative Culturelle Jamana (Mali)	30,000		Bangladesh National Museum	31,700	8,300
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria) [\$20,000—1984]		20,000	Curriculum development		
International African Institute (England)		111,000	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies		76,000
[\$225,000—1985]			[\$163,000—1984]		
International Center for the Study of the			York, University of (England)	21,300	
Preservation and Restoration of Cultural			Cultural preservation and interpretation		
Property (Rome)	125,000		Bangla Academy [\$49,900—1985]	25,300	49,645
National Museum of Mali [\$96,000—1985]		48,519	Bangladesh, Government of [\$49,680—1985]		30,000
Senegalese Association of Professors of History		16,832	Bangladesh Handicraft Cooperative Federation		10,190
and Geography [\$17,500—1985]			[\$25,210—1984]		
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA			Dhaka, University of [\$41,160—1984]		4,000
Teaching and scholarship			Rajshahi, University of [\$39,000—1985]		13,500
American Research Center in Egypt	31,000	31,000	INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Beirut University College (Lebanon)	163,000	163,000	Teaching and scholarship		
Birzeit University (West Bank)	260,000	165,000	Anveshi Research Centre for Women's Studies		
Egypt, Government of	165,000		(India)	130,000	
Artistic creativity and resources			Central Institute of English and Foreign		
El-Hakawati Theatre Group (Jerusalem)	100,000		Languages (India) [\$370,000—1976]	(37,736)	(2,562)
Cultural preservation and interpretation			Literary Criterion Centre (India)	25,000	12,500
American Research Center in Egypt		15,000	G. B. Pant Social Science Institute (India)		15,000
[\$15,000—1985]			[\$100,000—1983]		
Sudan, Government of	49,000		School of Planning and Architecture Society		
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST			(India)	50,000	
Access and equity			Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey		
Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	281,265	80,000	Women's University (India)	133,000	28,535
Cape Town Fund, University of (New York)	7,500	7,500	Curriculum development		
Council of Churches of Namibia		48,023	American Committee for South Asian Art (Fairfax,		
[\$116,084—1985]			Va.)	17,000	
Educational Opportunities Trust (South Africa)	175,000		Administration and policy research		
Institute of International Education (New York)	315,000	132,375	Centre for Women's Development Studies (India)		80,000
Natal, University of (South Africa)		65,000	[\$200,000—1983]		
[\$110,100—1985]			Artistic creativity and resources		
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York)	150,000	150,000	Theatre Academy (India) [\$73,000—1983]		20,000
Rhodes University (South Africa)	5,000	5,000	Cultural preservation and interpretation		
SACHED Trust (South Africa) [\$350,000—1985]	172,300	446,764	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (India)		26,796
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	70,000		[\$70,000—1984]		
World University Service (Switzerland)	12,500	12,500	American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago)	49,600	49,600
Teaching and scholarship			Banaras Hindu University (India)	113,000	51,500
African Studies Association (Los Angeles, Calif.)	30,000		Calicut, University of (India)	45,000	
Association for Sociology in Southern Africa		7,650	Chicago, University of	41,000	
(South Africa)	7,650		Deccan College Postgraduate and Research		18,888
Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	4,300	4,300	Institute (India) [\$210,000—1983]		
Community Agency for Social Enquiry (South			Granthali (India)	60,000	15,000
Africa)	50,000		Indian Council of Philosophical Research	42,000	
Michigan State University	315,000	315,000	Indian National Theatre [\$125,000—1985]		45,000
SACHED Trust (South Africa) [\$212,000—1984]		76,000	Institute of Historical Studies (India)		5,500
Western Cape, University of (South Africa)	172,350		Jaipur Development Authority (India)		12,946
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	305,000		[\$70,000—1984]		
Yale University [\$201,000—1984]	429,100	50,978	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College Trust (India)	55,500	
Artistic creativity and resources			Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York)		25,000
Open School (South Africa) [\$50,000—1985]		50,000	[\$25,000—1985]		
Cultural preservation and interpretation			Mysore, University of (India) [\$70,000—1981]		10,000
Africa Centre Limited (London) [\$25,000—1985]		25,000	National Institute of Urban Affairs (India)	6,500	6,500
Vivian Beaumont Theater (New York)	50,000		National Centre for the Performing Arts (India)	82,500	50,000
Cultural Research and Communication (Los			Prajna Pathashala Mandal (India)		10,000
Angeles, Calif.)	30,000	30,000	[\$35,000—1980]		
Drama Outreach Project (South Africa)	5,000		Rajasthan, Government of (India)		7,659
Graphic Equalizer (South Africa)		37,000	[\$60,000—1979]		
[\$37,000—1985]	13,000		Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (India)	40,000	15,000
Loy Films (South Africa)	15,000	15,000	Rupayan Sansthan (India) [\$50,000—1983]		10,000
Middle East Technical University (Turkey)		9,974	Sampradaya (India)	70,000	
[\$168,000—1969]			Sri Ram Centre for Art and Culture (India)	27,000	27,000
New Internationalist Publications (England)	12,577	12,577	Southampton, University of (England)	10,000	10,000
Skotaville Publishers (South Africa)	75,000	40,000	Sri Lanka, Government of [\$150,000—1984]		42,072
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)		50,000	Sri Nalakantheshwara Natyasaeva Sancha (India)	25,000	15,000
[\$50,000—1985]			Srinivas Malliah Memorial Theatre Crafts Trust		35,000
			(India) [\$70,000—1984]		
			Theosophical Society (India) [\$41,000—1985]		21,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts (India) [\$49,000—1984]		15,000	Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences	190,000	77,700
Upchar Trust (India)	50,000	30,000	Women's Documentation Center (Peru) [\$78,000—1985]		36,000
SOUTHEAST ASIA			Curriculum development		
Teaching and scholarship			Center of Educational Research and Development (Chile)		
De la Salle University (Philippines)	5,450	5,450		89,600	
Indonesia, Government of [\$203,000—1985]		140,085	Cultural preservation and interpretation		
Indonesia, University of	2,700	2,700	Archbishopric of Arequipa (Peru) [\$25,000—1985]		
Monash University (Australia)	2,000	2,000	Center for the Study and Development of Culture and the Arts (Chile) [\$94,000—1984]		
Philippine Social Science Council [\$200,000—1985]	25,000	97,101	National University of Engineering (Peru)		
Social Science Association of Thailand	7,700	7,441	Peru, Pontifical Catholic University of		
Social Science Foundation (Indonesia) [\$200,000—1982]		186,792		60,000	12,128
Thammasat University (Thailand) [\$22,800—1985]		10,650		15,500	9,500
Curriculum development			BRAZIL		
Akademi Seni Karawitan Indonesia (Academy of Ensemble Music) [\$16,650—1983]		1,457	Access and equity		
Indonesia, Government of [\$50,000—1985]	(31,430)		Campinas, State University of		
Administration and policy research				2,800	2,800
Indonesia, Government of	11,000		Teaching and scholarship		
Philippine Social Science Council	10,870	8,372	Brasilia, University of		
Philippines, University of	37,362	27,298	Brazilian Anthropological Association		
Social Science Foundation (Indonesia)	14,000		Brazilian Association of Postgraduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences		
Artistic creativity and resources			Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning		
Arts Council of Jakarta (Indonesia)	4,250	4,250	Carlos Chagas Foundation [\$200,000—1985]		
Foundation for Extension and Development of American Professional Theatre (New York)	19,043	19,043	Institute for Studies of Religion		
Jakarta Institute of the Arts (Indonesia)	1,780	1,780	Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies Research Development Foundation		
Cultural preservation and interpretation			[\$15,000—1985]		
Akademi Seni Karawitan Indonesia (Academy of Ensemble Music)	4,500	4,500	Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of		
Akademi Seni Tari Indonesia (Academy for the Performing Arts)	45,000	44,000	Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research [\$145,000—1984]		
Indonesia, Government of (Ministry of Education)	73,000	36,300	São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of		
International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome)	2,552	2,552	São Paulo Academy of Sciences		
Mindanao Ethno-Culture Foundation (Philippines) [\$6,440—1985]		2,851	Getúlio Vargas Foundation [\$48,000—1985]		
National Library of Indonesia [\$60,000—1984]		20,534	Artistic creativity and resources		
National Research Centre of Archaeology (Indonesia)	9,968	9,968	Rio Grande do Norte, Federal University of [\$12,000—1985]		
Otago, University of (New Zealand) [\$27,460—1985]	12,360	21,990	MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Philippines, University of [\$135,000—1985]		52,750	Teaching and scholarship		
Solidarity Foundation (Philippines)	4,700	4,659	Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica) [\$210,000—1984]		
Sumatera Utara University (Indonesia)	70,000	40,932	Central American Historical Institute (Nicaragua)		
Thailand, Government of (Fine Arts Department) [\$31,500—1985]		8,000	Central American University (Nicaragua) [\$200,000—1985]		
OTHER ASIA			Mexico, College of [\$127,000—1985]		
Teaching and scholarship			Cultural preservation and interpretation		
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$400,000—1985]		400,000	Agricultural and Livestock Society of CEPEC (Mexico)		
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D. C.) [\$300,000—1985]		400,000		26,000	
Latin America and Caribbean			OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE			Curriculum development		
Teaching and scholarship			West Indies, University of the (Jamaica) [\$411,000—1985]		
Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina)	190,000		Center for Cuban Studies (New York) [\$46,000—1985]		
National Council of Science and Technology (Peru)	9,000	9,000	National Dance Theatre Company (Jamaica) [\$5,787—1985]		
			Visual Arts Research and Resource Center Relating to the Caribbean (New York)		
				32,800	28,800
			TOTAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE		
				\$26,291,901	\$27,252,176

The Foundation's International Affairs program supports research, training, and public information around the world on seven broad topics: international economics and development; international peace, security, and arms control; the worldwide flow of refugees and migrants; international organizations and law; U.S. foreign policy; international relations, particularly in developing regions; and selected fields of foreign-area studies. In all of these activities, the Foundation seeks to encourage fresh analytical thinking and expanded public discussion of major international issues.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

International trade has increased fivefold since World War II, and annual world money flows are now counted in trillions of dollars. This explosive growth has profoundly affected both the operation of the global economic system and the effectiveness of national economic policies. In this new environment, international cooperation and U.S. leadership are both crucial in dealing with problems that have accompanied the increasing trade and financial flows—a slowdown in economic growth, persistent unemployment in some countries, protectionist pressures, and Third World debt.

