

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 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 1980, the Foundation has made commitments totaling \$5.6 billion, including grants to 7,900 institutions and organizations. The recipients have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and various foreign countries, especially in less-developed areas. □ A board of trustees from a variety of fields determines Foundation policy. A professional staff evaluates grant applications, explores means and opportunities to stimulate advances in fields with which the Founda-

FORD FOUNDATION ANNUAL REPORT 1980

ERRATUM

The dates appearing on the contents page of this Annual Report are incorrect. The Report covers the period October 1, 1980, to September 30, 1981.

Ford Foundation Annual Report

OCTOBER 1, 1979 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1980

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President's Review

When I took office at the Ford Foundation twenty-two months ago, I deferred commenting on the future directions of the Foundation programs until there had been time for the entire Foundation to carefully review its programs and management. This year saw the completion of these reviews and the emergence of several basic decisions concerning the Foundation's future. In this year's Annual Report essay I want to describe some of the process and broad rationale for those decisions and then discuss the major changes and the program themes to which they point.

Background for Decision

Comprehensive program and management reviews were completed in February, 1981. Conducted over a nine-month period, they involved a careful look at the history of the Foundation and at every significant area in which it had been and was then engaged. They enabled us to recommend to the Board of Trustees some major decisions covering the Foundation's structure, level of expenditures, locations for overseas activities, and program themes. At their regular quarterly meeting in March, the Trustees reviewed and approved these recommendations for the work of the Foundation in the 1980s.

The rationale for our decisions lies in part in a number of internal issues that have been identified over the years. First, we cannot operate effectively if we are over-extended. In the early 1970s the Foundation was operating with an average annual program budget of \$215 million. The recession and a sharp drop in the capital markets forced the Foundation to cut this budget level in half between 1974 and 1978 in order to stem a serious erosion of our endowment. However, the management and Trustees postponed many structural and programmatic decisions until a change in the leadership of the Foundation in 1979. For example, in making budget cuts, we continued to be active in almost all of the overseas settings in which we were operating before retrenchment. Now we need to complete the work of retrenchment by concentrating more selectively on needs and problems where we can expect to make a significant impact.

Second, we wish to facilitate interchange among the entire staff and to take advantage of some natural links between our work in the U.S. and abroad. In essence, we need to be one foundation rather than a number of independently functioning units. Since many issues confronting American society have counterparts in the Third World, closer cooperation can benefit staff and grantees in both domestic and overseas programs.

Third, we need to be more responsive to the effects of inflation. Inflation has steadily increased our management costs despite staff reductions in New York and abroad and a contraction in the number of field offices. In order to raise the proportion of our total funds available for grants, therefore, we need to trim further the costs of doing our business. Rising management costs argue for fewer programs run by the Foundation itself. In addition, increased capacity among many grantees has meant less need for

Foundation technical assistance or direct involvement in management of grant-supported work.

Fourth, while trimmer in structure and more limited in scope, the Foundation needs to maintain flexibility in its grant-making through the use of a reserve for actions that we cannot now anticipate and for new initiatives. For example, the general reserve has been used over the past two years to enlarge our women's program; to expand work with local community development organizations through establishment of the Local Initiatives Support Corporation; to assist the resettlement of refugees from Indochina and elsewhere, and to support longer-term work on the problem of refugees and migration generally. General reserve funds may also be used to explore new program areas. For example, preliminary activities we have undertaken in the nutrition field have resulted in a new initiative for work on nutrition and health services that focus on a fair start for children.

Above all, we will make every effort to avoid working in isolation. We intend to seek opportunities to collaborate and share our knowledge and experience with other funding sources—private and public, at home and abroad—so as to enhance the effectiveness of everyone's resources. We will not create new organizations when we can work with an effective existing one, and a worthwhile program need not have been invented here to attract our support. We also hope to make the most of the capacity of the private, nonprofit sector to lever funds and other assistance from various sources. As I wrote in these pages last year, philanthropy can strengthen the nation's problem-solving capabilities most effectively by helping to merge the complementary capacities of government, corporations, and nonprofit organizations.

Major Changes and Program Themes

Under these guidelines, the following decisions emerged:

First, the Foundation's programs will be reorganized into a single program division replacing three present divisions: the National Affairs, Education and Public Policy, and International Divisions.

Second, within this new program division our grant-making will be organized around themes that unite our activities in the United States and overseas.

Third, we will increase the present program budget of \$102 million by approximately 15 per cent. The increase is made possible by several factors, principally an improvement in the condition of the Foundation's investment portfolio, whose dollar value is higher today than it has been since the early 1970s.

Fourth, we will continue to spend from 30 to 40 per cent of our program budget on international activities, but in fewer overseas locations. Because of our overall budgetary increase, more funds will be available for programs in developing countries, but the funds will be concentrated on a limited number of themes in fewer countries. We have decided to operate out of nine field offices in the three continents in which the majority of our overseas programs are currently located. We will retain offices in Bangla-

desh, India, and Indonesia for programs in Asia and the Pacific; in Egypt, Kenya, and Nigeria (with a smaller sub-office in Khartoum) for Africa and the Middle East; and in Brazil, Mexico, and Peru for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Finally, in the years immediately ahead, we will focus our program work both in the U.S. and abroad around six major themes:

- Urban Poverty and the Disadvantaged
- Rural Poverty and Resources
- Human Rights and Social Justice
- Education
- International Political and Economic Issues
- Governance and Public Policy

The themes on which we will work are broad, but they by no means encompass the whole of human needs. They represent areas in which we will either maintain or enlarge our capacity for long-term efforts that we feel can have some impact. Cutting across the themes are approaches we have emphasized in recent years and concern for several groups, including low-income women, disadvantaged racial and ethnic minorities, and refugees and immigrants. Attention to women's legal rights, for instance, will come under the theme of Human Rights and Social Justice; non-farm rural employment in developing countries or supported-work programs for mothers on welfare in the U.S. will be addressed under the Rural or Urban Poverty themes.

Partnerships with and support of community and neighborhood organizations will be one of our most important approaches to problems within several of the themes. For example, to strengthen community initiatives in this country we have supported the use of certain legal and financial arrangements. As they begin to show promise of being useful elsewhere, we will support their use abroad. Our long experience in public broadcasting and communications encourages us to maintain a watch on communications developments in the 1980s, on opportunities to use the media for education and evaluation, and on such particular aspects as the role communications technology can play in strengthening a country's capacity for self-government.

Following is an elaboration of the themes themselves, in terms of the contribution the Foundation will aim to make over the next few years and of a sampling of the strategies around which we will build our programs. We expect to refine these themes further as we begin to focus on a limited number of problems and to translate strategies into specific programs in the course of shaping our budget for the coming two-year period. Some of these strategies represent areas in which we will aim for substantial progress through one effective short-term effort. In other areas specific results may be longer in coming, although strategies within each theme will be evaluated regularly.

(Where possible, examples of the kind of grants that might fall within each theme are given through reference to the program descriptions that begin on page 2.)

I. Urban Poverty and the Disadvantaged

Urban poverty and severely disadvantaged people will remain at the center of the Foundation's concerns. In the near term, work under this theme will be concentrated in the U.S. We will intensify our support of local self-help initiatives involving people most directly affected by poverty and deteriorating urban conditions. We will continue efforts to establish and fortify links between these local initiatives and resources in the larger society.

We will work to strengthen public secondary education and reduce youth alienation through such means as support for demonstration programs in individual schools, in school systems, and between schools and employers and schools and colleges (see "Up from Chaos," page 4). We hope to help reduce long-term dependence on welfare with experimental programs that enable welfare recipients to enter the work force or educational programs. We will also seek to enhance families' capacities to take advantage of educational and employment opportunities by linking them with services such as child care and health and nutrition programs that assure a fair start for young children. In many countries low-income and disadvantaged families face high risks of infant and child mortality, illness, and impairment. We will concentrate on factors before birth and until weaning that affect a young child's chance for survival (see page 25).

Other community initiatives to which we will respond include the reduction of street crime and arson and the rehabilitation of housing (see "Neighborhood Partners," page 14). We will work to increase capacity to cope with urban problems through support of research and writing on such matters as the underlying causes of crime, the demographics of cities through the 1990s, and new approaches to urban problems. Some actions responding to urban needs overseas, especially in Latin America, are also contemplated.

II. Rural Poverty and Resources

The Foundation will continue to support efforts to reduce the massive rural poverty of developing countries. Support will be provided for projects that address rural problems at the community level, for improved policy planning at the national level, and for better linkages between the two.

We will work toward increased productivity among low-income farmers, local conservation and management of land and water resources, and stronger policy development for rural areas. We also hope to foster non-farm rural employment among rural women, racial and ethnic minorities, and migrants and landless farmers through development of local industries. These strategies focus on the Third World, although a limited number of activities will be pursued in this country. Examples of current projects include the Sukhomajri project in India (see page 22), the WAND project in the Caribbean (page 24), and Mississippi Action for Community Education, a rural community development corporation in the U.S. (page 14).

III. Human Rights and Social Justice

Fundamental civil and political liberties, and economic, social and cultural

rights are at the center of the Foundation's vision of a just and humane world. In many settings, work to establish or protect these rights can reinforce and complement efforts to reduce the poverty and suffering of the disadvantaged.

Private foundations can do much in this area by working with limited and carefully placed funds. We will support local organizations that are active in various countries in the defense of individual rights as well as regional and international organizations that back up and complement local work. We reaffirm our commitment to the free and open flow of ideas and information (see "Human Rights," page 30) and to expanding access to social justice for such disadvantaged groups as indigenous peoples, low-income women, refugees and migrants, and disadvantaged racial minorities (see Civil Rights and Minority Opportunities, page 17). We will also support studies of the dynamics that lead to violations of human rights and of institutional arrangements most likely to sustain pluralism and safeguard minority rights. And we will aim to strengthen the understanding and application of international human rights law.

IV. Education

In addition to intensification of work in urban secondary schools under the theme of Urban Poverty and the Disadvantaged, we will continue to support activities to ensure both equity and excellence in higher education and educational systems generally. New strategies addressing these objectives are currently being formulated.

V. International Political and Economic Issues

All our major themes embrace concerns that are global in scope. However, certain international issues deserve separate attention. With respect to these issues, many nongovernmental agencies play a central role in encouraging fresh and independent analysis, strengthening the work of individual researchers, fostering wide-ranging dialogues, and broadening public education.

One of the most urgent needs is strengthening the effectiveness of organizations and policy concerning immigrants and refugees (see page 31). We will also support work toward improved understanding of American foreign policy issues. We plan to continue our efforts to expand international capacity to manage problems of peace and security (see page 29), which are essential for progress in all other areas of concern to the Foundation. Finally, of particular importance to our activities in the Third World is increased understanding of the roles of newly industrialized countries in a changing world economy.

VI. Governance and Public Policy

In many countries, the dramatic growth in the role and complexity of government on the one hand, and dissatisfaction with its performance on the other, present opportunities to reexamine the roles, structures, and limits of government. These raise questions of balance between equity and

efficiency, centralism and pluralism, and authority and liberty in governments. We expect to support independent nongovernmental organizations in reviewing major governmental and public policy issues and in offering innovative approaches to them.

In the U.S. we will also be interested in examining institutions of government, with an emphasis on developing private alternatives to public services. We will support new techniques for dispute resolution in the environmental field, at the community level and in larger settings (see *Law and Justice*, page 18). In a limited number of Third World countries efforts to rethink development strategies and broaden policy options will also be supported (see *Development Planning and Management*, page 26). We will also maintain the flexibility to respond to public policy issues as they arise. These may include the changing nature of work, the impact of communications technology on government, and the criminal justice system.

A number of areas in which we have been strongly engaged are not now designated as major themes. Among these, three deserve brief comment: Population, Resources and the Environment, and Arts and Culture.

We anticipate some continued support for the arts, particularly in conjunction with work in our six major thematic areas. Pending completion of a review, grants in the arts are continuing under a relatively small budget.

A review of needs and opportunities in Resources and the Environment has been completed. The resulting recommendations set the highest priority on intensifying efforts in local conservation and management of land and water resources. The bulk of our activity in this field will be conducted within the theme of Rural Poverty and Resources. Activities related to environmental dispute resolution will be conducted under the theme of Governance and Public Policy.

We have decided to phase out a discrete program in population after some two decades of extensive support in this once neglected field. The decision comes at a time when other major funders have picked up responsibility for many large-scale projects. To help ensure the stability and vitality of two of the country's principal centers of population work, we have made a substantial tie-off grant to the Population Council and a smaller grant to the Alan Guttmacher Institute. In addition, we intend to retain the capacity to follow through on a limited number of targeted research grants. Equally important, several strands of work in population may be picked up under other themes, especially the new initiative in health and nutrition.

Coinciding with these decisions on the Foundation's program is a shift of leadership. Last year the vice presidents of the three major divisions through which the Foundation has operated for over ten years indicated their intention to retire in 1981. Harold Howe II has retired as Vice President of the Education and Public Policy Division and will go to the Harvard

Graduate School of Education. Mitchell Sviridoff, Vice President of the National Affairs Division, was appointed to direct the Local Initiatives Support Corporation. David Bell, Vice President of the International Division, will be leaving the Foundation later this year. I am indebted to each of them for their dedicated service to the Foundation and for their strong support during this period of transition.

To manage the single new program division, two vice presidents have been appointed: Susan V. Berresford, in charge of U.S. programs, and William D. Carmichael, in charge of programs in developing countries. They bring to their new assignments a wealth of experience and a deep understanding of the wide range of problems the Foundation addresses.

Finally, I note the retirement this year from the Board of Trustees of Andrew F. Brimmer, who completed a term that began in 1974. Along with my fellow Trustees, I am grateful for his service to this institution and for his engaging friendship.

With the endorsement by the Board of Trustees of our new program themes and organizational structure, I am confident that the Ford Foundation will be able to focus on a number of issues in the 1980s that demand our attention and upon which our resources and abilities may have a significant impact. In this work we will need to join our experience and resources to those of many individuals and institutions. At the same time, we acknowledge that greater demands will be made upon us and other private funding sources as national policy shifts a greater burden of responsibility for social welfare toward the private sector. The private sector alone, much less any single institution, cannot meet all these demands. But we aim to play a catalytic role in this country and abroad in sustaining and encouraging creative responses to a time of dramatic change and often of painful transition.