To improve policy analysis and public education on these and other world economic issues, the Foundation made a series of grants:

—\$2.5 million went to the Institute for International Economics for research and education on world economic policy issues over the next five years. The institute, established in 1981, provides up-to-date informa-

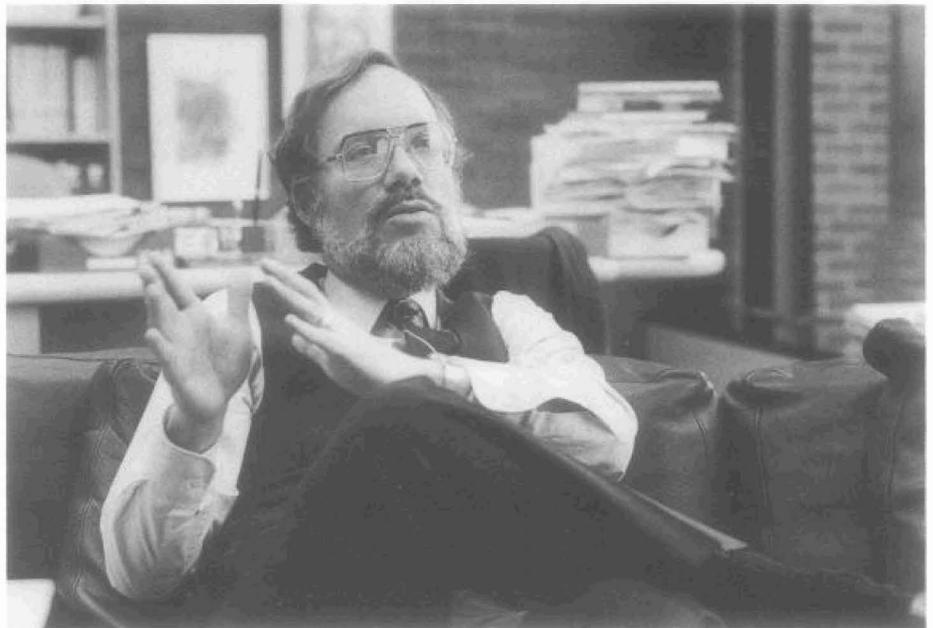
tion and analysis for the Washington, D.C., policy community on such issues as the lending policies of the International Monetary Fund, U.S.-Japanese economic problems, and the relation between U.S. budget deficits and the value of the dollar. In addition, the institute interprets important international developments for a wide audience. For example, it sponsored a series of meetings in 1985 that brought together members of the U.S. Congress and Japanese diplomats for discussions of a proposed U.S. surcharge on imports and of U.S.-Japanese trade problems. The institute also holds a biennial conference of research institutes from around the world and runs a visiting fellowship program for young Third World scholars.

—Georgetown University and the International Center for Monetary and Banking Studies in Geneva re-

ceived funds for conferences at which financial experts, policy makers, and scholars will examine the causes and consequences of highly integrated global financial markets, including the costs and benefits of government regulation.

—The Trade Policy Research Centre in London will use a \$100,000 grant for an analysis of restraints on the export of automobiles, steel, consumer electronics, footwear, and other commodities, which challenge the principle of nondiscrimination—the idea that each country should give all its trading partners the same rights and privileges.

—The Centre for Economic Policy Research in London and the National Bureau of Economic Research in Cambridge, Mass., received grants for studies of “strategic trade theory.” This theory questions the conventional wisdom of free trade



C. Fred Bergsten heads the Institute for International Economics, a Washington-based research organization that analyzes global economic problems. A relative newcomer to the ranks of policy study organizations, the institute receives Foundation support for a visiting fellowship program for young Third World scholars and for studies of trade, debt, and other current policy issues.

in a world where governments can subsidize or protect specific industries to gain competitive advantage. The studies are designed to provide empirical evidence to determine how far the theory can be a guide to government policy.

In other actions, the Foundation supported research and meetings on trade negotiations between the United States and Canada through grants to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York and to the Centre for Legislative Exchange in Ottawa. The projects will inform policy makers, business and labor leaders, and the news media of current efforts to increase the flow of goods and investments between the two countries.

The Foundation also made several grants with the objective of improving research and enlarging the pool of experts on economic issues of concern to developing countries.

With a \$1 million grant, the Foundation provided further assistance to the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, a leading center for high-quality scholarship in Southeast Asia. The grant will provide a matching contribution to the institute's capital fund, the income from which will provide continued support for its regional economic and securities studies programs.

For a project that will bring together fifteen analysts from developing countries with seven trade policy experts from Western nations, the Foundation granted \$683,000 to Canada's University of Western Ontario. Under the leadership of Professor John Whalley, the analysts will write papers on such topics as developing countries' strategies for securing access for their goods to the markets of wealthy countries and the prospect for increased trade among developing countries. Their findings will be

presented to policy makers in a series of briefings and subsequently published.

The Lehrman Institute in New York received \$280,500 for analysis of the political factors—for example, the opposition of entrenched economic elites—that impede developing countries from making reforms to reduce their debt and stimulate their economies. The analysis will cover eleven countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

The Foundation approved a cluster of grants in India to strengthen research in international finance and macroeconomic policy. Assistance went to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy and to Jawaharlal Nehru University, both in New Delhi, and to the Institute for Financial Management and Research in Madras. A companion grant to Boston University will support advanced training in economics for Indian government officials.

Central American countries are developing new and more complex economic relations with other Latin American nations, with both Eastern and Western Europe, and with the United States. To improve teaching and research skills of faculty members at Central American universities who specialize in foreign affairs, the Foundation granted \$160,000 to Florida International University for a program of academic exchanges. A grant to the Central American Higher Education Council in Costa Rica will support research on foreign debt and other economic issues by scholars from national universities in the region.

In West Africa, the Center for Social and Economic Research, Documentation, and Study received assistance for an assessment of the macroeconomic impact of the West African Economic Community on its six member states (Burkina Faso,

Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal). The study will be especially concerned with the effectiveness of regional organizations in stimulating economic growth at a time of stagnant agricultural production and falling export prices.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE, SECURITY, AND ARMS CONTROL

The Foundation's work in international peace, security, and arms control is organized around three principal activities: the support of independent institutions concerned with research, advanced training, and policy analysis on a wide range of security and arms control issues; the analysis of certain pressing problems such as defense procurement, international peacekeeping, and nuclear proliferation; and the encouragement of public understanding of peace and security issues in the United States.

Although the security interests of North America and Western Europe remain linked, policy makers on both sides of the Atlantic have increasingly disagreed about strategies and objectives in recent years. To encourage continuing cooperation among policy research institutions concerned with defense and arms control, and to enhance mutual understanding of different U.S. and West European approaches to these issues, the Foundation this year granted \$250,000 each to the Rand Corporation in California and to the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik in the Federal Republic of Germany. The funds will support research and policy discussions involving Rand, the Aspen Institute's Strategy Group, the European-American Institute for Security Research, and a new body, the European Strategy Group, consisting of representatives



A Chinese scholar at a University of Maryland arms control workshop. The Foundation supports exchanges of U.S. and Chinese foreign affairs specialists.

of major European institutes that study security issues.

To help improve public understanding of arms control and security issues in the United States, the Foundation gave further support to the Scientists Institute for Public Information (SIPI) and to the California Institute of Technology. SIPI provides the news media with well-balanced information on issues of arms control and military technology. Cal Tech will continue to run a regional seminar for the Greater Los Angeles area on international security and foreign policy.

Rising concern about the acquisition of military weapons systems has led critics over the past few years to suggest substantial changes in the way the U.S. Department of Defense conducts its business. To help inform the ongoing debate within Congress on defense management and weapons procure-

ment, the Foundation made two grants. One, to Georgetown University, will enable its Center for Strategic and International Studies to examine the present procurement process and suggest ways to make it more efficient. The other, to the Analytic Sciences Corporation, will support a study on the desirability of creating a single procurement agency in the Department of Defense.

Despite the frequently strained relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, the two countries over the years have cooperated in a number of projects to their mutual advantage, ranging from the establishment and subsequent improvement of a direct communications link between Washington and Moscow to an agreement on the prevention of incidents on and over the high seas. With a Foundation grant, Stanford University's Center for International Security and Arms Control will analyze the record of some twenty U.S.-Soviet collaborative efforts to determine why some succeeded while others failed. Another grant to the Stanford center will enable a panel of experts to investigate the extent to which U.S. and Soviet authorities comply with existing arms agreements.

With a \$300,000 grant to the International Peace Academy, the Foundation will support peacekeeping and conflict-resolution seminars and workshops to be held in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Set up at the urging of former U.N. Secretary General U Thant, the academy trains diplomats and military officers for peacekeeping missions all over the world and acts as a think tank on the resolution of conflicts.

For training and research on peace and security in Asia, the Foundation gave supplemental as-

sistance to the Peace and Global Transformation Program of the United Nations University, which is based in New Dehli. The funds will be used for collecting data and for training young analysts, and for a newsletter on militarization and demilitarization in Asia.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEES AND MIGRATION

International organizations, voluntary agencies, and national governments often are unprepared to cope with massive movements of refugees and migrants from one country to another. Also, as refugee crises proliferate, donor countries are demanding greater accountability in the use of funds they contribute to relief efforts.

As one step toward easing these problems, the Foundation granted \$300,000 to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for a training program in refugee emergency management. Seminars in Geneva and a training workshop at the University of Wisconsin will be held to improve the skills of staff from UNHCR and from voluntary agencies and government commissions in handling refugee crises.

In a related action, Harvard University's International Relief/Development Project received funds for an exploration of ways in which relief agencies can avoid or mitigate the effects of natural disasters and refugee crises.

For research and public education on refugee issues, the Foundation granted an additional \$500,000 to the American Council for Nationalities Service for support of its public education arm, the U.S. Committee for Refugees. The committee works with government officials, the news media, and domestic and international organizations to provide in-

formation about refugees around the world, and to encourage appropriate policies to assist and protect them.

Further support also went to the Refugee Policy Group, an independent organization devoted to policy analysis, research, and data collection on refugees. The group conducts research on the resettlement of refugees in the industrialized world, refugee assistance in the developing world, and problems of mass exodus, asylum, and refugee protection.

With a \$350,000 grant to the Social Science Research Council, the Foundation continued support for a program enabling scholars to interview refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, thereby advancing the field of Indochinese studies in the United States. The program is designed to provide refugees from these areas with opportunities to pursue scholarly research and to disseminate information about their cultural heritage.

Other grants went to the University of Wisconsin for a study to determine whether different settlement patterns help to explain why some Hispanics do better than others in establishing themselves in the United States; and to the College of Jalisco in Mexico for a study of the costs and benefits of Mexican migration to the United States.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND LAW

The United Nations has faced considerable criticism in recent years for its managerial, budgetary, and personnel policies, and member nations often disagree about how U.N. programs should be implemented and funded. In an effort to help identify possible reforms for the world body, the Foundation this year granted \$389,900 to the United

Nations Association for a major study of the ways in which the United Nations sets goals and strategic directions, recognizing that the United Nations is a political body in which members' viewpoints are bound to differ. Subjects to be studied include budget growth and financing, personnel management and salaries, and the role of the United States in U.N. management reform.

To enable international participants, primarily from developing countries, to take part in conferences and workshops of the Law of the Sea Institute, the University of Hawaii received \$160,000. Third World countries have played a prominent role in negotiations about regulating the use of ocean resources. Now in its twenty-first year, the Law of the Sea Institute is a principal private forum for discussion of ocean law and policies.

The Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute received a grant for a study of political autonomy movements initiated by religious, cultural, and ethnic groups in India, Sri Lanka, Spain, Northern Ireland, Kurdistan, and Hong Kong. The aim will be to recommend mechanisms for resolving disputes in ways that do not threaten state sovereignty.

Funding was also provided for meetings of the World Commission on Environment and Development, an independent group of high-level officials and experts from twenty-two countries chaired by Gro Harlem Brundtland, prime minister of Norway. It is investigating development policies that maintain the long-term safety and productivity of the environment. The commission's final report, to be issued in late 1987, will cover such topics as the environmental impact of the agricul-



Dean Rusk (shown here at a news conference when he was secretary of state) will review his years of public service in a series of public television programs, for which the Foundation provided support this year.



The Foundation provided funding this year for an independent bilateral commission on the future of U.S.-Mexican relations, shown here at its first meeting in Tijuana, Mexico. The commission will make recommendations on issues that are likely to affect the common interests of both countries over the next quarter of a century.

tural, trade, and investment policies of foreign aid donors and recipients.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

Although the Foundation has long supported research and analysis in international affairs and foreign policy, the complex interplay of domestic political, social, and economic forces that influence the formation of U.S. foreign policy has so far received relatively little attention. To promote research in this area, the Foundation granted \$1.5 million to the Social Science Research Council. SSRC will award seven fellowships annually to scholars who will take a fresh look not only at the traditional foreign-policy agencies of government but also at the newer influences on policy, including Congress, the media, private research institutions, special-interest lobbies, and foreign governments. The awards will be open to scholars from a wide range of disciplines.

Two of each year's winners will be from a country other than the United States.

The new initiative is part of the Foundation's ongoing support of efforts to promote independent analysis of U.S. foreign policy. In addition to funding studies by individual scholars and universities, the Foundation supports private institutions that conduct research, serve as sources of advice for policy makers, and promote public discussion of foreign policy. One such institution receiving assistance this year was the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C., which specializes in bringing together scholars and policy makers for study and discussion. A grant of \$570,000 will support several activities at the Woodrow Wilson Center, including a new European institute that will aim to strengthen intellectual linkages between Eastern and Western Europe, and programs of African and Latin American studies.

The National Security Archive, a new institution set up to be a repository for U.S. government documents pertaining to foreign, defense, and intelligence policy, received funding through a \$200,000 grant to the Fund for Peace. Using a computerized, cross-referenced index system, the archive will make the documents available to researchers, and will distribute indices and microform copies of the major assembled collections to research libraries throughout the United States.

Another new initiative this year was the funding of an independent bilateral commission on the future of U.S.-Mexican relations. Composed of influential U.S. and Mexican intellectual, political, and business leaders, the commission will consider and make policy recommendations on issues likely to affect the common interests of both countries in the next quarter of a century—including debt, trade, migration, Central America, and drugs.

Because television plays such an important role in informing the U.S. public on international issues, the Foundation this year provided partial funding for five documentaries on important topics, including the U.S.-Soviet rivalry, media coverage of the African famine, Arab-Jewish relations in Israel, the historic relationship between the United States and the Philippines, and the reflections of former Secretary of State Dean Rusk. The programs will be aired over the Public Broadcasting System.

Other actions included further support to National Public Radio for expanded coverage of international events; to Africa News Service, which produces print and radio reports on African affairs; and to TransAfrica Forum, a group con-

cerned with research and public education on U.S. policy toward Africa and the Caribbean.

Grants to Columbia University provided support for its Pacific Basin Studies program, which sponsors research and exchanges on economic and strategic issues related to the region, and for development of computer programs for classroom simulation of the problems of decision making on key international issues.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Since China adopted an "open door policy" toward the outside world, the Chinese government has taken steps to develop the research and training capabilities needed for it to play a more active international role. Two years ago, the Ford and Rockefeller foundations and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, through grants to the Institute of International Education, initiated a program to help strengthen China's leading centers of foreign studies by enabling Chinese scholars to engage in exchanges with specialists from the United States and other countries. The program has already contributed to an increase in the quality and quantity of publications by Chinese researchers on foreign policy issues, and to their participation in conferences and other meetings. This year the Foundation provided an additional \$600,000 for the program.

The recent return to democracy of several Latin American countries, continuing economic crises, and growing civil unrest in Central America have all inspired new attempts to redefine Latin America's role in the international system. Several organizations in the region received grants to strengthen research and training on relevant for-

eign policy issues. The grants went to:

—the Central American Higher Education Council (CSUCA) and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), both in Costa Rica, for programs to enhance capacities to analyze and formulate foreign policy in Central America. CSUCA will organize a research competition on the foreign policies of Central American nations and conduct workshops at which scholars will analyze the results. FLACSO will use the funds for a regional graduate program in international relations and diplomacy for foreign service officials and academics. Also, the Buenos Aires branch of FLACSO received continued support for a graduate training program in international relations and for research on such topics as Argentina's relations with Brazil and the Soviet Union.

—the Peruvian Center for International Studies for research on key issues of Peruvian foreign policy, and for seminars for diplomats, scholars, and business leaders. The center is the country's principal forum for public discussion of foreign affairs.

—the Academy of Christian Humanism in Chile for research, training, and publication of yearbooks on Latin American foreign policies.

—the Latin American Corporation of International Studies, which brings together foreign affairs specialists from more than forty Latin American institutions, to help expand its networking and other activities, including publication of annual reports on major international trends and a directory of international relations centers.