FRANKLIN A. THOMAS

APRIL 30, 1981

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The Education of Minorities		Asia and the Pacific	
Learning		<i>The Greening of Sukhomajri</i>	
<i>Up from Chaos</i>		Latin America and the Caribbean	
Educational Leadership		<i>WAND's Way</i>	
Women's Programs		Middle East and Africa	
School Finance			
The Arts		Population, Health, and Nutrition	
Equal Opportunity			
Music		Development Planning and Management	
<i>Arts for Small-Town America</i>			
Theater		Education and Research	
Financial Stabilization			
Public Policy and Social Organization		Improving the Status of Women	
<i>Prison Prophet</i>			
Resources and the Environment		International Relations and World Problems	
<i>The Gasohol Debate</i>		Arms Control and International Security	
Communications		International Economic Research	
		International Relations	
National Affairs	12	Human Rights, Intellectual Freedom, and Refugee Assistance	
Communities and Neighborhoods		<i>Human Rights: The Power of Information</i>	
<i>They Can Take it with Them</i>			
<i>Neighborhood Partners: It Started in Pittsburgh</i>		International Studies and Exchanges	
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The Underclass		General	33
Women's Programs			
<i>Shifting to the Fast Track</i>			
Opportunities			
Law and Justice			
<i>Breaking into the Straight Life</i>			

Education and Public Policy

2

Several programs that previously had been under separate units were consolidated in 1980 into the division of Education and Public Policy—programs devoted to Education and Research, the Arts, Communications, and Resources and the Environment, and a Foundation-wide Committee on Public Policy and Social Organization.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The Foundation's major domestic effort in education recently has been to further opportunities for minorities; about 75 per cent of its educational funds were devoted to this objective. Other concerns this year were sex discrimination in education, financial and other problems in higher education, and greater equity in the financing of public schools.

The Education of Minorities.

Support for educational programs affecting minorities rests on the assumptions that education continues to serve minority persons less well than others and that educational success is essential if the disadvantaged are to gain ground in American society.

An important new initiative this year was a series of grants, totaling nearly \$1 million, aimed at upgrading education in sixty New York City public schools (see list page 34). New York's schools have a high concentration of minority

students, and many of them fail to attain adequate levels of achievement in such skills as reading, writing, and computation. A key concept in these efforts is the "effective school," which emphasizes strong administrative leadership, the acquisition of basic skills, discipline and harmony in the school environment, and on-going assessment of academic achievement in individual elementary and middle schools. The Foundation's grants, supplementing much larger public funds, support staff training, workshops for teachers and parents, evaluation, and harnessing of the resources of business, labor, civic organizations, and higher education to assist in school improvement.

Two years ago the Foundation made a series of grants in Boston, Hartford, Jersey City, Washington, D.C., San Francisco, and Birmingham, Alabama, to help selected colleges and universities improve their services to inner-city students, mainly the poor, minorities, and recent immigrants. These "urban-oriented" institutions, the principal points of access to higher education for such students, typically have to deal with problems of inadequate student preparation, high attrition, the need to pare budgets, and faculty who are not specifically trained to deal with the needs of urban students. The Foundation's grants supported improved counseling, training in basic skills, tutoring programs, interinstitutional planning, and faculty retraining. In one project, for example, retired teachers tutored poorly prepared students on a one-to-one basis in reading, writing, spelling, and mathematics; another project pro-

vided Hispanic students with summer training in language and study skills so they could enroll in college in the fall. Small supplemental grants were made this year for four of the projects (see list page 34).

The final grant in a special program of assistance to strengthen the academic, financial, and management capabilities of selected private black colleges was made.* In all, a total of \$47.1 million has been distributed to fourteen institutions, including \$5 million to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, the recipient of a final grant of \$600,000. The objective of the ten-year program of support was to encourage a pluralistic system of higher education, in which minority institutions are genuinely competitive in offering high-quality education to both minority and nonminority students. A crucial weakness of the private black colleges is their inadequate endowments, and the award to Tuskegee supports a special funding plan in which loan and gift funds to the institute are linked over a twenty-five-year period to provide operating support and expansion of endowment.

Clustered along the 2,000-mile border between the United States and Mexico are seven public junior colleges that serve a predominantly Mexican American student

*New grants for each of these fields were as follows: Education \$11,074,027; Arts \$1,393,768; Communications \$1,435,788; Resources and the Environment \$4,857,979; and Public Policy \$2,036,000.

*Two major studies of the status of minorities in higher education are scheduled to be published in 1981. A National Commission on Higher Education for Minorities, chaired by Meredith Wilson, will review the progress that blacks and other minorities have made in recent years, while a study led by Morris Keeton of the Council for the Advancement of Experiential Learning, and Stephen Wright, formerly of Fisk University, will assess the situation of the black colleges. Both studies have been assisted by Foundation grants.

population. Known as the Border Junior College Consortium, the institutions have joined in sharing faculty and other resources. A supplementary grant of \$202,705 was made to further collaboration in curriculum development, academic counseling, bilingual and bicultural education, developmental reading and writing, and computer-based business systems.

Other actions taken this year to improve minority educational opportunities were:

- a \$1 million grant to the United Negro College Fund, bringing to \$3.5 million the Foundation's total contribution to a special capital campaign on behalf of the fund's forty-one member institutions. The grant will enable the colleges to strengthen faculty, revise courses of study, improve management, renovate buildings, and build endowments.

- a \$300,000 program-related loan for an expanded publishing program by the Howard University Press, which publishes works by black and other minority scholars in history, education, fiction, drama, and other fields.

- a \$250,000 grant to Aspira of America for research on the educational problems of Puerto Ricans. Aspira seeks to develop better social indicators for monitoring the educational progress of Puerto Ricans and to assess the impact of federal education and civil rights policies on Puerto Rican students.

- a sum of \$222,000, the last in a series of general support grants, to the Institute for the Study of Educational Policy, at Howard University, which serves as a national clearinghouse for information on the status, problems, and progress of blacks in higher education.

- a grant of \$152,000 to Stanford University for a study of the status of Mexican American females in higher education. The study is examining the nature of their college experience and factors affecting their underrepresentation in higher education and the professions. The aim is to provide the groundwork for new institutional policies to improve their chances for educational success.

Learning. The Foundation's work on learning falls within its concern for minorities in education and focuses particularly on ways in which language and sociocultural differences may be taken into account in classroom practice.

For example, a grant of \$135,181 continued support for the Laboratory of Comparative Human Cognition at the University of California (San Diego). The laboratory is assessing the social science research that makes inferences about group differences in general mental abilities; its aim is to find alternative approaches to learning that take into account cultural experiences and practices in various communities. The laboratory consists of a multiethnic group of psychologists, anthropologists, linguists, educators, and computer scientists who apply their own cultural knowledge and scientific training to the development of a theory and methods of study. For example, the researchers analyze tests reporting ethnic differences in cognitive abilities in order to document how results are affected by familiarity with the content of test items. They examine ethnic/social class differences in the child's pre-school literacy experiences in the home and community to

uncover the skills and concepts about printed language that children bring to school. And they study the ways in which a bilingual classroom provides practice in learning language skills at different levels of complexity. Foundation funds support a small fellowship program and a quarterly research newsletter.

Two other research groups, at Harvard University and the University of Massachusetts (Boston), received support for a study of communication patterns between teachers and pupils in U.S., Mexican, and Puerto Rican classrooms. The project is seeking to learn why many Hispanic children fail in American schools and how teachers can work more effectively with them.

In the last few years, many states have mandated competency tests as a requirement for a high school diploma. This development has given rise to fears that the tests may unfairly restrict the educational opportunities of minority children. For an independent study of the fairness and equity of a new test of reading comprehension adopted by the New York State Board of Regents, a grant was made to the Center for Applied Linguistics.

Educational Leadership. A final general-support grant of \$900,000 went to George Washington University for the Institute for Educational Leadership (IEL), which provides training for educational policy makers at the federal and state levels. Among IEL's programs are internships and policy fellowships for mid-career educators; seminars for state-level educational policy leaders, focus-

ing on such issues as collective bargaining in education, teacher certification and accountability, education for the handicapped, and school finance; policy seminars at the federal level; and publication of a weekly newspaper, *Education Times*. Among new IEL projects are an expansion of efforts to bring more women into positions of educational leadership and studies and workshops on federal school aid programs. Once dependent in large part on Foundation support, IEL has now developed multiple sources of funding.

Women's Programs. Monitoring of public policy is one of the principal ways in which the Foundation seeks to promote equal opportunity for women in education. Over the past eight years grants have been made to a network of organizations that review the actions of state and federal agencies charged with enforcing the laws against sex discrimination. Support went to six organizations this year:

—The NOW (National Organization for Women) Legal Defense and Education Fund received \$300,000 to continue monitoring the federal government's enforcement of Title IX and similar legislation prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex by schools, colleges, and universities. The fund has also been working with local citizens' groups to eliminate sex bias and stereotyping in the public schools.

—The Women's Equity Action League (WEAL) Educational and Legal Defense Fund publishes materials on the education, employment, and legal and economic rights of women. Using student interns and volunteers to carry out its investigative studies,

WEAL has also pressed for opening training and job opportunities for women in the military.

—The NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund monitors the apprenticeship, youth employment, and vocational training programs of various agencies of the federal government. These programs have tended to reinforce the segregation of female workers in low-paying, low-skilled jobs. A complaint filed by the fund prompted the state of North Carolina to take steps to correct pervasive race and sex segregation in federally supported vocational education programs.

Other grants for monitoring went to the American Friends Service Committee and to the Southern Coalition for Educational Equity, both of which seek to eliminate race and sex discrimination and place women and minorities in leadership positions in public schools in the South.

To establish regular communication between researchers and policy makers concerned with women's issues, a grant was made to the Women's Research and Education Institute of the Congresswomen's Caucus. The caucus is a bipartisan group of legislators that was established in 1977.

Among the issues on which the caucus has been working are the Social Security system's treatment of women, the economic needs of displaced homemakers and older women, prevention of violence in the home, and discrimination against women in the armed services.

One of the cornerstones of the Foundation's women's program is the development of university-based centers for research on

women. Eleven such groups have received support, including two this year: the Center for Continuing Education of Women, at the University of Michigan, which counsels women on their careers and studies issues in the education and development of women over the life cycle; and the Women's Center at the University of California (Berkeley), which pays particular attention to the work experiences of both minority and nonminority women. A major part of the research program is a study of the economic and social implications of the shift in women's work from household to paid employment.

Up from Chaos

In 1969 children at the Baldwin and King schools scored among the lowest in academic achievement of all pupils in the New Haven elementary schools. As in other inner-city schools around the country, many children were disruptive or apathetic, and attendance of both pupils and staff was poor. Parents blamed the teachers for the conditions and the teachers blamed the parents and the students.

That year a team of mental health workers from the Yale University Child Study Center began working with the teachers and staff of the two schools in an effort to restore order and learning to the schools.* A total of \$2.6 million in outside funding was provided by the Ford Foundation (\$1.1 million over six years) and by other sources. In large part the program achieved its goals, but it took a long time and required changes in the behavior and attitudes not only of students, but of teachers, parents, administrative staff, and mental health workers.

Authority had eroded seriously in the public schools since the 1950s, the Yale-New Haven program staff concluded: No longer was the principal the absolute power, reinforced by a tight-knit network of adult figures—in the home, church, and community. Behavior and learning problems began to emerge in schools as a result of vast social and technological changes. The consequences were distrust, alienation, and con-

*The Baldwin-King project is described in *School Power: Implications of an Intervention Project*, by James P. Comer, published by Free Press, 1980.

In the 1970s dramatic increases occurred in the number of women seeking careers in religion, a field dominated by men. Two grants were made this year to facilitate this movement, one to the Harvard Divinity School for research and other activities that will help integrate women's perspectives into the theology curriculum, and the other to the Hartford Seminary for a study of the careers of female clergy in the Protestant church and the attitudes of colleagues and parishioners toward them.

School Finance. For ten years the Foundation has supported research, technical assistance, and

legal activities aimed at restructuring inequitable systems of school finance. In many states the amount of money spent upon a child's education is determined by the accident of residence; school districts with large amounts of property to tax spend more for education than districts with lower property valuations and do so with lower tax rates.

Considerable progress has been made in school finance reform, and many scholars and organizations are now working to achieve further change. The Foundation will therefore phase out its support of the field in 1981. Recipients of grants this year included:

—Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, which provides legal assistance to citizens' groups, school districts, and lawyers who challenge inequitable school finance systems. The committee has been active in nearly all the major school finance cases; for example, it represents a Mexican American group in Colorado in a case which if upheld will result in substantial new state funds and lower tax burdens for property-poor school districts.

—Mexican American groups in California, Colorado, and Texas that have represented poor, minority, and urban interests in the school finance reform process

flict between home and school, among school staff members, and between staff and pupils.

The project's working hypothesis was that by applying certain principles learned from the social and behavioral sciences to selected aspects of the school program, the climate of relationships would improve and facilitate the academic and social growth of the children. The project rejected technological solutions to learning problems—new math, new machines, new buildings, new curricula—and instead concentrated on interpersonal, developmental, and intergroup problems. Emphasis was placed on shared decision making and on fostering an atmosphere of open communication, flexibility, trust, and respect.

Initially distrustful of the outsiders from Yale, parents began to participate more actively in the life of the school; some were later hired as teacher aides. Young white teachers in the predominantly black schools, although they insisted they were color-blind, began to see the racial and class attitudes behind their efforts to impose their thinking and style on parents and children. The mental health team (social worker, psychiatrist, teacher-therapist, and psychologist-evaluator) helped teachers understand and apply child-development theory. Teachers were able to teach pupils in conflict to negotiate verbally rather than fight it out, for example. The team also helped the school principal appreciate the value of teacher and parent participation in educational decisions. Among the project's innovations were a "discovery room," where

children who were disrupting classes could go to work with their hands or play games; and assigning one teacher to the same class for two years in a row.

The kinds of interactions the mental health team facilitated became evident during the second year of the program when Matthew Monroe (not his real name), in a fit of anger, smashed the window of the door of his third-grade Baldwin classroom. A chronic troublemaker, Matthew had not completed a full year in school since kindergarten.

Matthew's parents were separated, his mother was clinically depressed, and his father had a serious drinking problem. Two years behind in school and a very slow reader, Matthew exploded at the least suggestion that he was deficient. The staff discussed how youngsters of Matthew's age often feel they are responsible for parental conflict, how they try to distract the parents by becoming a problem themselves, and how difficult it is for a child under such circumstances to channel his aggression and develop inner controls. Matthew was calling for help, the staff decided.