—the University of Brasilia for training and research in international relations. In addition, the Center for African and Asian Stud-

ies at Candido Mendes University, through a grant to the Brazilian Society for Instruction, received funding for research, courses, and training on Brazil's relations with Africa and on the status of the country's large black and mulatto population.

In Africa, the Foundation granted \$300,000 to the Centre for Foreign Relations in Tanzania for staff training, program development, and conferences on peace and security in southern Africa. Established in 1978 by the governments of Tanzania and Mozambique, the center provides advanced training for future diplomats and foreign policy specialists from throughout the region.

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

As part of its efforts to encourage scholarship in neglected fields of foreign-area studies, both here and abroad, the Foundation this year provided renewed funding for the American Studies Program of the American Council of Learned Societies, which brings foreign scholars and writers to study in the United States. More than 1,000 fellows from Western and Eastern Europe and Asia have deepened their knowledge of the United States through the program, now in its twenty-fifth year.

For continued help to Chinese scholars wanting to broaden their understanding of the outside world, the Foundation made grants to the University of Illinois and to the National Committee on United States-China relations. The funds will enable Chinese and American specialists on Africa to exchange visits, and permit delegations of Chinese experts on Latin America, the Middle East, and South Asia to visit institutions in the United States.

International Affairs

GRANTS AND PROJECTS

FISCAL YEAR 1986

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-administered projects* approved in fiscal 1986. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1986 and prior years. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects.</p>			<p>Stanford University 89,740 89,740 Washington Strategy Seminar (Bethesda, Md.) [\$12,000—1985] 12,000</p>		
<h3>United States and Worldwide</h3>			<h3>International economics</h3>		
<h4>Peace and security</h4>			<p>American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.) 50,000 50,000 American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (Washington, D.C.) [\$145,000—1984] 92,500 Bretton Woods Committee (Washington, D.C.) 20,000 20,000 Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$525,445—1983,-1985] 356,268 Centre for Economic Policy Research (England) [\$267,410—1985] 30,590 298,000 Columbia University [\$50,000—1985] 36,127 Cornell University 50,000 Council on Foreign Relations (New York) 178,400 178,400 Georgetown University 150,000 75,000 Graduate Institute of International Studies (Switzerland) [\$84,500—1985] 35,000 93,500 Harvard University [\$13,440—1985] (1,191) 12,249 C. D. Howe Institute (Toronto, Can.) 50,000 50,000 Institute for International Economics (Washington, D.C.) [\$285,000—1984] 2,500,000 2,585,000 International Center for Monetary and Banking Studies (Switzerland) 46,000 46,000 Japan Center for International Exchange [\$500,000—1983] 142,000 Kansas, University of 15,000 Lehrman Institute (New York) 280,500 280,500 National Bureau of Economic Research (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$98,233—1985] 89,600 162,833 Overseas Development Council (Washington, D.C.) [\$850,000—1985] 400,000 Overseas Development Institute (England) 50,000 Social Science Research Council (New York) 70,967 (6,133) Southern California, University of 50,000 50,000 SRI International (Arlington, Va.) 20,000 20,000 Trade Policy Research Centre (England) [\$119,250—1985] 100,000 215,121 University of Western Ontario (Canada) 682,900 83,000 Williams College [\$10,000—1985] 10,000</p>		
<p>Aberdeen, University of (Scotland) [\$8,000—1985] 8,000 Analytic Sciences Corporation (Arlington, Va.) \$ 154,230 138,807 Arms Control Association (Washington, D.C.) [\$474,300—1984] (264,910) (63,205) Association of the Bar of the City of New York [\$20,000—1985] 20,000 Australian National University [\$101,000—1984] 41,640 Berlin, Free University of [\$150,000—1984] 70,000 Birmingham, University of (England) 15,000 15,000 Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$351,000—1984] 174,706 California Institute of Technology 110,000 32,000 California, University of (Berkeley) 49,903 49,903 Carolina Research and Development Foundation (Columbia, S.C.) 264,910 264,910 Centre for European Policy Studies (Belgium) 150,000 130,000 Chicago, University of [\$130,900—1985] 56,100 Chicago Council on Foreign Relations [\$50,000—1985] 17,000 Columbia University [\$249,200—1984] (16,758) 176,876 Cornell University 10,000 10,000 Duke University [\$90,300—1984] 30,100 Edinburgh, University of (Scotland) [\$124,700—1984] 10,000 European-American Institute for Security Research (Marina del Rey, Calif.) 5,885 5,885 Foreign Policy Research Institute (Philadelphia) [\$50,000—1985] 25,000 French Institute of International Relations (Paris) [\$315,263—1984] 105,000 Georgetown University 190,000 150,000 Illinois, University of (Urbana) [\$160,000—1984] 50,000 Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues (Sweden) [\$220,000—1984] 200,000 International Economic Association (France) [\$10,000—1985] 10,000 Lancaster, University of (England) [\$113,958—1984] 38,500 Maryland, University of [\$209,500—1985] 101,194 Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$341,000—1984] 227,333 Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor) [\$57,500—1985] 32,388 Minnesota, University of 50,000 50,000 National Academy of Public Administration (Washington, D.C.) 40,000 National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) 20,000 20,000 Norwegian Institute of International Affairs [\$250,000—1984] 44,000 Pittsburgh, University of [\$55,700—1985] 15,000 Rand Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.) 250,000 105,000 Research Institute for Peace and Security (Japan) [\$189,980—1984] 79,840 Royal Institute of International Affairs (England) 44,390 44,390 Scientists Institute for Public Information (New York) 100,000 Society of Service and Politics (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik) (Fed. Rep. of Germany) 250,000 85,000 Southampton, University of (England) [\$255,600—1984] 177,900</p>			<h4>Refugee and migration policy</h4> <p>California, University of (San Diego) [\$448,000—1984] 123,000 Center for Migration Studies of New York [\$150,242—1983, 1985] 33,423 Lehrman Institute (New York) 48,500 New School for Social Research (New York) 9,558 9,558 New York University [\$206,795—1984] 82,720 Refugee Policy Group (Washington, D.C.) 300,000 150,000 Social Science Research Council (New York) 350,000 350,000</p>		
<p>*Foundation-administered projects are allocations of funds managed directly by the Foundation for a specified philanthropic purpose.</p>			<h4>U.S. foreign policy</h4> <p>Africa News Service (Durham, N.C.) 85,000 85,000 African-American Institute (New York) [\$115,000—1985] 40,000 American Academy of Diplomacy (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1984] 54,429 American Public Radio Associates (Saint Paul, Minn.) [\$22,000—1985] 22,000 Centre for Legislative Exchange (Ottawa, Can.) 45,000 45,000 Center for Northern Mexican Border Studies (Mexico) [\$225,000—1985] 169,000 Columbia University 247,508 16,892 Council on Foreign Relations (New York) [\$300,000—1985] 50,000 350,000 Denver, University of 100,000 Educational Broadcasting Corporation (New York) 100,000 Dwight D. Eisenhower World Affairs Institute (Washington, D.C.) 25,000 European University Institute (Italy) [\$4,000—1985] 4,000</p>		

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Foundation-administered project: for a regional research competition in international relations and comparative politics	78,000	11,383	International studies		
International studies			Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	83,308	33,373
American University of Beirut (Lebanon) [\$46,000—1981]	(20,833)	(20,833)	OTHER ASIA		
Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$9,000—1985]	(1,919)	7,081	International economics and development		
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST			Australian National University [\$110,000—1983]		30,000
U.S. foreign policy			Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China)	25,000	25,000
Africare (Washington, D.C.) [\$234,350—1984]		60,417	U.S. foreign policy		
International Institute for Environment and Development (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000	National Committee on United States—China Relations (New York)	15,000	15,000
International relations			International relations		
Harvard University	79,750		Chinese Scholars of International Relations (Washington, D.C.)	15,000	15,000
Rhodes University (South Africa)	176,000		International studies		
International organizations and law			American Council of Learned Societies (New York)	53,646	45,000
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	30,000	30,000	California, University of (Berkeley)	54,070	54,070
Other			Harvard University	25,000	
New Internationalist Publications (England)	20,000		Illinois, University of	50,000	
Asia			National Committee on United States—China Relations (New York)	139,829	135,155
BANGLADESH			Latin America And Caribbean		
International economics and development			ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Bangladesh, Government of [\$272,000—1982]		37,000	Peace and security		
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA			Institute for European—Latin American Research (Argentina) [\$34,000—1985]		9,500
Peace and security			Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies (Mexico) [\$48,000—1985]		12,000
Centre for Policy Research (India) [\$116,000—1982]		18,918	International economics and development		
United Nations University (Japan) [\$100,000—1982]	112,500	116,750	Argentine Center for Macroeconomic Studies [\$12,000—1985]		12,000
International economics and development			Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (Chile) [\$342,000—1985]		150,000
Boston University	105,000	35,000	Foundation for Higher Education and Development (Colombia) [\$125,000—1984]		33,000
Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations [\$435,000—1983]		57,750	Group for Analysis of Development (Peru) [\$75,000—1985]		13,000
Institute for Financial Management and Research (India)	83,700		Institute for European—Latin American Research (Argentina)	151,000	
International Economic Association (France)	16,000	16,000	U.S. foreign policy		
Jawaharlal Nehru University (India)	106,800	55,000	Center for the Study of Development and International Economics (Argentina)	50,000	
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$160,000—1984]			Colombia International Corporation	8,000	
National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (India)	171,743		International relations		
Princeton University	50,000		Andes, University of the (Colombia)	52,800	18,240
International relations			Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	118,000	59,000
Colombo, University of (Sri Lanka)	43,500	21,750	Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile)	211,000	138,375
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka)	79,480	42,240	Peruvian Center for International Studies	185,000	76,000
International studies			BRAZIL		
Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations	16,190	8,000	International economics and development		
Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (India)	102,000		Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$241,000—1984]		120,000
SOUTHEAST ASIA			International relations		
Peace and security			Brasilia, University of	157,440	
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	1,000,000		Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$120,000—1984]	309,000	57,787
International economics and development			Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$50,000—1985]		50,000
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	51,000	51,000	MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Philippines, University of the [\$130,000—1984]		50,692	Peace and security		
Thammasat University (Thailand) [\$269,350—1984]		169,900	Latin American Center for Strategic Studies (Mexico) [\$115,000—1985]		86,400
Refugee and migration policy					
International Rescue Committee (New York)	11,000	11,000			
International relations					
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	10,500	10,500			
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	10,000	10,000			
Philippine Council for Foreign Relations	27,100	6,691			
Southeast Asian Scientific Foundation (Philippines)	33,120	33,120			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International economics and development			International studies		
Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (Mexico) [\$41,000—1985]		41,000	Matias Romero Institute of Diplomatic Studies (Mexico)	40,000	40,000
Central American Economic Integration Secretariat (Guatemala) [\$20,000—1985]		20,000	OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica)	100,000	50,000	International economics and development		
Florida International University	160,000	110,000	Institute for Economic Studies of Argentine and Latin American Reality (Argentina)	37,000	37,000
Institute of Banking and Finance (Mexico)	45,000	22,500	U.S. foreign policy		
Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies (Mexico) [\$157,000—1985]		78,400	American University [\$33,000—1985]		11,000
National Autonomous University of Mexico	40,600	40,600	Johns Hopkins University [\$256,000—1983]		128,000
Regional Coordination for Economic and Social Research (Nicaragua) [\$140,000—1984]		53,000	World Peace Foundation (Boston)	50,000	50,000
Refugee and migration policy			International relations		
Jalisco, College of (Mexico)	61,000	30,500	Caribbean Resources Development Foundation (Miami)	40,000	40,000
International relations			Institute of International Relations (Trinidad and Tobago)	24,686	24,686
Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (Mexico) [\$300,000—1984]		37,000	Latin American Corporation of International Studies (Venezuela) [\$160,000—1984]	257,000	100,000
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica)	140,000	70,000	Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina)	15,000	15,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Costa Rica)	164,000	41,000	International studies		
			Caribbean Studies Association (Puerto Rico)	25,000	25,000
			Latin American Studies Association (Pittsburgh)	25,000	25,000
			TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	\$20,321,935	\$20,256,263

The Foundation's work in the population field is primarily aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of family-planning and reproductive-health programs, and informing policy makers and the public about important issues of population policy. This work complements other population-related activities supported by the Foundation in the United States and abroad (see pages 5-9, 36, and 68).

When family-planning clients are treated sensitively and given careful counseling and follow-up services, there is greater likelihood that they will continue to use contraceptives and reduce their fertility. Several grants this year aimed to help groups assess the quality of family-planning assistance in various countries, pinpoint problems, and promote ways to make good care more accessible:

—Population Council, \$165,500, for evaluations of the care provided by governmental and private family-planning programs in Latin America. The studies will recommend changes where necessary in clinic training and follow-up procedures and review the costs, accessibility, and effects on fertility of voluntary sterilization. The grant will also fund pamphlets describing high-quality contraceptive programs, including those that integrate family planning with health care and other social services.

—International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), \$281,365, for studies of contraceptive use in Kenya, Trinidad-Tobago, and India. Both clients and staff of family-planning clinics in each country will be interviewed to learn what factors influence acceptance or rejection of various methods—for example,

safety, ease of use, effectiveness, and religious or cultural traditions that might make a particular method unacceptable. The researchers will also investigate whether the information offered by clinic staff helps or hinders clients' choice.

—Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises, \$159,000, for a study of contraceptive services provided by government clinics in three Indian states—Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Gujarat. The first two have very high birth rates and the lowest rates of contraceptive use in India. Gujarat's experience is the opposite. The study will assess the clinics' influence on clients' response to family planning.

—Parivar Seva Sanstha, \$185,000, for a program in the northern Indian state of Haryana to distribute non-prescription contraceptives through consumer outlets. Because retail stores are more numerous than hospitals or family-planning clinics, are usually open longer hours, and offer a range of other products, many countries have begun to use this kind of "social marketing" to bring contraceptives to larger numbers of people.

In the United States several pharmaceutical companies have halted contraceptive research, manufacturing, and distribution. Their withdrawal has been prompted by multimillion-dollar damage awards in cases of product failure, by skyrocketing costs or unavailability of product liability insurance, and by the complicated regulations of the Food and Drug Administration.

These factors have produced a near-cessation of clinical research into new contraceptive methods by both the public and private sectors and have left American women with increasingly restricted contraceptive choices. To help alert policy makers and the public, especially women's

groups, to these problems, the Foundation granted funds to the Alan Guttmacher Institute for educational activities on the current status of contraceptive research and for a conference on the effects of product liability on contraceptive development, manufacture, and distribution. The conference brought together representatives from private industry, government, and foundations and legal experts, consumer advocates, and congressional staff.

In the past decade, Brazil has undergone rapid demographic changes, which have important implications for the country's economic and social development. The national birth rate has dropped precipitously from 58 to 35 per 1,000, and migration from rural areas has swollen the number of people living in cities to 68 percent of the population. Tracking these changes since it was established with Foundation assistance ten years ago is the Brazilian Association for Population Studies. It administers a Foundation-supported national research competition that encourages young scholars to work in the field, organizes specialized workshops, and issues publications on population issues. This year the Foundation granted the association \$217,500 to continue these activities and to hold a major conference of Brazilian and international experts on the status of population research in Brazil.

Since 1978 the Foundation has also supported semi-annual research competitions in the Middle East, focusing on the links between demographic trends and social development. A grant of \$292,200 to the Population Council will continue support for the competitions and for workshops at which scholars exchange research findings.

Population
GRANTS AND PROJECTS
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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-administered projects* approved in fiscal 1986. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1986 and prior years. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects.</p>			<p>Population problems (social sciences)</p>		
<p>United States and Worldwide</p>			<p>Benin, University of (Nigeria) 25,000 25,000</p>		
<p>Family-planning programs</p>			<p>Ife, University of (Nigeria) 63,500</p>		
<p>Planned Parenthood of New York City [\$150,000—1985] \$ 75,000</p>			<p>Lagos State University (Nigeria) 36,000</p>		
<p>Reproductive science and contraceptive development</p>			<p>Senegal, Government of 40,000</p>		
<p>Population Council (New York) [\$276,400—1983] 160,225</p>			<p>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</p>		
<p>Texas, University of [\$338,500—1983] 91,713</p>			<p>Population problems (social sciences)</p>		
<p>Vanderbilt University [\$364,358—1981] 80,785</p>			<p>Population Council (New York) 292,200 217,782</p>		
<p>Other</p>			<p>Asia</p>		
<p>Alan Guttmacher Institute (New York) \$ 76,000 76,000</p>			<p>BANGLADESH</p>		
<p>Population Council (New York) 150,000</p>			<p>Reproductive science and contraceptive development</p>		
<p>Population Resource Center (New York) 200,000 200,000</p>			<p>Bangladesh, Government of [\$202,800—1985] 135,211</p>		
<p>Developing Countries</p>			<p>Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition [\$200,000—1985] 47,000</p>		
<p>GENERAL</p>			<p>International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research [\$159,236—1985] 6,149 86,149</p>		
<p>Reproductive science and contraceptive development</p>			<p>International Women's Health Coalition (New York) 140,000 73,500</p>		
<p>Chiang Mai University (Thailand) [\$153,400—1983] 9,638</p>			<p>Family-planning programs and reproductive health</p>		
<p>PIACT (Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology) (Seattle) 161,000</p>			<p>Bangladesh Association for Prevention of Septic Abortion [\$24,120—1985] 10,180</p>		
<p>Population problems (social sciences)</p>			<p>Institute of Business Administration [\$187,050—1981] 5,000</p>		
<p>Mexico, College of [\$20,000—1985] 20,000</p>			<p>INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA</p>		
<p>Michigan, University of 25,000</p>			<p>Reproductive science and contraceptive development</p>		
<p>Family-planning programs and reproductive health</p>			<p>Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises (India) 159,000</p>		
<p>International Planned Parenthood Federation (England) 281,365 281,365</p>			<p>Indian Council of Medical Research [\$300,000—1980] 50,000</p>		
<p>Population Council (New York) 163,500 81,999</p>			<p>Population problems (social sciences)</p>		
<p>Dissemination of information</p>			<p>Indian Association for the Study of Population [\$70,000—1981] 5,000</p>		
<p>Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (New York) [\$150,000—1985] 50,000</p>			<p>SOUTHEAST ASIA</p>		
<p>Africa and Middle East</p>			<p>Population problems (social sciences)</p>		
<p>EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</p>			<p>Population Council (New York) 2,500 2,500</p>		
<p>Dissemination of information</p>			<p>Latin America and Caribbean</p>		
<p>Family Planning Association of Kenya [\$40,000—1983] 23,000 29,854</p>			<p>ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE</p>		
<p>Family-planning programs and reproductive health</p>			<p>Population problems (social sciences)</p>		
<p>Centre for Development and Population Activities (Washington, D.C.) 196,000 140,000</p>			<p>Andean Institute for Population Studies and Development (Peru) 50,000 22,000</p>		
<p>International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes (Malaysia) 23,637</p>			<p>Multidisciplinary Association for Training and Research in Population (Peru) 50,000 40,150</p>		
<p>WEST AFRICA</p>			<p>BRAZIL</p>		
<p>Dissemination of information</p>			<p>Population problems (social sciences)</p>		
<p>Gambia Family Planning Association 38,700</p>			<p>Brazilian Association for Population Studies 217,500 20,599</p>		
<p>* Foundation-administered projects are allocations of funds managed directly by the Foundation for a specified philanthropic purpose.</p>			<p>TOTAL, POPULATION \$2,420,051 \$2,036,650</p>		