A plan was developed for Matthew's gradual reentry into the classroom. Initially he spent an hour a day assisting the principal (a male) on the presumption that Matthew missed his father and needed a male authority figure. He then worked with the special education teacher to improve his reading and spent time with the key person in his reentry plan, his homeroom teacher.

The breakthrough came one day when his teacher handed him a new assignment. When he

tossed it to the floor, the teacher responded calmly, "Matthew, it looks as if we are just not going to make it, doesn't it?" The loss of approval and interest of this important person was just too high a price to pay. Matthew picked up his assignment and went to work at his desk. Within two months of the window-breaking incident, he was back in class full time, and he finished the year without major problems.

Such interventions eventually reduced distrust, alienation, and conflict. By 1979, in spite of the gradual deterioration of the school neighborhood, King pupils (the Baldwin program had by then terminated and the school has since closed) were at grade level in language arts and catching up in reading and mathematics. Pupil attendance has risen and there have been no major behavior problems in more than five years.

Today New Haven is implementing a number of the Baldwin-King ideas in another school at a much more modest cost than in the original project. Central to the process is joint staff and parent planning to apply all the school's resources to better serve each child's needs. The district is training principals in the project's clinical approach, and Yale is organizing a center for applied research in education to work with other universities and schools. Says Samuel Nash, special projects director of the New Haven schools, the Baldwin-King project helped the staff to think about troubled schools and pupil behavior more deeply and to grow in confidence and professional skill. "There is no reason why other communities cannot apply these lessons."

(see list page 35). The groups do research and disseminate information on inequities that affect the states' Chicano population.

—Special Task Force on Equity and Excellence in Education in New York, a group appointed by the governor and Board of Regents to design a comprehensive reform following a court decision that found unconstitutional the state's system of school finance. The task force is disseminating information on alternative reforms through community forums.

—The Childhood and Government Project at the University of California (Berkeley), to complete a series of studies on the governance and fiscal support of education and other public services affecting children and adolescents. The project has produced some fifteen books and 150 articles on public and private spending on children; effects of such factors as race, income, and neighborhood on children's access to public services; and alternative ways of financing children's services.

A grant was also made to enable the Eagleton Institute of Politics, at Rutgers University, to work with legislators and legislative staffs in sixteen states on improving their oversight functions in school finance and social services for children. As part of a broader Foundation effort to protect and expand children's rights, the National Council of the Churches of Christ received funds to work with community groups in twenty locations on improving the quality of services to children and families in health and foster care, education, and juvenile justice.

Higher Education. Among the

problems facing America's colleges and universities are sharp contraction of future enrollments, shrinking financial resources, the burgeoning costs of research libraries, and the need to maintain quality graduate programs in the face of a declining job market for holders of advanced degrees. As in years past, the Foundation this year supported work on several of these issues.

The first two of a series of grants were made to help colleges and universities, particularly in the northeastern states, plan for anticipated enrollment declines. The University of the State of New York received funds to develop methods for allocating declining educational resources more effectively. Some of Connecticut's private, tuition-dependent colleges could face severe enrollment drops during the next fifteen years, and to help them develop a management strategy for this eventuality, a grant went to the Connecticut Conference of Independent Colleges.

The explosion of scholarly knowledge in recent decades has added enormously to the costs of running the nation's research libraries. To help these libraries reduce costs, share resources, and avoid duplication, the Foundation loaned \$1.7 million to the Research Libraries Group, supplementing nearly \$4 million in loans and grants from other foundations. Consisting of some twenty libraries, most of them affiliated with universities, the group is developing a computerized bibliographic system that will enable them to coordinate cataloging and acquisition of titles. The Foundation also granted \$310,000 to the

group to incorporate bibliographic materials from East Asia into the system.

Graduate education is in a period of sharp transition as a surplus of women and men trained to the doctorate has emerged in many fields and both enrollment and financial support have fallen off. To assess the impact of these changes on the quality of graduate programs, the Foundation granted \$100,000 to the National Academy of Sciences. The study is evaluating programs in the mathematical and physical sciences, engineering, biological sciences, social and behavioral sciences, and the humanities.

Funds also were provided to the American Council on Education to support the work of a committee that is considering how the various associations of higher education institutions might consolidate their activities.

THE ARTS

The Foundation's work in the arts in 1980 emphasized the expansion of opportunities for minority groups to achieve excellence in the performing arts and for women to attain recognition in artistic positions traditionally dominated by men. Other actions aimed at encouraging new trends in the arts and strengthening the finances of arts institutions of high quality.

Equal Opportunity. Several arts centers in New York City that primarily serve minority artists received support. A \$1,050,000 program-related loan went to the Studio Museum of Harlem, a center for the study and exhibition

of the work of black artists, for the renovation of a commercial building that will provide expanded studio, exhibition, and classroom space. The Frederick Douglass Creative Arts Center received \$110,000 to strengthen its administrative structure. The center trains minority artists and writers who aspire to careers in television, film, theater, and the publishing industry. Funds also went to help stabilize the financial position of the Billie Holiday Theatre, a community-based theater in the predominantly black Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn; and to the Brooklyn Philharmonia for a series of community concerts for minority audiences that would also provide increased performance and training opportunities for minority composers and performers.

The Newark Community School of the Arts was granted \$100,000 to

help stabilize its financial position and eliminate an accumulated deficit. The school was established following the Newark riots in 1968 to provide instruction in music, dance, and drama to members of the black community.

Organizations seeking to create opportunities for women in the arts that received support were the Women's Interart Center in New York City, which provides training and performance outlets for artists in television, film, the visual arts, theater, music, and dance; the American Film Institute, which conducts workshops for aspiring women film directors; and Artisans Cooperative, Inc., an organization that markets quilts, pottery, and other craft items produced by women artisans in Appalachia, the rural South, and elsewhere.

Music. Since 1969 the Foundation has granted some \$2 million to

establish and spread the use in American public schools of the Kodaly method of teaching music. The method, developed by the Hungarian composer Zoltan Kodaly, gives young children an unusual facility in reading, writing, and performing music and also enhances self-confidence and the ability to memorize. The Kodaly Musical Training Institute in Watertown, Massachusetts, received a Foundation grant this year to enable it to move to West Hartford, Connecticut, and to affiliate with the Hartt School of Music of the University of Hartford.

Chamber music, a form to which many of the greatest composers have devoted their finest efforts, is experiencing a renaissance, and to aid this movement the Foundation granted \$150,000 to the National Endowment of the Arts to assist the development of a full program of support for chamber music groups around the country.

Arts for Small-Town America

Community Arts Residency Training (CART) is the name given by Affiliate Artists, Inc., to a program in which young professional artists demonstrate their singing, acting, and musical skills before audiences in many small and medium-sized communities throughout the South. The aim is not so much to give exposure to the artists as it is to generate a permanent community commitment to the arts in places where traditional concert- and theater-going do not exist.

Since 1978, Affiliate Artists has sponsored week-long residencies by young artists in 145 locations in the South—communities like Mianna, Florida (population 9,000), Morristown, Tennessee (pop. 15,000), Sparta, North Carolina (pop. 2,000), and Natchitoches, Louisiana (pop. 22,000). Wherever the artists have performed—at factories, supermarkets, church suppers, and Rotary Club luncheons, as well as in auditoriums or theaters—they have been greeted enthusiastically and have often left in place a community commitment to more arts programming in the future. Funding for the program has come from the Ford Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Southern Arts Federation, and

from the communities themselves.

The catalyst for CART events is the community arts coordinator, a local volunteer who is recruited to mobilize community support for the artist's residency (to which each community must contribute \$2,100), to arrange the performances, and to secure publicity. Volunteers are trained at CART's headquarters in Atlanta in community organizing, promotion and publicity, and fund raising. In background they range from a landscape gardener to a retired high school principal, from housewives to owners of small businesses.

For many communities, the residencies are the beginning of a deeper involvement in the arts. Some go on to schedule additional CART weeks at their own expense; others form arts councils. One existing arts council boosted its budget fivefold (from \$18,000 to \$92,000) following a successful CART week.

Word of the program has traveled to other regions, and plans are going forward for CART-type programs in California and the states of the Northwest. CART itself will double its outreach in its 1980-81 program year by adding seven states to the eleven in which it now works.

Theater. In 1976 the Foundation initiated a program of subsidies for the development and production of new plays by American authors. The program helped 110 theaters to produce 412 plays by 322 playwrights. Many of these works opened and closed, however, before other theaters had an opportunity to consider staging them. This year the Theater Communications Group, a service organization for nonprofit professional theaters, received support for a project in which the scripts of new plays will be made available to subscribing theaters and drama departments. The group will also publish an annual anthology of the best new plays developed by

nonprofit professional theaters.

As part of its interest in encouraging new trends in the arts, the Foundation granted \$61,935 to Mabou Mines Development Foundation, an experimental theater group in New York City that combines both vocal and visual elements, and sometimes music, to achieve dramatic effects. Company members originate their own plays and also stage the work of other playwrights, notably Samuel Beckett.

Financial Stabilization. Because the finances of many arts institutions are so precarious, the Foundation has used several devices to help place them on a sounder footing. A principal tool has been the Cash Reserve Program, initiated in 1971, in which grants are structured to help companies eliminate deficits and increase their operating capital. Another approach has been to provide companies with the advice of consultants experienced in the promotion of ticket sales, finance and accounting, and arts marketing; \$300,000 was set aside to continue this effort for another year.

The American Dance Festival received a grant to help stabilize its financial position in its new location on the campus of Duke University, to which it moved from Connecticut in 1978. The festival, which was established in the 1930s, has played a major role in the development of modern dance. It runs a summer-long school for modern dance students, presents major performance series of dance companies, and sponsors training workshops for young choreographers and other artists involved in modern dance.

PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

The Committee on Public Policy and Social Organization was formed in 1972 to support studies and projects in areas that do not readily fit within the Foundation's major programs, yet are among the significant economic and social issues of the United States and the world. Made up of men and women from various parts of the Foundation, the committee has assisted studies and projects on the family, the economic position of women, the nature and effectiveness of government, the uses of social research, civil-military relations in America, agricultural policy, the distribution of wealth, and the control of handguns, to name only a few of its interests. The committee has made some 200 grants totaling \$15 million over the last eight years, some of them shared with other offices within the Foundation.

Sweeping changes in American agriculture, including the growth of exports, declining farm productivity, and the reversal of rural-to-urban migration, led the committee this year to fund several actions aimed at throwing light on these issues. Rural poverty may also be on the rise, despite the growth of population and relocation of industry to rural areas. A sum of \$100,000 was set aside for studies that might provide a basis for more effective rural policies on irrigation and water use, rural unemployment, and agricultural productivity. Funds were also granted for work by the University of Chicago's Department of Economics on the rural labor market, the schooling of U.S. farm children, and the

Prison Prophet

In his essay "Mystical Experiences of the Labor Camps," Mihajlo Mihajlov relates a story about a Russian astrophysicist imprisoned in a Soviet labor camp. While trying to keep himself sane in solitary confinement by solving astrophysical problems, the scientist reached an impasse in his work when he couldn't recall certain data and numbers. In desperation he cried out in anguish. The next day, mysteriously, an astrophysics manual was delivered to his cell from the prison library. Two days later the error was discovered and the prison authorities took the manual away, but the astrophysicist had been able to find the data he needed and to create a new theory.

Other imprisoned dissidents have reported similar unexplained interventions that enabled them to endure the ordeal of the Soviet labor camps. For Mihajlov these events, plus the experience of his own imprisonment by the Yugoslav authorities, have been the source of a profound spiritual message that he believes could transform the world, if only mankind would heed it.

"What happens within a person when, suddenly torn out of an ordinary life, he is thrust under the jurisdiction of merciless and powerful forces

transfer abroad of U.S. agricultural technology. Other grants were made for research on the rising costs of irrigation, changes in the production of tomatoes in California, and the role of U.S. land grant universities in agricultural development.

An exploration was also initiated of nutritional and associated health problems of infants and young children in the United States and overseas. Poor nutrition contributes to a massive wastage of human potential throughout the world. A few grants were made this year preliminary to a possible larger Foundation initiative in the field. They supported a study of infant feeding practices among South-west Indian tribes, a demonstration of a combined health/nutrition project in rural Mexico, and an evaluation of a new method for controlling diarrheal

which appear to have only one wish—his destruction?" he writes. Finding himself on the edge of an abyss, he goes on, the person begins to understand that something exists that is not within the realm of the external, invincible forces. At the moment when the person realizes it is more important to save his soul than his mortal life, he experiences total freedom and an accompanying joy such as he has never known before. Paradoxically, he also gains the strength to save his body as well as his soul.

Mihajlov has been preaching this message since his release from a Yugoslav prison in 1974 after seven years' confinement. A professor of Russian literature at the University of Zagreb and an implacable critic of the Soviet and Yugoslav systems of government, he had gotten into trouble for writing an essay in which he accused the Soviet Union of being the first to establish death camps and of committing genocide against some of its own peoples before the Nazis. Four years after his release he was permitted to come to the United States, where he has attempted to formulate an ideology for democracy based on religious principles. He believes that democracy

must develop a consciousness of itself in order to combat the totalitarianism of both left and right. It cannot be based on acquisitive values, and it must recognize man's God-given freedom, respect for human rights, and the principle of universal suffrage.

A number of observers have argued that Mihajlov, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Milovan Djilas, and other East Europeans who have been persecuted for their ideas are the most authentic current spokesmen for democratic values. Malcolm Muggeridge, the English critic, says that those who have written from communist prisons see the predicaments of our age more clearly than "do we who incarcerate ourselves in our own gulags of affluence and self-indulgence."

Mihajlov has been living on writing and lecturing fees. To enable him to devote full time to formulating his ideas on democracy, the Foundation has awarded him a grant under a new program in which scholars and writers are encouraged to address contemporary problems from a humanistic perspective. His book *Tyranny and Freedom* will be published by Harper and Row in 1981.

disease among Bangladeshi children.

Continuing the committee's concern with the relations between the military and society, particularly questions concerning the adequacy of the all-volunteer force for meeting America's military requirements, a study of minorities in the U.S. military forces was supported. Conducted by the Brookings Institution, it will weigh such questions as whether the high percentage of minorities (40 per cent of the army's enlisted personnel) unfairly puts the burden of defense on one segment of society and whether higher pay and better educational benefits might attract more middle-class recruits. Supplementary funds went to the University of Chicago for the Inter-University Seminar on the Armed Forces and Society, a

group of some 1,000 scholars who study and debate such questions as the social and political implications of the all-volunteer armed forces and civil-military relations in developing countries.