Special Program Actions

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In recent years, the nonprofit sector has assumed responsibility for a number of activities that were once the province of government.

This has occurred in part as a result of cuts in domestic spending at the federal level and a growing reliance at various levels of government on private organizations to provide essential services. In recognition of the critical role nonprofits play, the Foundation supports organizations and activities that strengthen the nonprofit sector's efficiency and accountability, improve its statistical and analytical data base, and extend its outreach to other parts of society.

Among organizations serving the nonprofit sector assisted this year were:

—the Urban Institute, which received \$250,000 for a major study of the size, role, and funding of the nonprofit sector. The project is documenting the sector's relations with all levels of government and its adjustments to cutbacks in social services spending.

—Duke University's Center for the Study of Philanthropy and Volunteering. The center, headed by economist Charles Clotfelter, will sponsor faculty and graduate stu-

dent research and develop courses dealing with philanthropy. Among the subjects it will study are the effect of taxes on charitable giving and the historical development of philanthropy.

—the Fund for Private Assistance in International Development (PAID), a U.S.-based organization that solicits contributions of blocked assets of U.S. corporations to support social and economic projects in less developed countries. The assets cannot be repatriated easily because many such countries restrict the exchange of their currencies for dollars or other hard currencies. The Foundation provided PAID with \$600,000 in grant and loan funds to initiate the program.

Community foundations play an increasingly important role in philanthropy. As grant makers, they have the potential to exercise leadership, to foster a sense of community among diverse constituencies, and to serve as catalysts for public-private collaborations in the local areas they serve. Grants totaling \$1 million will enable two organizations to initiate programs aimed at strengthening small community foundations:

—The Community Resource Exchange (CRE) offers management as-

sistance to nonprofit community-based groups in greater New York. CRE will manage the selection process and provide technical assistance for the Leadership Program for Community Foundations, a Foundation-sponsored competition in which eight small foundations will receive grants to strengthen their grant making and to help build unrestricted endowments.

—The Council on Foundations will use grant funds for its National Agenda for Community Foundations, an effort to bolster community foundations by extending the services of the council to them and by tailoring other services to their needs. The council will gather data on community foundation assets, expenses, donor services, and programs and provide training to improve their operations.

Also receiving support this year was National Public Radio (NPR), producer of *All Things Considered* and *Morning Edition*, award-winning news broadcasts. A grant of \$1 million will be applied toward a sustaining fund that will help NPR expand its news coverage, enhance the journalistic and technical abilities of its staff, and give it greater flexibility in responding to major news events.

Special Program Actions
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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-administered projects* approved in fiscal 1986. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1986 and prior years. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects.</p>			<p>National Charities Information Bureau (New York) For revision of the basic standards used in philanthropy (New York) 25,000 25,000</p>		
<p>Reductions and refunds Net miscellaneous reductions and refunds of less than \$10,000 each and approvals and payments of less than \$1,000 each \$ (237,991) \$(185,283)</p>			<p>National Public Radio (Washington, D.C.) Fund for news excellence 1,000,000</p>		
<p>Community Resource Exchange (New York) Technical assistance for community foundations 500,000 100,000</p>			<p>New York City Commission for the United Nations and Consular Corps United Nations Plaza Project 2,500 2,500</p>		
<p>Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.) Special program fund [\$250,000—1983] 500,000 50,000 National Agenda for Community Foundations Annual dues 23,200 23,200</p>			<p>New York Regional Association of Grantmakers Membership dues 4,700 4,700 Publication of newsletter 5,000 5,000</p>		
<p>Emergency Appeal for South African Families (New York) Campaign to raise funds for families of South Africans imprisoned for alleged security violations 44,500</p>			<p>Nonprofit Coordinating Committee of New York General support 50,000 50,000</p>		
<p>Folkworks (New York) Training and fund raising for nonprofit organizations [\$10,000—1985] 10,000</p>			<p>Northern California Grantmakers (San Francisco) Expansion of activities on behalf of Hispanics in philanthropy 17,000</p>		
<p>Foundation-managed projects Workshops and studies on women's issues 160,000 9,815 Study of impact of America's urban crisis on private foundations' programs 160,000 40,022</p>			<p>Research on charitable giving and the nonprofit sector Duke University 125,000 Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.) 60,000 35,000 Kenya Book Foundation 46,900 University of San Francisco 50,000 50,000 Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.) 250,000 250,000 Yale University [\$100,000—1985] 50,000</p>		
<p>42nd Street E.T.C. (New York) "Treasures of 42nd Street" festival 5,000 5,000</p>			<p>United Way of Tri-State Charitable activities in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut 8,734 8,734</p>		
<p>Fund for Private Assistance in International Development (Washington, D.C.) General support 250,000 250,000</p>			<p>Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (New York) National network of women's funds 25,000 25,000 General support 50,000 50,000 Membership dues 4,000 4,000</p>		
<p>Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.) Membership dues 6,900 6,900</p>			<p>TOTAL, SPECIAL PROGRAM ACTIONS \$ 3,135,443 \$ 1,369,588</p>		
<p>* Foundation-administered projects are allocations of funds managed directly by the Foundation for a specified philanthropic purpose.</p>			<p>TOTAL, 1986 GRANTS AND PROJECTS \$180,088,261 \$165,419,781</p>		

Program-Related Investments

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Since 1968 the Foundation has used a portion of its capital to invest in enterprises that advance philanthropic purposes. The set-aside for such program-related investments was increased this year from \$75 million to \$100 million. PRIs promote social goals by providing low-cost financing for such activities as the construction of low-income housing, the renewal of rundown neighborhoods, and the creation of jobs for the unemployed. Many of these projects also help nonprofit organizations build assets and produce income to sustain their operations.

The PRI program has made 175 investments totaling \$127.9 million, of which \$71.7 million is outstanding. This year \$14.6 million in new investments was committed. Projects receiving funding are described under the various program areas. Among them were low-income housing ventures (see pages 3 and 4) mechanisms to purchase community development loans (page 2) and to transfer the overseas assets of U.S. companies to nonprofit organizations (page 78), a neighborhood development bank (page 4), and loan funds to finance rural water projects (page 21) and worker-owned businesses (page 27).



The Boston Housing Partnership, recipient of a Foundation program-related investment in 1985, has rehabilitated more than 700 units of Boston housing, including this complex in Codman Square in Boston's Dorchester section.

Program-Related Investments

Program-related investments are capital funds invested in socially important enterprises in various fields of Foundation interest. Investments approved in fiscal 1986 are listed below, followed by earlier-year commitments on which there were disbursements during 1986. The "Approvals" column shows amounts committed and the "Paid out" column shows amounts loaned, invested, or guaranteed in fiscal 1986.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals	Paid out or guaranteed	PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals	Paid out or guaranteed
1986 Approvals			Pre-1986 Approvals		
URBAN POVERTY			URBAN POVERTY		
Booth Maternity Center of Maternal and Family Activities (Philadelphia) Acquisition of midwifery hospital that provides prenatal care to low-income women and children Four-year loan, 3%	\$ 1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Asian, Inc. (San Francisco) Condominium project for Asian-American small businesses Guarantee		1,500,000
Drew Economic Development Corporation (Los Angeles) Low-income housing and child-care facilities	600,000		Downriver Community Conference (Southgate, Mich.) Small-business investment and employment project Seven-year loan, 7%		200,000
East Little Havana Community Development Corporation (Miami) Low- and moderate-income housing development	450,000		Economic Resources Corporation (Los Angeles) Minority-business development Seven-year loan, 5%		500,000
Illinois Neighborhood Development Corporation (Chicago) Low-income housing and business development Preferred stock, 3.5%	690,000	690,000	Haitian Task Force (Miami) Small-business development Seven-year loan, 5%		150,000
Local Initiatives Managed Assets Corporation (New York) Secondary market for community development loans	1,500,000		Institute for Community Economics (Greenfield, Mass.) Low-income housing development Five-year loan, 5%		500,000
Northeast Denver Housing Center Low-income housing development	1,000,000		International Refugee Center of Oregon (Portland) Loan fund for refugee entrepreneurs Seven-year loan, 5%		170,000
Progress of Peoples Development Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.) Development of single-room-occupancy housing Seven-year loan, 3%	900,000	900,000	Jazzmobile (New York) Renovation of multipurpose arts center Two-year loan, 6%		44,952
Spanish-Speaking Unity Council (Oakland, Calif.) Acquisition of long-term care facility	1,250,000		Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York) Low- and moderate-income housing development in Chicago Five-year loan, 7%		900,000
Structured Employment and Economic Development Corporation (New York) Creation of community development partnerships in low-income neighborhoods	1,250,000		National Trust for Historic Preservation (Washington, D.C.) Rehabilitation of commercial, industrial, and residential properties of historic significance Ten-year loan, 3%		500,000
Tacoloy Economic Development Corporation (Miami) Low- and moderate-income housing development	1,350,000		Piton Foundation (Denver) Community development loan fund Ten-year loan, 3%		1,000,000
Wood Street Commons Associates (Pittsburgh) Conversion of YMCA into single-room-occupancy residence and social service center.	1,000,000		Remediation and Training Institute (Washington, D.C.) Equipment purchase and start-up assistance for community learning centers Four-year loan, 5%		1,500,000
RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES			RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES		
Center for Community Self-Help (Durham, N.C.) Start-up financing of worker-owned businesses Ten-year loan, 3%	1,000,000	1,000,000	Virginia Water Project (Roanoke) Loan fund for rural water and waste-water projects Ten-year loan, 3%		500,000
	500,000	500,000			
Rensselaerville Institute (Rensselaerville, N.Y.) Loan fund for rural water and waste-water projects	500,000				
HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE			OTHER		
NAACP Special Contribution Fund (New York) Renovation of new headquarters One-year loan, 5%	1,300,000	1,300,000	Telecommunications Cooperative Network (New York) Working capital for communications network among nonprofit organizations Four-year loan, 8%		331,560
OTHER					
Fund for Private Assistance in International Development (Washington, D.C.) Mechanism for transferring blocked assets of U.S. companies in developing countries to nonprofit organizations	350,000		Subtotal		7,796,512
Subtotals	14,640,000	5,390,000	TOTALS	\$14,640,000	\$13,186,512

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The following are some of the books and reports published in 1985 and 1986 directly or indirectly under Foundation grants. These publications are not available from the Foundation; to obtain copies, consult the publisher or institution named or your local library or book dealer. Information on other publications resulting from Foundation grants may be available from grantee organizations, some of which supply on request complete lists of their publications.

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Introduction to Financial Statements

Investments

The market value of the Foundation's investments was \$4.6 billion at the end of the 1986 fiscal year, the highest nominal value in the Foundation's history and \$829 million more than last year's \$3.8 billion. The total return on the Foundation's investments in fiscal 1986 was 27.4 percent, compared to 18 percent last year. Returns for the various portfolio components were as follows:

RATES OF RETURN	
	Year ended September 30, 1986
U.S. equities	28.5%
U.S. fixed income	22.6
International securities	62.1
Real estate	13.8
Venture capital	3.5
Short-term investments	7.9
Total fund:	27.4%

These returns compare with 31.9 percent for the Standard and Poor's

500 Stock Index, 20.7 percent for the Shearson Lehman Government/Corporate Bond Index, 90.6 percent for the Capital International Index for Europe, Australia, and the Far East, and 59.4 percent for the Capital International World Index. No significant changes were made in the deployment of the Foundation's portfolio assets during the year (see below).

Income and Expenditures

Total realized income, consisting of dividends, interest, and net capital gains, amounted to \$829.5 million, an increase of \$405.7 million or 96 percent over fiscal 1985.

Program expenditures (primarily grants approved to organizations and individuals and direct charitable activities) were \$190.5 million, an increase of \$63 million. General management expenditures and expenses incurred in the production

	PORTFOLIO COMPONENTS (as of September 30)			
	1986		1985	
	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total
Marketable securities				
U.S. equities	\$1,905.2	41.3%	\$1,532.8	40.5%
U.S. fixed income	2,099.2	45.5	1,822.1	48.2
International securities	445.4	9.7	286.1	7.6
Securities with limited marketability	159.7	3.5	140.0	3.7
	<u>\$4,609.5</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$3,781.0</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

of income were \$11.1 million and \$12.1 million, respectively.

Program-Related Investments

As noted on page 80, 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 \$100 million for these investments. The investments are in the form of debt or equity financing or loan guarantees. As of September 30, 1986, \$50.8 million in investments and \$3.5 million in guarantees were outstanding and \$17.4 million in funding commitments were in process.

During the fiscal year, new commitments of \$14.6 million were made and loans against commitments of \$11.7 million were disbursed. Principal repayments of \$5.5 million and investment income of \$1.5 million were received. Investments totaling \$1.6 million were written off in fiscal 1986. The table opposite summarizes the PRI program for fiscal years 1986 and 1985.

Federal Excise Tax and Payout Requirement

The Internal Revenue Code imposes on private foundations an excise tax equal to 2 percent on net investment income (principally interest, dividends, and net realized capital gains, less expenses incurred in the production of income). The tax for

fiscal 1986 is estimated to be \$16.3 million, excluding the deferred portion of excise taxes resulting from unrealized appreciation on investments. Since 1971, the Foundation has incurred federal excise taxes of \$103.8 million.

The Internal Revenue Code also requires private foundations to disburse approximately 5 percent of the

market value of investments, less the federal excise tax. The payout requirement may be satisfied by payments for grants, program-related investments, direct conduct of charitable activities, and certain administrative expenses. The Foundation satisfied its estimated fiscal 1986 payout requirement of \$216.2 million.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENT SUMMARY

	1986	1985
	(in thousands)	
Investments and guarantees outstanding, beginning of fiscal year	\$48,258	\$45,171
Current activity:		
—New investments and guarantees made	13,186	6,657
—Principal repaid and guarantees expired	(5,534)	(3,570)
—Investments written off	(1,588)	—
Investments and guarantees* outstanding, end of fiscal year	54,322	48,258
Commitments for investments and guarantees*	17,407	16,353
Total investments, guarantees,* and commitments outstanding	\$71,729	\$64,611
Allowance for possible losses	\$15,742	\$15,023
Program development and support**	1,725	1,300
Investment income received	1,465	1,882

* Guarantees of \$3,525,000 and \$2,025,000 were outstanding at the end of fiscal 1986 and fiscal 1985, respectively. A guarantee commitment of \$1,500,000 was outstanding at the end of fiscal 1985.

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

The Ford Foundation

Statement of Financial Position

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	September 30,	
	1986	1985
	(in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Investments , at market	\$4,609,450	\$3,780,967
Cash (includes interest-bearing accounts of \$247,000 at September 30, 1986 and \$213,000 at September 30, 1985)	1,021	978
Receivables and other assets		
Investment-related	94,841	65,076
Other	908	980
Program-related investments , net of allowances for possible losses of \$15,742,000 at September 30, 1986 and \$15,023,000 at September 30, 1985	35,055	31,209
Land and buildings , at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$8,643,000 at September 30, 1986 and \$8,182,000 at September 30, 1985.	17,587	18,048
	<u>\$4,758,862</u>	<u>\$3,897,258</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Unpaid grants	\$ 113,418	\$ 98,629
Payables and other liabilities		
Investment-related	57,983	15,020
Other	19,735	14,863
Federal excise tax		
Current	16,290	8,285
Deferred	16,180	12,054
	<u>223,606</u>	<u>148,851</u>
Fund balance		
Appropriated	23,089	4,832
Unappropriated	4,512,167	3,743,575
	<u>4,535,256</u>	<u>3,748,407</u>
	<u>\$4,758,862</u>	<u>\$3,897,258</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

87

	For the year ended September 30,	
	1986	1985
	(in thousands)	
Income		
Dividends	\$ 67,893	\$ 65,533
Interest	184,835	180,525
	252,728	246,058
Expenditures		
Program activities:		
Grants approved—organizations	178,503	119,003
Grants approved—individuals	3,978	3,559
Direct conduct of charitable activities	5,717	4,723
Program support	14,899	13,297
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	2,307	615
	205,404	141,197
General management	11,062	10,389
Expenses incurred in the production of income	12,056	10,650
Provision for federal excise tax		
Current	16,290	8,285
Deferred	4,126	3,539
	248,938	174,060
	3,790	71,998
Appreciation on investments		
Realized	576,757	177,726
Unrealized	206,302	176,946
	783,059	354,672
Increase in fund balance for year	786,849	426,670
Fund balance at beginning of year	3,748,407	3,321,737
Fund balance at end of year	\$4,535,256	\$3,748,407

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash

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**For the year ended
September 30,
1986 1985**

(in thousands)

Cash provided by:

Increase in fund balance for year	\$ 786,849	\$ 426,670
Add (deduct) non-cash items		
Unrealized (appreciation) on investments	(206,302)	(176,946)
Deferred federal excise tax	4,126	3,539
Depreciation on buildings	461	475
Provision for possible losses on program- related investments and related guarantees	2,307	615
Funds provided by operations	<u>587,441</u>	<u>254,353</u>
Repayments of program-related investments	5,534	3,570
Increase (decrease) in payables and other liabilities:		
Investment-related	42,963	(15,940)
Other	4,872	6,165
Increase in federal excise tax payable	8,005	2,525
	<u>648,815</u>	<u>250,673</u>

Cash used by:

Excess of acquisition of investments over disposals:		
Acquisitions	5,242,600	2,430,656
Disposals	<u>(4,620,419)</u>	<u>(2,194,661)</u>
	622,181	235,995
Increase (decrease) in unpaid grants:		
Current-year payments	167,691	146,063
Less current-year approvals	<u>(182,480)</u>	<u>(122,562)</u>
	(14,789)	23,501
Increase (decrease) in receivables and other assets:		
Investment-related	29,765	(13,858)
Other	(72)	(523)
Program-related investments	<u>11,687</u>	<u>6,657</u>
	<u>648,772</u>	<u>251,772</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash for year	43	(1,099)
Cash at beginning of year	978	2,077
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 1,021</u>	<u>\$ 978</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Notes to Financial Statements

SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

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Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

—Values assigned to fixed income securities are based on market values of commercial debt instruments with comparable yields.

—All other securities or real estate holdings held for investment purposes are valued at estimated realizable values.

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

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

INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND APPROPRIATIONS: Grant expenditures are considered incurred at the time of approval by the Board of Trustees or the President of the Foundation. Uncommitted appropriations that have been approved by the Board of Trustees are classified as appropriated fund balance.

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

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

RECLASSIFICATIONS: Certain reclassifications have been made in the 1985 financial statements to conform to the classifications used in 1986.

Note 2—Investments

Investments held at September 30, 1986 and 1985, were as follows:

	1986		1985	
	Market Value	Cost	Market Value	Cost
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Equity securities	\$2,304,017	\$1,560,237	\$1,777,428	\$1,309,434
Fixed income securities	2,135,630	2,125,220	1,853,432	1,763,390
Convertible securities—fixed income and preferred stock	10,132	10,192	10,153	8,590
Limited marketability securities	159,671	104,795	139,954	96,849
	<u>\$4,609,450</u>	<u>\$3,800,444</u>	<u>\$3,780,967</u>	<u>\$3,178,263</u>

Note 3—Land and Buildings

At September 30, 1986 and 1985, land and buildings comprised:

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1985</u>
	(in thousands)	
Land	\$ 3,736	\$ 3,736
Buildings, net of accumulated depreciation of \$8,643,000 in 1986 and \$8,182,000 in 1985	13,851	14,312
	<u>\$17,587</u>	<u>\$18,048</u>

Depreciation expense of \$461,000 in 1986 and \$475,000 in 1985 has been included in the program support and general management expenditure classifications.

Note 4—Provision for Federal Excise Tax

The Internal Revenue Code imposes on private foundations an excise tax equal to 2 percent of net investment income (principally interest, dividends, and net realized capital gains, less expenses incurred in the production of investment income). The provision for federal excise tax consists of a current provision on net investment income and a deferred provision on net unrealized appreciation on investments.

Note 5—Contingencies, Commitments, and Guarantees

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

The Foundation as part of its program-related investment activities has outstanding loan guarantees of \$3,525,000 and is committed to provide \$17,407,000 of loans to nonprofit organizations. Further, as part of its investment management activity, the Foundation is committed to additional funding of \$18,517,000 in venture capital partnerships and \$3,750,000 in real estate pools.

Report of Independent Accountants

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TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORD FOUNDATION

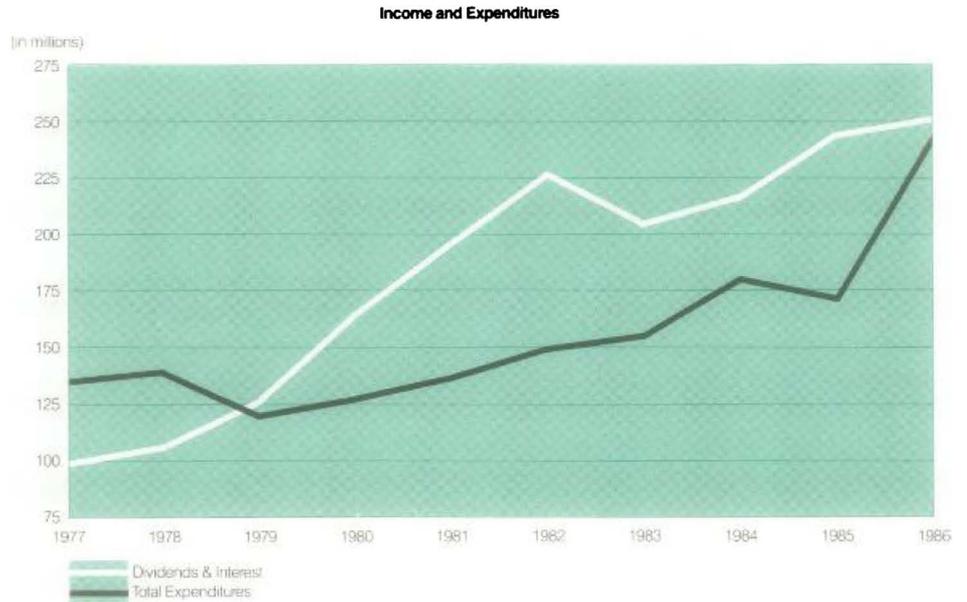
In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial position and the related statements of income, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and of sources and uses of cash present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1986 and 1985, its income, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the sources and uses of cash for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. Our examinations of these statements were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Price Waterhouse
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
NOVEMBER 26, 1986

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

The near-right chart compares expenditures with income (dividends and interest).

The chart on page 93 sets forth the impact of inflation on assets. The black line shows that the nominal value of the Foundation's investments increased from \$2.1 billion at the end of fiscal 1977 to \$4.6 billion at the end of fiscal 1986. The white line is a restatement of assets adjusted for effects of inflation during the period.



Ten-Year Summary

FISCAL YEARS 1977-1986 (in millions)

INVESTMENTS

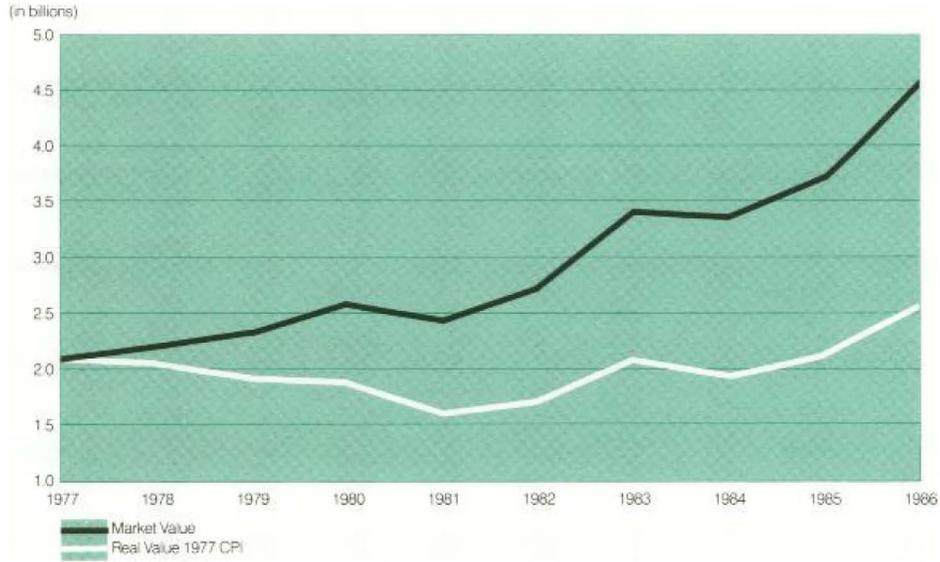
- Market value at end of year
- Cost at end of year
- Realized capital gains and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments

FUND BALANCE at end of year

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

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

**Investments
(Real and Nominal Dollars)**



1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
\$4,609.5	\$3,781.0	\$3,368.0	\$3,437.2	\$2,737.3	\$2,445.5	\$2,583.0	\$2,346.9	\$2,211.9	\$2,091.1
3,800.4	3,178.3	2,942.3	2,814.0	2,467.7	2,323.7	2,148.7	2,022.1	1,929.5	1,978.5
783.1	354.7	(105.1)	645.5	225.6	(184.2)	194.7	163.0	175.6	(113.3)
4,535.3	3,748.4	3,321.7	3,388.1	2,700.8	2,400.8	2,517.5	2,285.5	2,117.0	1,978.5
829.5	423.8	310.2	494.9	304.1	325.1	247.1	245.8	117.6	113.5
190.5	127.9	138.6	106.4	108.6	98.0	87.0	84.6	106.3	100.8
54.3	42.6	44.1	47.7	40.2	37.4	38.8	33.8	32.3	33.2

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