Escalating rates of violent crime in urban areas have given rise to demands for stricter controls over handguns. For a study of ways in which access to these weapons can be restricted, the Foundation granted \$150,000 to the Police Executive Research Forum, which is made up of heads of sixty large police agencies. Improved record keeping, controls on illegal transfers, and greater cooperation between federal and local enforcement agencies are among the measures being reviewed by a task force of police chiefs.

Another focus of the committee's work is the analysis of contemporary issues from a humanistic perspective. Through

awards to young scholars and writers, the committee hopes to stimulate the writing of high-quality books that reflect direct observation of the lives of people and emphasize a humanistic and philosophical approach to contemporary social issues (see *Prison Prophet*). A grant this year to the National Humanities Center in North Carolina, which enables some fifty visiting humanists annually to pursue independent research and writing, is supporting the recruitment of more women and minorities for the center's programs. The center also conducts conferences and radio and television programs on such topics as energy and the values of modern society, and relations between men and women in contemporary fiction.

RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

A major prong of the Foundation's program in resources and the environment for nearly a decade has been to aid the search for a more coherent national energy policy. Three influential studies have been funded—the Energy Policy Project in 1974, the Nuclear Energy Policy Study in 1976, and an exploration led by Resources for the Future in 1979.* These studies sounded themes that later became important in national energy decision making: that the nation could get along with less energy than historic patterns of

*Reports emanating from these studies, all published by the Ballinger Publishing Co., Cambridge, Mass., were *A Time to Choose: America's Energy Future*; *Nuclear Power Issues and Choices*; and *Energy: The Next Twenty Years*.

growth suggested, that it should not rush headlong into nuclear power development, and that the price of energy should reflect its true value. Now that the basic directions of the country's energy policy have been set, the Foundation has turned to the issue of implementation of policies in two principal areas—energy conservation and energy assistance to the poor. Several grants in 1980 reflected these concerns. Other matters on which the Foundation continued to work are the use of mediation in solving environmental disputes (see page 18), and helping the states do a better job of energy and environmental management.

According to a recent federal study, the average poverty-level family spent nearly 36 per cent of its income on energy in 1980, compared with 24 per cent in 1978. To help these families, the Congress has appropriated \$1.6 million in energy assistance, but the program is limited in its coverage to less than half of the poverty population and gives no incentive to those it does cover to adopt energy-saving measures.

Several actions this year assisted explorations of how the poor are faring with higher energy prices and of the government's response to their predicament. Grants to Resources for the Future and the Brookings Institution, for example, are helping them assess the impact of higher energy prices on different income groups in different regions and the effects of the government's energy assistance program. The Environmental Action Foundation received funds for an outreach program to inform low-income, inner-city groups

how to conserve energy and what their rights are as consumers of energy.

Responsibility for helping the poor pay for energy rests partially with the states, more than half of which have enacted some form of relief program. Among the measures that have been adopted are special "lifeline" rates, which hold down gas and electricity charges, tax abatement for energy-saving investments, aid for weatherizing homes, and direct financial assistance. To describe and evaluate this flood of new state energy legislation, the Foundation granted \$149,700 to Cleveland State University. In addition to explaining what the states are doing, the study will recommend model programs for state action and show how federal and state energy assistance programs can reinforce each other.

Funds also went to the Conservation Foundation, a leading environmental organization, and the Committee for Economic Development (CED), a business group, for the preparation of a statement on decontrolling energy prices. Steps have been taken by the federal government to let domestic energy prices rise, but they still do not reflect the true cost of energy as measured by the world price of oil. The predominant view among energy analysts is that true-cost energy pricing is necessary, if bitter, medicine in order to cut down on energy use, limit oil imports, and encourage development of new domestic energy sources. The Conservation Foundation-CED study is giving particular attention to the equity aspects of higher energy prices and steps that might be taken to

alleviate the impact of full decontrol of energy prices upon the disadvantaged.

Other grants this year dealt with the complex problem of electricity pricing. Most electric utilities in the United States are publicly regulated, and their fifty-year-old rate structures do not reflect the true cost of producing electricity, given the much higher construction and fuel costs of new generating capacity. For an investigation of how "marginal" cost-pricing principles (marginal in the sense that prices reflect replacement rather than historical costs) might be applied to a modern utility system, a grant of \$100,000 went to the Rand Corporation. And the Environmental Defense Fund received a grant for the further elaboration of an analytical approach that takes into account energy conservation and the use of alternative energy sources in meeting future power needs.

Two years ago the Foundation

The Gasohol Debate

Barry Commoner is an uncommonly versatile and provocative man. He was one of the first to warn of the ecological risks of modern economies. Mass circulation publications feature his writings, and his books are as widely read as those of any contemporary scientist. He is an able academic entrepreneur, having created, at Washington University in St. Louis, the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems (which is relocating to Queens College, City University of New York). In his spare time in 1980, he ran for President of the United States.

Lately Commoner and his colleagues at the center have been wrestling with the issues of intensive use of chemicals in agriculture and the production of energy from farm crops. They say the large-scale use of insecticides, herbicides, and fertilizers is not only ecologically risky but dubious on economic grounds, at least for some farms. They also challenge the conventional wisdom that U.S. farms have only a limited potential for producing liquid fuels from agricultural

granted nearly \$1 million to enable scholars at nineteen universities to work cooperatively with state agencies on resource and environmental problems. Activities were funded in such areas as energy development, management of hazardous wastes, control of industrial air pollutants, and regulation of land use. By and large, the scholars developed productive relations with the state agencies, and additional funds were granted this year for follow-up work by five of the universities (listed on page 39). In Iowa, for example, studies are being made by a joint legislative-university advisory group on such matters as state incentives for soil conservation and alternative uses of abandoned railroad rights of way. In the state of Washington, scholars and students will continue to work with committees of the state legislature on alternative technologies for generating electricity.

COMMUNICATIONS

Since 1975 the Foundation has joined with newspapers, publishers, and broadcasters to sponsor seminars that bring together judges, lawyers, government officials, business leaders, and journalists to discuss conflicts between freedom of the press and the judicial process. Some seventy seminars have been held, several of them overseas, and the topics have expanded to include conflicts between media and business, between media and government, and political terrorism and the rule of law. The final conference, on relations between city government and the media, was scheduled for November 1980 under the co-sponsorship of the Foundation and the *New York Daily News*. Future seminars may be held under the auspices of news organizations, universities, and other interested groups.

Three programs to provide additional training for journalists

also received funding. Yale University was granted \$144,016 for its Master of Studies in Law Program, in which working journalists spend an academic year deepening their knowledge of law and legal institutions. Twenty journalists have completed the program since 1976, and the additional funds will provide fellowships for another fifteen. Funds also went to the University of Arizona for summer training of minority journalists in editing skills and for fellowships for journalists who cover education. Vanderbilt University was granted \$72,500 for a project to transfer to modern videotape some 4,000 hours of television news broadcasts which it has been collecting since 1968. The university's television news archive receives more than 1,000 requests annually from researchers, writers, educators, and others for the use of its material.

products. By changing the design of the U.S. crop system, the scientists claim, it is possible to produce 100 billion gallons of fuel a year, an amount roughly equal to the expected 1990 level of gasoline consumption in the United States. Their analysis, in part supported by a Foundation grant, goes as follows:

1) The great bulk of U.S. agriculture represents crops that support livestock production. These crops (largely corn, soybeans, and hay) produce two major classes of nutrients, those containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (generally in the form of carbohydrates), and those containing nitrogen (in the form of protein).

2) The two practical fuels that can be derived from crops—ethanol and methane—contain carbon but no nitrogen. The present crop system, however, produces no excess carbon, since the carbon and nitrogen constituents closely match the nutritional requirements of livestock.

3) By changing the crop system, the carbon content can be substantially increased. The cur-

rent system provides livestock with about 172 million tons of carbon and 8 million tons of nitrogen. An alternative crop system (corn, sugar beets, and hay in rotation plus a 10 per cent expansion of crop land) would yield about 263 million tons of carbon and 11 million tons of nitrogen. The carbon dividend would go toward making about 50 billion gallons of ethanol, or nearly half of present U.S. gasoline consumption.

4) Crops also contain a good deal of carbon in the form of cellulose, which is not metabolized by livestock. Recent studies have shown that this material can be economically converted to alcohol, which would raise the output from a corn-sugar beet-hay system to provide all of the fuel needed by U.S. vehicular traffic—with no loss in production of livestock or grain for export.

Critics say that it would take more energy to produce ethanol than can be gained from using it as a fuel, but Commoner and his colleagues claim the original calculations were based on

beverage alcohol plants built twenty years ago, when energy was cheap. At today's energy prices and using energy-efficient facilities, they argue, fuel can be produced that provides a net energy gain.

The researchers concede that getting from here to there—from an agricultural system that is wholly food-oriented to one that can produce both food and energy—will be a formidable task. But if ways can be found to harness the innate ingenuity of American farmers, the prospects of solving the energy crisis are not so bleak. For some venturesome farmers, shifting part of their output to the making of fuel already makes sense. Archie Zeithamer of Alexandria, Minnesota, for example, took a 4,000-gallon tank—appropriately purchased from a Texaco station that was being closed—and built a pot still that produces 300 gallons of 150-proof ethanol every four days. Zeithamer has modified his farm machinery to use the fuel and is selling the excess to his neighbors.

National Affairs

12

To help residents of declining sections of the nation's older cities improve their surroundings and opportunities, the Foundation continued to support community organizations that engage in housing rehabilitation, commercial development, and social services. Such groups strive to preserve a place for low-income and elderly residents as new families are attracted to the revitalized neighborhoods.

The National Affairs Division also focused on the rural poor, the underclass, women's concerns, civil rights and minority opportunities, and law and justice.

Communities and Neighborhoods.

The Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), launched last year by the Foundation and several major insurance, industrial, and banking firms* to help community organizations attract new private and public support for their work, went into operation this year. It has an independent governing board and staff, headquarters in New York City, and a capitalization of \$10.35 million—\$4.75 million from the Foundation.

Federal, state, and local governments provide the largest share of funds for community development. LISC aims to deliver to community groups what the government finds it hard to provide—for example, flexible technical

assistance in fiscal management and real estate development, loans and grants for new projects (seed money), and funds for administrative costs. LISC is designed to serve as a catalyst to help the groups increase and make the best use of government funds and to draw in resources from the private sector, including substantial commercial investments. This year LISC made grants and loans to fifteen local groups in seven states. Among the activities being assisted are the first phase of an industrial park in West Denver; residential rehabilitation and commercial development in three contiguous neighborhoods in Brooklyn, New York; and the organization of a tile manufacturing company by a rural cooperative in Saticoy, California. By the end of five years LISC hopes to serve about 100 community self-help groups.

The Foundation has also set out to test the applicability of a similar approach to the South Bronx, an area of some 600,000 people and twenty square miles in New York City. The South Bronx, a notorious example of urban decline, is marked by abandoned buildings, high unemployment, welfare dependency, and myriad social ills. Following President Carter's dramatic visit to the area in 1977, the federal, state, and city governments began plans to salvage the community; funds were allocated to establish the South Bronx Development Office (SBDO). Realizing that SBDO would have to rely upon community-based organizations to implement much of its work, the Foundation surveyed local initiatives already under way. It found scores of self-help groups, led by

people of great energy, hope, and determination to revitalize their community. Most of the groups were small and underfinanced, but many showed impressive accomplishments—rehabilitating abandoned apartment buildings, cleaning and planting vacant lots, planning industrial projects, and mounting nutritional and sports programs for the area's youth.

As a result of this survey and of exploratory grants to a few local groups, the Foundation decided that its role in the South Bronx would be to help a variety of community-based organizations within the comprehensive development plans of SBDO and government funding agencies. Foundation activities have included: technical assistance both to help supplement specific projects and to ensure that the administrative and legal aspects of key groups are in good order and do not impede the achievement of social goals; grants for human-service programs to complement physical development projects; support for demonstrations that can serve as models for groups throughout the area; and assistance to intermediary groups that can provide shared services to community organizations.

Among the groups assisted this year were:

—MBD Community Housing Corporation, \$19,000, to hire staff. MBD serves as community sponsor of a neighborhood housing development program in the Charlotte Street area.

—SEBCO Development, Inc., \$47,000, to organize a tenant services unit and security force to complement its large-scale housing rehabilitation program.

*Aetna Life & Casualty Foundation, Atlantic Richfield Foundation, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, International Harvester Company, Levi Strauss & Co., and the Prudential Insurance Company of America. The C.S. Mott Foundation joined the group this year with a contribution of \$300,000, the first part of an intended \$1 million participation over three years.

—Bronx 2000, \$50,000, for business and design consultants to assist two commercial and industrial revitalization projects, one in the predominantly Hispanic Tremont area, the other in Belmont, the “Little Italy” of the Bronx. Physical improvements of the commercial strips are being underwritten by municipal funds.

—Bronx Frontier Corporation, \$25,000 supplement, for administrative support while the corporation negotiated a \$200,000 federal grant. Bronx Frontier’s activities include the composting of vegetable wastes from the Hunts Point market into humus for community gardens and a school health and nutrition program.

Among the intermediary organizations assisted were the Community Service Society, \$6,600, to design financial accounting and reporting systems geared to problems of community-based organizations; Cornell University, Corporate Extension, New York City, \$15,000, to develop training programs for managers of multiple dwellings and agents and purchasers of government-subsidized single-family houses soon to be built throughout the South Bronx; and the Sports Foundation, \$100,000, to provide recreational, health, and career counseling programs for sixty agencies serving South Bronx youngsters.

On the basis of its explorations in the South Bronx, and the concurrent development of the Local Initiatives Support Corporation, the Foundation also committed \$1 million to support a two-year independent LISC effort in the South Bronx, with emphasis on participation by private business.

The aim is to provide on a larger scale the grants and technical assistance needed by local groups to contribute to the general revitalization of the area. The Foundation’s funds are to be matched by an equal amount from the private sector.

Some efforts to revive declining neighborhoods run the risk of pushing out low-income and minority residents, especially renters, to make way for younger, more affluent newcomers. To prevent the wholesale relocation of low-income residents, Savannah’s Landmark Rehabilitation Project, with the help of bank loans, has been purchasing and rehabilitating blocks of buildings in the city’s historic Victorian District. Government subsidies then permit the bulk of the original families, most of them poor, black, and elderly, to remain. To enable the landmark project to acquire another 300 housing units, the Foundation made a low-interest loan of \$750,000 over three years.

Other ways to help long-term residents stay in their neighborhoods are being investigated by the San Francisco Development Fund and the University of Rochester. Each received grants to study the feasibility of converting the equity that elderly homeowners have in their residences into a cash-income annuity.

To continue testing a community-based housing maintenance service for elderly, handicapped, and low-income single-parent families, Neighborhood Housing Services of Baltimore received \$50,000 over eighteen months. For annual dues of \$10, residents are entitled to a range of maintenance help. In a related action the Founda-

They Can Take it with Them

Local government officials with highly sought specialties, like city managers, town planners, and police and fire chiefs, are pretty much like other skilled professionals—they go where the best job offers take them. Many may thus work for several city, county, or other local agencies during the course of their careers. Until a few years ago, this habit of moving put them at risk of losing equity in their pensions and ultimately finding themselves with no retirement benefits at all.

In 1973 the International City Managers Association conceived a portable pension plan for public-service employees. ICMA reasoned that it would not only serve the employees but also help local governments improve their bargaining position in the intense competition for highly qualified personnel. The Foundation granted ICMA \$125,000 toward the initial costs of establishing the plan, and it was launched under a new non-profit entity, the ICMA Retirement Corporation.

Membership in the plan is voluntary. A key feature is deferred compensation. Employers take a portion of each participating worker’s salary off the top, add a contribution themselves in most cases, and turn the sum over to the corporation, which invests it in income-producing funds. Taxes are not paid on the amounts put in the plan until the worker starts drawing retirement benefits; since income then will probably be lower, so will the tax rate. The result is a substantial tax savings. A larger amount may be deferred than in the Individual Retirement Annuity system.

When workers change jobs, they retain the rights to their investments; they continue to earn interest even if they leave public-service work and go into private industry. They can resume participation in the plan if they go back into government. In case of death (before or after retirement), the accumulated funds go to the employees’ chosen beneficiaries.

The portable pension plan is now operating in local government units in all states except Hawaii. Most of the employers are townships, small cities, and counties. (States and large cities usually have enough employees to have their own pension plans.) Regional councils of governments have also joined the plan, and it has proved just the ticket for water districts, other small units, and temporary interstate agencies formed to undertake programs scheduled to last only a few years, too brief a time to institute traditional pension plans.

Three years after the Foundation’s grant, the plan became self-sustaining. There was over \$7 million in the fund, and 550 employers and 2,000 employees were participating. Today the fund total is \$48.5 million, with 1,000 employer and 6,500 employee participants.

For an increasing number of local governments, being able to offer a movable pension keeps them in the running in the stiff competition for skilled personnel.

dation allocated \$300,000 to test the Baltimore program in several other cities and to explore ways to ease the problems of people who become displaced in the course of neighborhood revitalization. (See *Neighborhood Partners: It Started in Pittsburgh*.)

Rural Development. Despite the rise of black political influence and the decline of racist rhetoric, the issue of race still dominates the affairs of the rural South. This is particularly evident in economic life, where blacks earn lower wages, suffer higher unemployment rates, and lose farm land to huge agribusinesses at a faster rate than whites. Large numbers of Southern blacks live in distressed rural areas characterized by poor housing and inadequate medical care, education, and transportation.

Since 1971 the Foundation has supported rural development programs for low-income black

farmers with grants and loans totaling some \$3.5 million to the Southern Cooperative Development Fund and its sister organization, the Southern Development Foundation. This year the latter received a grant of \$250,000 to continue these activities in Louisiana and Mississippi.

A major handicap of poor black farmers and business owners is lack of access to loans on reasonable terms. Rural credit institutions tend to be small and shy of risks, and the traditional gulf between the races hampers the flow of information between borrower and lender upon which credit judgments are based. For several years, Mississippi Action for Community Education (MACE), a rural community development corporation, has operated a revolving loan fund for local minority businesses and farms. To help MACE respond to expanding demand, the Foundation made a

seven-year \$1 million program-related loan for the fund.

The Foundation renewed support for MACE's other activities with a two-year grant of \$450,000. Assistance was also continued for seven other rural and urban community development corporations serving blacks, Hispanics, and white ethnic communities.* A two-year \$350,000 supplement went to the Center for Community Change, a Washington-based organization that provides planning, management, and legal assistance to newer groups.

The Underclass. The severely distressed people who form an "underclass" in American society

*Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation; Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix); Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio); Spanish Speaking Unity Council (Oakland); Southeast Development, Inc. (Baltimore); Watts Labor Community Action Committee (California); and the Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust (Philadelphia).

Neighborhood Partners: It Started in Pittsburgh

Roofs leak, paint peels, sidewalks crack, weeds sprout. Sewers clog, streets sag, garbage piles up, graffiti erupts. Locks break, windows shatter, buildings gape, stores close. Owners abandon, tenants flee, thieves lurk, vandals swarm. Fires rage, sirens wail. Street lights black out. There goes the neighborhood.

This dreary scene has been played out in countless neighborhoods across the country. Until about a decade ago the descent from first blight to final ruin assumed an inevitability that residents and city officials alike seemed helpless to reverse. And usually the more a neighborhood deteriorated, the less help was available. Mortgage and home-improvement loans would dry up, insurance would be canceled, and city services would shrink. In the late 1960s, however, the people of the low- and middle-income Central Northside of Pittsburgh confronted the blight creeping through their neighborhood. They staged a rescue operation based on a simple strategy that has since been imitated in similar

communities throughout the nation.

First, they formed an organization, Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS). Then they corralled representatives of local banks and city agencies into meetings at which the residents argued their conviction that the Central Northside could be saved. They persuaded the banks to resume mortgage lending and the city to upgrade services—repair streets, sidewalks, and street lights, and improve garbage collections. A crucial addition to the NHS plan—a revolving loan fund for those who could not meet conventional borrowing requirements—was provided by the Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation.

The decline of the Central Northside was reversed. The partnership among neighborhood residents, financial institutions, and local government officials reduced lending risks and made long-term stabilization possible.

The NHS approach has continued to work in dozens of other cities with the help of the Federal Urban Reinvestment Task Force, which was created by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board

and supported by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and foundations including the Ford Foundation. In 1978 Congress transformed the task force into a permanent organization, the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation. Today NHS programs serve 112 neighborhoods in ninety cities.

Day-to-day NHS operations are managed by a small staff, usually two or three people, working out of a neighborhood office in concert with city housing inspectors. They offer residents advice on home repairs, cost estimates, and how to work with local contractors. They also provide counseling on home-improvement loans. Residents who cannot afford conventional bank interest may be referred to city or state loan programs or to the NHS revolving loan fund. Every NHS loan is secured by a lien against the borrower's property. Money for the fund comes from Neighborhood Reinvestment, foundations, corporations, and community development funds.

NHS activities also address such problems as abandoned buildings, decaying older apart-

are mostly unskilled, untrained, lacking in even the basics of education, and usually dismissed by business and industry as unemployable. Many become dependent on welfare.

Among those likely to become trapped in the underclass are poor teenage parents. Their numbers are increasing as the birth rate rises among girls fifteen and under. Ill-equipped for the demanding tasks of parenthood, these youngsters require considerable support and guidance if they are to learn how to care adequately for their children, continue their education, learn job skills, and avoid a lifetime on welfare. To help them, the Foundation has funded experiments that pair teenage parents with mature community women who advise on education, job training, child care, and family planning. This year, to test the pairing approach on a large scale, a national demonstration in five communities was launched

under the direction of the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation. The federal government is providing major funding, and the Foundation granted \$500,000 for the demonstration. The Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation, which supervised one of the original pairing programs run by the Sisterhood of Black Single Mothers, received a final grant that will enable the sisterhood to devise ways to integrate the pairing principle into public or private programs.

A variation called the Grandmother's Program has been developed in East Harlem by a Catholic nursing order. It aims to help deeply troubled families that are so isolated and mired in misery that they rarely obtain the support available from social agencies. Dedicated community women seek out such families to help them with immediate problems and to guide them back into the community mainstream. To expand the program to the South Bronx and to a low-income neighborhood in Worcester, Mass., the Foundation granted \$205,542 to the Little Sisters of the Assumption Family Health Services.

The number of families in which several generations have remained dependent on welfare is apparently on the rise. Teenagers who become pregnant start their dependence early. To determine the extent of multigenerational dependency and to identify welfare policies that may encourage teenage pregnancies, the Foundation this year supported research at the University of California (Berkeley).

The Center for Policy Research of the National Governors Associ-

ation received a grant to begin in three states an experiment on "double social utility." The experiment is designed to enable unemployed women to move off welfare and into permanent, state-controlled jobs that provide human services, such as child care and work with the mentally retarded or the elderly. The demand for such services is growing and so is a need for many more trained people to provide them.

There is increasing evidence, buttressed by the results of the five-year Foundation-assisted National Supported Work Demonstration, that large numbers of women on welfare, most of whom receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), would like to work and can succeed in the labor market if given a chance. Six federal agencies and the Foundation collaborated in mounting the project under the supervision of the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation. The heart of supported work is the use of public funds to create transitional jobs that offer training, peer-group reinforcement, and the chance for marginally employable persons to develop good work habits. Four groups took part in the demonstration: long-term AFDC mothers, former drug addicts, ex-offenders, and out-of-school youths. The goal was to help them break the cycle of dependency and move into the permanent work force. Some 10,000 men and women participated at fifteen locations throughout the country. Among other tasks, they rehabilitated houses, recapped tires, built furniture, maintained public parks, and operated day-care centers. The total

ments, and the displacement of low-income residents from upgraded neighborhoods. A pilot project that works in one area may become a model for other communities—for example, a home maintenance program for the handicapped, elderly, and single-parent families started by the Baltimore NHS. Baltimore also originated the idea of buying and rehabilitating abandoned properties and then renting units under federal subsidies. Neighborhood Reinvestment is helping to replicate it elsewhere.

In 1979 the Chicago NHS introduced a new partner, the insurance industry, to the NHS coalition. One feature is a "repair-cost policy" to suit the needs of owners of older urban properties.

The NHS approach to failing neighborhoods is no panacea, and in an era of tight money and general economic uncertainties it faces a challenging future. But NHS has demonstrated that what neither the city, nor lenders, nor community residents can do independently, they can do together—keep neighborhoods from going down the drain.

cost of the demonstration was \$105.4 million. The federal agencies contributed \$60 million, state and local governments \$27 million, and the Foundation \$5.4 million; the rest came from the sale of goods and services produced in supported-work projects.

A comprehensive research effort was built into the demonstration, including rigorous quantitative evaluations and the use of control groups for comparisons. The final report,* published in early 1980, showed that the program was most effective with AFDC women. More than a year after they had left the program, their employment rate and earnings were higher than those of the control group. The ex-addict participants had a lower rate of drug-related and other crimes than their control group, but the ex-offenders and school dropouts did not seem substantially affected by the program. In the case of the youths, efforts are under way to enrich the program in ways that will meet their special handicaps in the labor market. In the meantime MDRC is compiling the results of two other demonstrations—one linking job guarantees for youths continuing their education, the other to find more effective ways to line up jobs for AFDC women—and has just started a program for teenage mothers (see page 15).

Three other programs for the hard-core unemployed were assisted. Supplementary support went to the Vera Institute of Justice for a demonstration in supported work for the mentally retarded and for two projects aimed at reducing

the high rates of youth unemployment. Jobs for Delaware Graduates provides remedial academic programs, after-school job training, intensive counseling for high school seniors, and job placement in the private sector after graduation. The Corporation for Public-Private Ventures is testing programs to train hard-to-employ youths for jobs in private employment.

Women's Programs. In addition to assisting programs for dependent women in the underclass, the Foundation supports efforts on behalf of women generally—to secure legal rights, to expand employment opportunities, and to improve child-care services.

Several groups that work to protect and advance women's rights through monitoring the enforcement of antidiscrimination laws, through education to help change public attitudes, and through litigation received supplementary grants. The major thrust of the Women's Law Fund is to end sex discrimination in employment, education, and the distribution of government benefits. One current employment case is challenging the practice of excluding fertile women from certain jobs because of alleged risks of fetal injury. Others are pursuing the question of equal pay for comparable work. The Women's Rights Project of the Center for Law and Social Policy focuses on federal government policies and programs intended to ensure equal treatment of the sexes. It has successfully challenged violations by some banks, insurance companies, and construction firms of laws prohibiting sex discrimination in employment. The Women's Rights Project of the

Shifting to the Fast Track

Once upon a time a young man and a young woman went to work for the State of New York. He was assigned to a mail room (grade 3), she to a stenographic pool (grade 4). Her salary was slightly higher than his. Twenty-five years later, he had risen to grade 32 and earned \$33,000 a year; she had reached grade 12 and was making \$14,500.

It isn't that he was necessarily smarter, but that right from the start he was put on a fast track of job advancement reserved by custom for men. That meant that he had chances for training and promotion all along the line. She didn't, because they were not available in the career track (rut) designated for women.

The existence of sex-segregated job classifications in New York State employment was documented two years ago in a Foundation-supported study by the Center for Women in Government at the State University of New York

American Civil Liberties Union will concentrate over the next two years on gaining entry for women into such traditionally well-paying, male-dominated jobs as truck driving and construction work. A joint project of the Women's Legal Defense Fund and Women Employed also takes aim at job discrimination. As a result of the project's efforts, federal agencies concerned with equal employment opportunity and federal contract compliance have streamlined their enforcement regulations. The project has also pressed for federal follow-through in cases involving the construction, insurance, oil, and banking industries.

In government jobs, women are disproportionately clustered in low-paying clerical work with no chance of advancement. Few are in high-paying policy-making positions. This issue was the subject of a \$200,000 grant to the Center for Women in Government at the State University of New York. (See *Shifting to the Fast Track.*)

To promote more flexible work

* *Summary and Findings of the National Supported Work Demonstration*, Ballinger Publishing Co., 17 Dunster St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138. \$15.00 per copy.

(Albany). The study found that although women constituted 46 per cent of New York State employees, less than .05 per cent held top management or policy-making positions; the vast majority were concentrated in low-paying clerical or other nonprofessional work where even the top grade levels are dead ends. They are too low to qualify for exams to move into classifications with more potential for advancement.

To get at this systemic discrimination the center concentrates on inexpensive reforms that can be introduced in short order, bring immediate improvements, and begin the process of changing male/female job categories. It avoids litigation as too costly and time-consuming.

Among the results the center has helped bring about are:

- a landmark union-negotiated clerical advancement program that enables high school graduates to qualify for professional jobs through

a written examination, an interview, and a rating based on previous training and experience. A college degree is no longer required. Some 120 women have passed the tests and are taking on-the-job training for administrative posts.

- wider use of "bridge jobs" to facilitate the transition from nonprofessional to professional positions. Two that were once customarily closed to clerical women are now open: employment interviewer and unemployment insurance claims examiner.

- reversal of a civil service rule that prevented lower-level (mostly female) employees from competing for positions as computer programmer trainees.

- an executive order from the governor prohibiting state officials from conducting state business in private clubs that exclude women from full membership.

In various locations throughout the state the

center sponsors career planning workshops, managerial skills programs, and organizational training for women union members and leaders of women's advocacy groups. In June 1980 it opened an office in New York City to provide leadership training and technical assistance to women's advisory groups in city agencies. Among the center's current research are studies of the dearth of women and minorities in state managerial jobs and the persistent wage gap between men and women employees.

Pressing for fairness in state job opportunities, the center stresses cooperation among all the elements of government—workers, policy makers, and unions. But it also warns that any employer who ignores the skills and ambitions of a large number of employees risks a disgruntled work force and diminished productivity. When that happens in government, public wrath is not far behind.

arrangements, including job sharing and permanent part-time work in career-oriented jobs, New Ways to Work last year organized a nationwide program with support from Carnegie Corporation and the Rockefeller Foundation. The Ford Foundation this year provided \$100,000 to continue the program, which offers training and advice to employees and employers interested in alternative work.

Legions of children spend many hours on their own while their parents work; according to recent surveys, after-school care is the child service most parents need but cannot find. For a project designed to demonstrate that low-cost after-school child care can be offered by public schools in partnership with community organizations and paid for by a combination of public funds and parents' fees, the Foundation renewed assistance to a women's research center at Wellesley College.

A national research and demonstration program to test various methods of providing child-care

information and referral services to parents received continued support with a grant to the American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences. The Children's Council of San Francisco/Childcare Switchboard, which is serving as one of the models for the national demonstration, received a final Foundation grant; it is now largely supported by public funds. And continued support went to the Black Child Development Institute in Washington, D.C., a national advocate for black children.

Civil Rights and Minority Opportunities. The long struggle to ensure the rights of blacks and other minorities has lately been complicated by legal and political challenges that threaten gains in employment, education, housing, and voting rights. The leadership provided by legal defense funds representing minority groups therefore continues to be crucial to prevent the erosion of past achievements and to move beyond tokenism. The Foundation's long-stand-

ing support of several funds was renewed this year with grants to:

- the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (LDF), a prominent civil rights organization for more than forty years. In the last two years, LDF has won back pay for thousands of black workers in sixteen settled cases and secured changes in discriminatory hiring procedures and promotional and seniority systems. It also challenges racial discrimination in education, housing, municipal services, and prison conditions.

- the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), which has won impressive court victories since its formation with Foundation assistance in 1968. The most recent struck down as unconstitutional a Texas law that barred the children of undocumented aliens from attending public schools. MALDEF also runs financial aid and training programs for Mexican American law students and graduates.

- the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, which

focuses on bilingual education and on winning access to employment and government benefits for Spanish-speaking residents. The fund conducts extensive monitoring to ensure continued compliance.

— the Native American Rights Fund (NARF), which seeks to preserve tribal resources and protect Indian sovereignty, culture, and human rights. Much of its current activity is directed at regaining land lost by Indians in the Eastern states. NARF is also involved in water rights cases on behalf of tribes in the West and in issues affecting Indian education.

— the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Mississippi office), which litigates civil rights matters on behalf of the state's black population in employment, education, and voting rights.

Long-standing support for the National Urban League and the National Council of La Raza also continued. The council provides technical assistance to Mexican American community groups in housing, economic development, and employment and serves as an information resource for elected and appointed Mexican American officials. The Urban League grant includes support for a Household Workers' Project, which works to enforce unemployment insurance and social security coverage for domestic workers, most of whom are minority women.

The upper reaches of the oil field industry have traditionally been closed to minorities, which makes the existence of Smith Pipe and Supply Company a rarity. A black-owned enterprise, it sells, tests, and inspects pipe and other oil field supplies. Because of its interest in strengthening minority-owned

businesses and in creating jobs for minorities, the Foundation made a program-related investment loan of \$2.5 million to the firm. Some 80 per cent of the loan will be used for working capital, the remainder to build a new pipe-testing and inspection facility. The loan is intended to strengthen the firm's general financial condition and, by enabling it to expand its testing business, to create new jobs.

Because residential mobility is so intertwined with school desegregation and access to jobs, the Foundation renewed support for three organizations working to quicken the tempo of progress in open housing. The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, which has received some \$5 million in Foundation funds over the last fourteen years, is a leading national advocate of open housing. It works primarily at the federal level but plans to step up its field services to improve enforcement of fair housing laws locally. The Suburban Action Institute acts to increase corporate and governmental responsiveness to the housing needs of low-income people in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Foundation funds will enable it to update a handbook of programs that increase the supply of low-income housing in suburban areas. The Potomac Institute seeks to develop national policies to counteract patterns of residential segregation by race and income. Through conferences, testimony at congressional hearings, and informal consultation, the institute keeps policy makers informed of the effects on housing of judicial decisions, legislation, and the patterns of government funding.

Activist civil rights groups rarely

have time for the sophisticated research and analyses necessary to keep abreast of changing laws, events, and policies that affect their efforts. Two organizations providing this analytical backup received two-year supplements: the Joint Center for Political Studies (\$900,000) and the Center for National Policy Review at Catholic University of America (\$250,000). The Joint Center analyzes elections and voting patterns and laws and conducts research on the effects on minorities of such major issues as energy policies, census undercounts, and redistricting and reapportionment. The Center for National Policy Review monitors government rulings and procedures in housing, revenue sharing, employment, and education.

Continued support also went to the American Indian Historical Society for *Wassaja*, a national newspaper of Indian affairs that has become a vital communication link for U.S. tribes.

Law and Justice. The increasing number of conflicts among community, ethnic, and religious groups has strained the courts and in many cases left disputants on both sides dissatisfied with the results of the formal judicial process. The practice of third-party intervention in disputes, which emphasizes compromise and negotiation, is therefore growing. One of the pioneers in this approach, the Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution, received support again this year. Operating mainly in New York City, it devotes much of its time to conflicts between rival neighborhood groups. The institute also trains officials of city agencies in mediation skills.

Two major actors in the field of environmental mediation each received supplements: the Institute of Environmental Mediation at the University of Washington and the Wisconsin Center for Public Policy. The Washington institute has helped resolve complex, protracted disputes over dam projects, interstate highway routing, and port development. The Wisconsin center has successfully intervened in controversies over the reclamation of a sand and gravel mining operation, the control of odors from a meat-packing plant, and the planning of a city park on a flood plain.

To test the feasibility of establishing an environmental mediation service for the Northeast, the Foundation granted \$61,500 to the New England Natural Resources

Center. The center would deal with disputes over wetlands, land acquisition for recreation, and conversion to coal by electric utilities.

Efforts to improve both the criminal and civil justice systems were supported. The Legal Action Center of the City of New York received a two-year supplement of \$250,000 for its litigation and advocacy on behalf of ex-offenders and ex-addicts. (See *Breaking into the Straight Life*.) The Rand Corporation received \$250,000 over two years for its newly established Institute for Civil Justice. The institute is analyzing the role of state courts in civil cases (such as injury to persons or property) and the possibility of methods other than trials for settling them.

Public interest law firms, which

the Foundation has supported for over ten years, have made notable strides in broadening judicial and administrative processes to give previously underrepresented groups—the poor, minorities, and consumers, for example—a legitimate way to be heard by government. As the firms have enlarged their base of financial support, the Foundation has gradually been reducing its aid. This year grants totaling \$3,125,000 were made to the Center for Law and Social Policy, Public Advocates, the Citizens Communications Center, and the League of Women Voters Education Fund.

A two-year, \$2.1 million grant completed the Foundation's \$30 million commitment made in 1970 when it helped establish the Police Foundation. The Police Foundation has concentrated on improving neighborhood police services to combat the high incidence of urban street crime. It has sponsored and rigorously evaluated controlled testing of both traditional and experimental practices. Such research is now a commonly accepted means to augment the effectiveness of police work. The Police Foundation has also worked to upgrade the training of middle-management officers.

The Center for Research on Institutions and Social Policy was formed in 1979 to develop more reliable information on organized crime. A Foundation supplement this year is supporting studies of alleged connections between organized racketeers and the illegitimate transfer of funds through the overseas banking system, tax evasion in the irregular ("off-the-books") economy, and child pornography and prostitution.

Breaking into the Straight Life

For ex-offenders and former drug addicts who can't get a job because of their records, rehabilitation is a joke. The harsh reality is that many firms and government agencies routinely deny them employment. Licensing laws, civil service regulations, and union rules also block their chances at decent jobs. To make matters worse, discrimination is easy because of employers' ready access to job applicants' criminal records, which often include irrelevant, outdated, or inaccurate information.

One of the few champions of hard-pressed former offenders and addicts is the Legal Action Center of the City of New York. It was established in 1973, with Foundation assistance, at the suggestion of the Vera Institute of Justice, which feared that the institute's innovative rehabilitation programs would be thwarted by the barriers to ex-convicts' landing jobs.

The center has been particularly effective in gaining access to public employment, which has the greatest potential for opening up large numbers of low-skill jobs. Thus, it cleared the way for a former alcoholic to become a New York City school-crossing guard—she had been dry for years but was denied the job because of her past; for a former drug addict to claim a New York State job as elevator operator—he had qualified in competitive examination but was rejected because he was still in treatment; and for ex-offenders to be considered case by case for jobs

with the Postal Service—previous policy automatically barred anyone with a criminal record.

There have been setbacks, however. The U.S. Supreme Court reversed a lower court ruling against an employment policy of the New York City Transit Authority that excluded all applicants with histories of drug abuse, including those on methadone maintenance. But the high court left open the possibility of challenging the authority's rule on behalf of those who have successfully completed methadone treatment and are drug-free; the center plans to pursue this issue as the case goes back to the federal district court.

In addition to litigation, the center runs training programs for law students, parole officers, legal-service lawyers, and job counselors. It is also updating a manual on the employment rights of former drug abusers and is analyzing the performance of rehabilitated addicts in Postal Service jobs.

Increasingly, attorneys and legislators across the country are drawing upon the center's experience in efforts to amend the Civil Rights Act to prohibit discrimination based on handicap, including addiction and alcoholism, and to tighten regulations to ensure accuracy in the dissemination of criminal records. Such activities promise relief over the long term. But to ex-cons and ex-addicts pounding the streets looking for a job, immediate, personal help seems more crucial. For them, the center is the place to turn to.

The major part of the International Division's work this year again centered on developing countries. Many Foundation-supported efforts are intended to assist those who have not shared in the benefits of development growth or, worse, have been adversely affected—the very poor, the landless, and many women. As one way of making programs for them more effective, increasing emphasis was placed on support for voluntary organizations that provide grassroots training and technical assistance to community-initiated programs.

A number of grants related to large-scale migration movements in many parts of the world. Of special concern were the plight of Indochinese refugees, undocumented workers arriving in the U.S. from Mexico and the Caribbean, and the strains on developing countries that have received influxes of refugees from wars or political oppression. At the same time, a Foundation task force has been studying refugee flows and migration problems worldwide as they relate to long-term concerns ranging from human rights to international development.

The Foundation continued support of programs in food production and rural development, with a rising emphasis on community management of natural resources. Other projects aimed at helping build Third World capacities in family planning, health, and nutrition; development planning and management; and education and research.

Worldwide problems addressed again this year included arms con-

trol and international security, human rights and intellectual freedom, international economic issues, international relations, and population growth.

The following discussion of the year's work in the International Division is organized topically. The list of grants in developing countries, beginning on page 43, is organized geographically.

AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

For most of the poorest people in developing countries food is the crucial item of consumption, and farming is the primary source of employment and income. Grants this year focused on efforts to improve the techniques of food production and local capacity for agricultural and rural development planning; to increase the productivity of land, water resources, and forests; and to increase the economic, social, and political participation of resource-poor farmers, women, and the landless.

Seven international agricultural research and training centers received supplementary support totaling \$1.3 million.

The centers are all members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, the transnational forum through which international donors support these and six similar institutions. For example, the International Center for Tropical Agriculture, in Cali, Colombia, focuses on cassava, field beans, and improvement of pastures in the infertile soils of the humid tropics. The institute has now added a research and training program in rice.

The newly organized International Service for National Agricultural Research will provide technical assistance to national agricultural research systems, giving special attention to the problems of resource-poor farmers.

The other centers assisted by the Foundation are the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico City, the International Rice Research Institute in Los Baños, the Philippines, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria, the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas in Beirut, Lebanon, and the International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington, D.C.

Asia and the Pacific. Since the 1950s, the Foundation has supported efforts in Asia to increase food production, improve income distribution, and strengthen agricultural planning. Despite significant increases in food-grain production over the last twenty years, population growth has limited gains in per capita consumption. Yet many Asian countries have moved far toward developing effective national agricultural production systems based on scientific research. Several Foundation grants this year continued support for such research and development, with a growing emphasis on better planning and management of the use of soil and water resources.

The availability of dependable sources of water is not only essential for basic human needs but also crucial to agricultural development in many Asian countries. In India, the Foundation has supported the development of a community irri-

gation and water management project in the small village of Sukhomajri (see *The Greening of Sukhomajri*, page 22) that shows promise of being adaptable to other villages in India. Grants were made this year to expand the concept.

The University of Roorkee, which has a highly regarded program in civil engineering, received \$243,000 for its Water Resources Development Training Centre. Since 1955 the center has been providing training for mid-career engineers from state irrigation agencies. The center will now offer a two-year postgraduate course in irrigation management, including training in agronomy and the social sciences. A grant of \$120,000 went to the Indian Government's Central Water Commission to provide overseas study fellowships to staff members who are experts in the design and construction of irrigation projects. Funds are also being used for study visits to other countries by senior officials of the government's irrigation and agriculture units.

At the state level in India, Command Area Development Agencies (CADAs) manage programs that help farmers level the land and construct water and drainage channels. The Agricultural Finance Corporation, which was established with funds from Indian banks to study and evaluate investments in rural development, has prepared a large number of the irrigation projects carried out by CADAs. A Foundation grant of \$177,000 will help the corporation to identify and work to remove the constraints that now delay a number of farm projects, such as poor design, problems in

land consolidation, and credit difficulties.

Although much of India's increased food production has come from larger farms in more favored areas with access to water, ways need to be found to increase production for the bulk of India's rural poor within their villages. Two-thirds of the rice area in India and elsewhere in South and Southeast Asia is rainfed and without year-round irrigation. Indian scientists believe that rice research efforts must focus more strongly on these areas, particularly given the enormous capital requirements for the expansion of irrigated areas. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research received \$230,000 to establish two new rice research stations—one for the rainfed upland regions, the other for flooded lowlands.

The Foundation also aided water resource development projects in Bangladesh and in the Philippines. With continual sunshine and the absence of floods and storms, the six-month dry season in Bangladesh could be the most productive time of the year. Some 3 million acres of cropland are now irrigated, and estimates indicate that the number could be increased to between 10 and 15 million. This year the Foundation set aside \$245,000 to support Bangladeshi research, training, and policy formation for improved agricultural water use.

More than half of the irrigated land in the Philippines is served by some 5,000 small systems that are owned, operated, and maintained by local farmers' associations. The crops they produce provide the livelihood for an estimated five million Filipinos. Since most sites

for large dams have already been used, future irrigation will have to depend even more heavily on small systems. The government therefore has developed a five-year plan for communal irrigation development to be carried out by the National Irrigation Administration. A grant of \$350,000 was made to help support expanded efforts to involve farmers more directly in the planning, construction, operation, and maintenance of the systems. In addition, the Foundation allocated \$140,000 to explore the needs of these communal groups, increase the number of institutions involved, and share the Philippine experience internationally.

The world's largest contiguous irrigation system is in Pakistan, which also enjoys sunshine and two distinct cropping seasons. Yet the gap between agricultural potential and production is wide. Large gains in food production of the 1960s have eroded, with serious consequences for employment levels and international trade. Short of trained analysts of rural problems, Pakistan has had to rely heavily on foreign experts. A supplementary grant of \$175,000 was made to the Agricultural Development Council this year to help train Pakistani rural social scientists.

Forestry management is closely linked to land and water resource management. In parts of Asia where the shortage of firewood is acute, widespread cutting of forests has degraded land and watershed areas. For the last few years India has been experimenting with programs of "community" or "social" forestry—collective action by village groups

The Greening of Sukhomajri

Sukhomajri, a village in the state of Haryana, is not unlike thousands of other villages in India's hill areas that suffer ecologically under monsoon conditions. There is one difference: Sukhomajri is the site of an innovative water management and soil conservation project.

The village is located in the foothills of the Himalayas, where overgrazing and deforestation have led to massive erosion during the monsoon season. Agriculture cannot be practiced productively during the dry season because of a lack of water.

Water control and the erosion of land are major barriers in India's efforts to increase its agricultural productivity. In recent years, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been aiding efforts to control erosion through projects in which scientists collaborate with farmers to develop new practices. A key participant in this effort has been the council's Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute at Dehra Dun.

A few years ago institute scientists began test-

ing new conservation and farming practices in the village of Sukhomajri. The project has two aims: to increase the villagers' incomes and to protect the fragile watershed of the hills in the region. Sukhomajri was selected because of its strategic location at the head of a watershed that drains into Lake Sukhna near the model city of Chandigarh, the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states. The lake had been rapidly silting up and seemed destined to vanish in a few years.

Sukhomajri has a population of forty families, who farm an area of some sixty acres. Many of them have per capita incomes of \$100 a year, well below the Indian poverty level. In working with the villagers, institute scientists soon learned an important lesson. Conventional pleas not to cultivate unsuitable land or to control cattle grazing did not work. Villagers were living too close to the subsistence level to reduce their consumption of resources. But they did respond when a project was proposed that would promise them an immediate benefit.

That project was the construction of a small

dam that not only prevented soil erosion but also provided water for household needs and irrigation. One result was the doubling of crop yields. In addition, the villagers began to cooperate in watershed conservation efforts, understanding that the reservoir behind their dam would soon silt full if they did not. Increased crop production has made more fodder available, thereby reducing the grazing pressure on the land. The farmers are grading, leveling, and terracing their lands to prevent erosion, and more land is being planted in fruit trees and vegetables.

Because of the success of the Sukhomajri project the Indian government is mounting a much larger effort to develop similar irrigation and conservation projects. Its initial efforts are being assisted by Foundation grants to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation. The ultimate aim is to create hundreds—perhaps in time thousands—of "Sukhomajri model" projects throughout the Himalayan hill country.

to improve and manage degraded forests near their homes. This year the Foundation continued its support of such projects through a grant of \$197,500 to the Ranchi Consortium for Community Forestry.

In Indonesia the pressures of population and economic growth have led to expansion into areas whose ecology is not well understood. Support went this year to a center on resources and the environment at Gadjah Mada University that has begun using advanced scientific techniques such as photographic interpretation and satellite imagery. The center provides training for professionals from governmental and private agencies in resource analysis and management. Additional support also went to the University of the Philippines at Los Baños for its research and training in environmental and resource management.

Indonesia's Peasants' Socio-

Economic Development Foundation, a developer of rural cooperatives, received a grant of \$300,000. This private organization has been enlisted by the government to train field workers and to develop income-generating projects and credit assistance among poor rural women. Bogor Agricultural University also received a grant to increase the capacity of its Center for Rural Sociological Studies for research on the needs of rural women.

Supplementary funds went to the Ministry of Agriculture in Bangladesh for its Women's Section, which was created in 1978 to analyze the effects of agricultural policy and programs on rural women's employment and to suggest ways to improve their economic status.

In India the Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery (FAIR), a voluntary agency, received \$276,000 to expand its management services to agencies working with the

rural poor whose livelihoods depend on food processing, dairying, cloth making, and other cottage industries. One group being helped is the Neglected and Forgotten Artists' Cooperative, a community of desperately poor itinerant artists and craftsmen; FAIR is helping them to obtain social services and to market their handicrafts and performing skills.

Latin America and the Caribbean.

The needs of women were the focus of several grants in agricultural policy and rural development this year. Organizations receiving support included:

—the University of the West Indies, in Barbados, for its Women and Development Unit. Although women in the Caribbean play major roles in agricultural production and marketing, their needs are seldom recognized in development planning or programs. The Foundation's grant of \$88,000 is for a project to integrate women

into agricultural planning and development (see *WAND's Way*, page 24).

—the Colombian Association for the Study of Population. Ten years ago the Coffee Producers Federation of Colombia began several projects aimed at helping women of small coffee-producing families to increase their income. A Foundation grant of \$50,000 will support an evaluation of the effort.

The Foundation also set aside \$150,000 for activities in Nicaragua that relate to women's needs, agriculture, and nutrition. Women played a major role in the Nicaraguan revolution, fighting alongside men and occupying high-level positions in the army and the new government. With Foundation assistance, the Association of Nicaraguan Women, one of four private organizations formed to help carry out government programs, received Foundation assistance to work on day-care facilities, food supplements, and new employment opportunities for women. In agriculture, planning capacities and training of community-level extension agents are the major emphases, and in nutrition the first priority is helping malnourished children.

Technological change and economic pressures are working to the detriment of Latin American farmers who cultivate small plots of marginal rainfed land. Many are forced to seek additional income as migrant workers or leave their farms altogether and move to overcrowded cities, where they often fare no better. Several grants this year address the problem of making agricultural policies and planning more responsive to their needs.

In Mexico the Center for Advanced Research of the National Institute of Anthropology and History received \$175,000 to analyze food production among small farmers in non-irrigated areas and to devise policies to improve their access to technology and credit. The project will pay particular attention to whether credit and technical assistance are as readily available to women as to men. In Ecuador the Center for Research and Socio-Economic Studies received assistance for research on how governmental policies and changing agricultural patterns are affecting highland and coastal small farmers.

The Foundation also allocated \$150,000 for activities that would test ways of alleviating the pervasive and persistent rural poverty in the Andean countries and the Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay). The objectives are to support experimental projects initiated at the community level and to provide disadvantaged groups with avenues for participation in the larger society.

The Foundation continued to assist Latin American efforts to improve environmental and resource management. In Mexico funds were set aside for the training of specialists and studies in three ecological zones—the humid tropics, the arid north, and the highlands of the central plateau. Mexican researchers are working with peasant groups to devise new systems of resource management; for example, a team is analyzing ways in which a centuries-old system of agriculture in tropical lowlands—raised earthen platforms surrounded by swampy

water—can be made more productive.

In Brazil's state of São Paulo, where increasing concentration of land ownership and the introduction of mechanization have forced many tenant farmers and sharecroppers off the land, the State University of Campinas received funds for research on the effects of agricultural modernization on the rural poor. Supplementary support went to the Getulio Vargas Foundation for a national program of social science research, policy analysis, and planning on the social and distributional inequities associated with Brazil's agricultural growth.

Middle East and Africa. Grants this year were aimed at enhancing the skills of Middle Eastern and African agricultural scientists and planners, encouraging participation in the development process by voluntary agencies and small farmers, and enhancing the status and income of women.

Agricultural production in tropical Africa has been hampered by natural conditions—high soil temperatures, erosion, and insect attacks—and technical problems—poor farming practices, inadequate technology, and insufficient production incentives. The International Food Policy Research Institute predicts that the gap between production and consumption of food in Africa will reach 20 million tons by 1990 unless there is a major change in agricultural practices. That change requires a strengthening of national agricultural research programs. Therefore, the Foundation continued its support for the training of East African agricul-

tural scientists at international research centers. It also set aside \$250,000 for farm innovation in Nigeria—the adoption of intercropping and other new practices and improvements in crop varieties and in weed and pest control.

Community-initiated agricultural development in Nigeria was assisted under a grant of \$104,000 to the Centre for Applied Religion and Education. The center is using a church-based network of community leaders to foster rural development programs that meet local needs. Its major demonstration project is a farmers' cooperative in a 200-family Christian and Muslim village near Ibadan. In

addition to introducing improved production technology, the center helps community leaders obtain access to such government services as rural credit, extension agents, and road construction.

Although African women provide the greatest share of agricultural labor, and the income they generate is often crucial to the survival of their families, their earnings are substantially lower than those of rural men. They have less access to education and training, improved technology, and credit. To provide information on how major development projects have affected poor rural women, the Foundation made a grant of \$100,000 to the

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. The study will cover Senegal, Ivory Coast, and Upper Volta. In a related action, the Foundation set aside \$100,000 for research on Nigerian women's agricultural productivity and for tests of innovative ways to help women farmers.

In the Sudan, where large-scale irrigation projects begun in the 1920s have made that country a leading exporter of cotton, little account has been taken of the impact on dislocated poor farmers and herdsmen. The Foundation this year assisted the Sudan's Rahad Irrigation Project in adding a social science research team to assess the needs of the affected rural population. Grants also were made to the University of Khartoum, the University of Abidjan, and the University of Dar es Salaam to strengthen their research capacities in fields relating to agricultural policy.

Prospects for development in the Sudan rest primarily on a major expansion of agriculture, which, in turn, is linked to the ability to contend with environmental problems. Thus, the University of Khartoum was given supplementary support for its recently established Institute of Environmental Studies.

Two years ago the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), assisted by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, launched a research and demonstration program in Jordan. Its aim was to increase production of winter cereals. Cereal producers in Jordan are typically small-scale, low-income farmers (20 per cent of them women) who operate in

WAND's Way

WAND, the Women and Development Unit of the University of the West Indies, operates in the English-speaking Caribbean to involve women in development planning and programs.

Formed in 1978 and located on the University's Barbados campus, WAND encourages women to define their needs and links them with implementing agencies. It documents and evaluates the ensuing development projects so that successful efforts can become models for other programs in the region.

Three examples illustrate the breadth of WAND's work:

- In Nevis a woman tomato farmer complained to a WAND program officer that half her crop is wasted because she can get to the market only once a week. She would like to be able to make ketchup out of the tomatoes but she does not know how to bottle it. The discussion with her is part of a WAND needs assessment for an agricultural project.

- In Antigua a group of women work with Christian Action for Development in the Caribbean. They meet for classes in crafts, cooking, nutrition, bookkeeping, and business skills. The women plan to start a cooperative to increase their incomes.

- In Barbados the Business and Professional Women's Club organizes an annual career showcase. This year WAND collaborated with the club and the government's Department of Women's Affairs to encourage schoolgirls to explore non-traditional careers, such as engineering and carpentry.

Consciousness raising is one of WAND's objec-

tives because it helps women make the decisions that affect their lives and the fate of their communities and countries. The unit provides training and technical assistance to women's projects and governmental and private agencies, and operates a communications program to share information and experiences.

WAND's ability to involve policy makers is an important key to its effectiveness. Peggy Antrobus, the director of WAND, was trained in economics and social work. She has three suggestions for women who run development projects:

"First of all, if it is possible to link your project to some official agency, however peripherally, you can have access to one level of policy makers.

"Second, you could try to generate some public interest in what you're doing through the media or the press. . . . Anything to bring it to the attention of the policy makers.

"The third way is to document what you're doing very carefully so you can present your results. If a program is not evaluated, then it probably will not be taken into account in policy formulation."

Among the agencies with which WAND has developed productive relations are the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This year WAND was asked to participate in an experimental agricultural development project jointly funded by UNDP and FAO. WAND's way, focusing on local initiatives and practices, will help ensure that the activities in the program meet the real needs of rural women.

nonirrigated areas. The first year of the demonstration project was marked by a severe drought and the second by such excessive rainfall that planting had to be delayed. Nonetheless, the high-yielding varieties of seeds introduced performed better than traditional varieties. Supplementary support this year will help ICARDA expand the program, which includes research in agricultural economics and master's degree training for Jordanian students.

POPULATION, HEALTH, AND NUTRITION

Reducing population growth is on the national agendas of many developing countries, and more funding from internal and external sources has become available in recent years for family planning. The Foundation therefore has begun to focus its support on local initiatives in evaluation, research, and innovative approaches that offer comprehensive maternal and child health care, including family and nutritional services.

In India, for example, the Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning received a grant of \$215,000 to expand research and training in health and to incorporate health care into projects aimed at reducing fertility. Begun in 1959, the institute is widely recognized for its contribution to India's efforts to reduce the rate of population growth.

Voluntary agencies are being used increasingly to provide community-based health care. In southwestern India, the King Edward Memorial Hospital has

developed a rural health project that incorporates village health workers in the outreach activities of the hospital staff. The project is now being extended to two additional areas in the state of Maharashtra and could serve as a model for India's revamped Community Health Worker Program. A Foundation grant of \$200,000 will enable the project to set up a research, evaluation, and monitoring unit. A grant also went to the Pakistan Voluntary Health and Nutrition Association for a permanent professional secretariat to expand its programs and serve as a coordinator between member agencies and the government and donor agencies.

The International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research in Bangladesh received supplementary assistance for its research, training, and outreach programs. Acute diarrheal diseases are one of the leading causes of sickness and death in developing countries, accounting in rural areas for about half the deaths of children up to the age of five. The center focuses on prevention, the interrelated problems of malnutrition and high fertility rates, and treatment.

The nutritional and health effects of development programs in agriculture, irrigation, and forestry, which are intended to benefit people economically, are generally neglected. To study these effects a grant went to the Nutrition Foundation of India for research on two projects: a small-scale irrigation plan in the lower foothills of the Himalayas and an income-generating program in Uttar Pradesh, one of the country's poorest states.

In population research and

training, the government of Indonesia received assistance for a training program at Gadjah Mada University for faculty members of provincial universities. Funds were also set aside for a national conference and regional social science workshops in India on population and development issues.

Although the Foundation no longer concentrates on supporting reproductive biology research and contraceptive development in India, a grant of \$300,000 this year to the Indian Council of Medical Research completed a \$1 million commitment begun in 1974.

The Foundation also set aside funds for two research and training programs on population problems in Latin America and the Caribbean. One, dealing with the causes and consequences of Latin American and Caribbean migration to the United States, includes pilot programs in the U.S. that provide legal and counseling services to migrants. The other program, focused on the Andean region, principally Peru, is aimed at strengthening social science research as a basis for better-informed population policies.

High morbidity and mortality, especially among children and women of child-bearing ages, are both a consequence and a cause of high fertility rates in West Africa. Since 1975, the Foundation's population work in that area has been built on the notion that efforts to address population problems must be linked to broader efforts to improve health standards, particularly in maternal and child health. While much of the testing of this approach has been done in Nigeria, an important training center for health workers has been

the National University of Benin. This year the university received a supplementary grant for workshops in the management of family health care delivery for health personnel from several Francophone West African countries. In addition, the grant supports the university's rural health demonstration project.

The Foundation allocated funds for three other population efforts in Africa and the Middle East:

- \$130,000 to continue a program of competitive postdoctoral awards in population studies for senior social scientists from Eastern and Southern Africa;

- \$110,000 for support of innovative family planning programs in Eastern Africa and for research on policy-relevant topics in population;

- \$100,000 for postgraduate training fellowships in population and development in the Middle East, Turkey, and North Africa.

In addition to programs dealing with population issues in particular countries or regions, the Foundation supported work of potential worldwide application—basic research in reproductive biology and contraception, adaptation of contraceptive technology, and policy analysis of population issues related to development.

The Population Council, a major research institution that also operates projects in developing countries, received grants of \$1.7 million, bringing Foundation support for the council to \$60 million since its creation in 1954. Some of the funds were earmarked for the council's International Committee for Contraceptive Research, formed in 1971 to accelerate the development of better contracep-

tives. Among the methods the committee is working on are the Norplant system, a subcutaneous implant that provides at least five years' protection against pregnancy; an antipregnancy vaccine; and gossypol, a cottonseed oil derivative that may be an effective antifertility drug for men.

The Foundation also set aside \$80,000 to develop new approaches to support the reproductive sciences in collaboration with the Mellon and Rockefeller Foundations. A scientific advisory committee will help the foundations select specific areas of basic research that show promise of yielding new methods of fertility regulation. Funds will then be made available to accelerate their development.

Renewed support went to the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT). Organized in 1976 by family-planning leaders from five developing countries, PIACT helps to introduce and adapt contraceptive products to a wide variety of settings. It now has programs in eleven countries and administers the United Nations' contraceptive production projects in the People's Republic of China.

The Foundation allocated \$450,000 for a program that is encouraging more policy analysis on issues of population and development. Among the areas to be explored are migration within and from the developing world, the effects of the rapid change in women's age at marriage in many developing countries on fertility, and expanding opportunities for women in education and employment. The funds are also being used for conferences to

improve policy-analysis skills in the Third World and for explorations of health and nutrition issues related to fertility, mortality, and migration.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Without adequate institutions and trained personnel, Third World countries often have to rely on foreigners, not only for implementing programs and their development but also for analysis and planning. Thus, the Foundation has had a long-standing commitment to helping developing countries strengthen their ability to plan and manage their own growth.

In Asia supplementary grants were made this year to two key organizations. The Asian Institute of Management in the Philippines received \$150,000 to continue its work with the National Irrigation Administration and other government agencies to develop management systems more responsive to rural poor people. In India the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy received \$245,000 to strengthen its research, consulting, and training capacities at the central and state levels.

In Latin America, which has a strong community of well-trained social scientists, the Foundation's grants have been aimed at improving analysis and strengthening existing resources as well as improving understanding between scholars, practitioners, and the broader public. This year the Corporation for Latin American Economic Research, in Chile, received support for a study of the foreign economic policies of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and

Mexico. The study deals with one of the most important questions facing Latin America: What are the costs and benefits for developing countries of a largely free-market, export-oriented development strategy?

Since the early 1970s, when Egypt announced a policy designed to encourage foreign and domestic private investment, the Foundation has helped support economic planning and development advisory services for various government agencies. One of them is the General Authority for Investments, for which the Foundation this year set aside funds to enable an advisor to complete work on several legal-reform projects. A supplementary grant was also made to the government's Ministry of Economy, Foreign Trade, and Economic Cooperation for studies of policy issues relating to Egypt's banking system, the use of external economic aid, and the financing of housing programs.

In addition to supporting activities that emphasize concern for social equity, human rights, and women in development planning, the Foundation seeks to help organizations in developing countries improve analysis and discussion of their political and social institutions. For example, the Foundation for Higher Education and Development, one of Colombia's leading centers for the analysis of public policies, received a grant of \$75,000 for a study of Colombian political problems. The study includes the role of labor unions in the political system and the influence of major producer and trade associations in national decision making.

The government of Indonesia

received funds for a research center of the University of Padjadjaran that is collaborating with the Harvard Institute of International Development in evaluating five major social development programs, with particular emphasis on the degree of benefit to villagers.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Grants this year focused on building local capacities for evaluation, analysis, and management of programs for educational improvement, and for social science research and training. In addition, assistance was given to efforts to increase educational opportunities for women and for black South Africans, to modernize three universities emerging from unsettled conditions in their countries, to improve area studies, and to preserve Asia's cultural heritage.

The Indian Institute of Education received a supplementary grant of \$175,000 to continue its research and training on critical educational problems, chiefly illiteracy. In Chile, the Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism received renewed support for analysis of the effects of educational policy changes and the formulation of alternative policies. The recently formed Interinstitutional Committee for Educational Research in Colombia was assisted by a grant of \$215,000 for research by its member organizations on such topics as the extent to which unemployment is related to unrealistic expectations produced by education, the social and economic implications of increasingly specialized forms of educa-

tion, and the political role of primary school teachers in rural communities. The Foundation also set aside funds for a third eighteen-month training course at Laval University in Quebec to strengthen educational research and planning in Francophone West Africa; fifty-three men and women have participated to date.

One in a series of grants to assist centers for social science research on the poor states of eastern India went to the Giri Institute of Development Studies.

Xavier University, the leading center for research on development issues in the southern Philippines, received a grant of \$130,000 for staff development, research, and student fellowships.

In Thailand, supplementary support went to the government's National Education Commission for research on major issues in education and to the Social Science Association of Thailand for its efforts to raise professional standards and encourage communication among social scientists.

The Foundation set aside \$200,000 in final support for a program begun in 1975 to advance social science research on major development issues in Mexico. The program includes Ph.D. thesis awards, small research grants for institutions, and travel and study awards. Fifty women and men have been enabled to complete their theses or carry out studies of Mexican underdevelopment.

The Center for the Study of Puerto Rican Reality, a private research and social policy center organized in San Juan in 1970, received a grant of \$147,000. The center's research topics include

women in the work force, the rise of urban squatter settlements, and the impact of economic growth on employment. The Foundation's grant also supported a five-week summer workshop on women and production in the Caribbean, sponsored jointly with the University of Sussex's Institute of Development Studies.

The African regional Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research, located in Dakar, Senegal, received funds to strengthen its research programs, develop collaborative ventures with institutions in other Third World countries, and support a publications program to reach scholars and policy makers in Anglophone and Francophone Africa.

Several actions taken this year related specifically to women's interests. The Centre for Women's Development Studies in India, which received \$220,000, has conducted many studies of the difficult circumstances of very poor rural and urban women in India. A grant also went to the Institute of Social Studies, which focuses on ways to improve the status of poor women in India and provides technical assistance to government and to private and international agencies on projects affecting women.

Funds were also set aside to continue support for the training of African women social scientists and for research and publications designed to provide policy makers and assistance organizations with information on the needs of low-income women.

Several actions this year were aimed at improving university-level opportunities for black South

Africans. An allocation of \$195,000 is providing graduate fellowships for overseas studies to young black faculty members of South Africa's black universities. A grant of \$100,000 to the Institute of International Education is aiding a new program to expand the volume and range of study opportunities for black South Africans in American colleges and universities. And the South African Committee for Higher Education (SACHED Trust) received funds to strengthen and expand tutorial programs for black students pursuing university degrees by correspondence.

For three years following the Ethiopian revolution in 1974, Addis Ababa University was closed, and students and many faculty members were mobilized to teach in village schools and to help introduce the government's major land reform program. In 1977, the university reopened. A Foundation grant of \$145,000 was made this year to help the university reestablish links with Western and other African universities through faculty fellowships, exchanges, and participation in international conferences. Uganda's Makerere University, East Africa's first university, was severely weakened and neglected during the eight-year rule of Idi Amin. To assist in the rehabilitation of the university, a Foundation grant of \$250,000 was made to help with the repatriation of exiled staff, library acquisitions, research equipment, and travel by university staff who had been isolated during the Amin years.

Birzeit University, one of three institutions of higher learning

serving Palestinians living on the Israeli-administered West Bank of the Jordan River, received a supplementary grant of \$150,000 to aid its expansion program. By 1987 Birzeit expects to increase its enrollment to 4,500 students and offer training in such specialized fields as medicine and engineering. Grant funds are being used for graduate study and postdoctoral research by faculty staff and for library acquisitions.

For more than a decade the Foundation has assisted efforts to preserve South and Southeast Asian art and culture. This year \$270,000 was set aside to continue projects in India in both the Great Tradition (the high religious) and the Little Tradition (the folk and village). Funds are also supporting meetings between Hindu religious philosophers and Western-trained Indian philosophers and the continuation of a tradition of religious paintings by Tibetans, more than 100,000 of whom live in exile in India.

IMPROVING THE STATUS OF WOMEN

In addition to projects intended to help women in agriculture, rural development, and education, several other grants were made on women's condition in developing countries. The following in Latin America are illustrative:

—the Center for Studies of the State and Society, for research on the role of poor urban housewives in Argentina.

—the Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay, for a study of the participation of women in the labor market, organizations, and the media and popular culture.

—the Carlos Chagas Foundation in Brazil, for development of projects dealing with child care, sexuality, and sex stereotyping.

To help strengthen promising women's advocacy and action groups in Peru, Chile, and Colombia, the Foundation set aside \$125,000. The funds are also being used to assist a number of grassroots groups experimenting with new means of coping with the economic and personal needs of poor women.

The **International Center for Research on Women**, in Washington, D.C., received a \$100,000 grant. One of its aims is to bring research on Third World women to the attention of development agencies. It also provides governments in developing countries with technical assistance in planning and evaluating programs to integrate women into the development process.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND WORLD PROBLEMS

Arms Control and International Security. Since 1950, when it became a national organization, the Ford Foundation has been concerned with problems of international security and arms control. In recent years it has given substantial support to encourage independent, nongovernmental research, training, seminars, and publications aimed at illuminating the issues and policies that affect international conflict.

This year the Foundation conducted the third round of an international competition for research on international security and arms control. Assisted by a panel of experts, the Foundation selected

twenty projects to be funded for a total of \$507,821. Scholars from the United States, Europe, and the Third World will investigate such topics as militarism and security in Latin America, the impact of Iraqi-Soviet relations in the Persian Gulf area, the effect of the energy crisis on the Atlantic Alliance, and planning for economic conversion from military to nonmilitary industries.

Grants also went to the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, a major research center that provides objective information about worldwide military and strategic developments; to the California Institute of Technology, for seminars that engage government officials, business and industry executives, and journalists in discussions on international security and foreign policy; and to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to monitor military technology and to assess its implications for U.S. defense policy.

The European American Institute for Security Research received support for studies of relations between the United States and Europe. The institute was formed in 1974 to provide assessments of emerging issues affecting the security of Western Europe before governmental positions on those issues harden.

A grant of \$143,849 was made to the International Peace Academy, a private organization that provides training in mediation and negotiation of international conflicts. The academy has trained more than 2,000 representatives from 114 countries, and the Foundation's support is for improving conflict resolution techniques in the Third World, particularly Africa.

Support also went to *Asian Security*, an annual review published by the Research Institute for Peace and Security, Tokyo, that covers economic, resource, and military issues.

International Economic Research.

The influence of the European Community, a major source of economic growth and stability in Europe, now extends to the economies of developing countries. Since 1975 over fifty countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific have had a special treaty relationship with the European Community under the Lomé Convention. The treaty covers such matters as trade cooperation, a stabilization plan aimed at guaranteeing those countries' earnings from agricultural exports, help for countries that produce vital raw materials, the rights of migrant workers, and a program of loans and European investments. There is disagreement, however, about whether developing countries have benefited under the convention. For an assessment of its impact the Foundation granted funds to the Overseas Development Institute, in London.

When the major international financing vehicles, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, were created, the Third World did not exist as a recognized community of interest. With radical changes in the international economic system, there is increasing concern to address the needs of developing countries more effectively, and a grant was made to the Overseas Development Council in Washington, D.C., for research on the reform of development financing.

The American Society of International Law received a grant of \$73,500 for six studies of recent international agreements. These include the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's declaration on international investment and multinational enterprises, a proposed United Nations code on illicit payments, and a code on technology transfer and restrictive business practices. All of the subjects have major implications for relations between industrialized and developing nations.

International Relations. Stanford University received a grant of \$90,000 toward the establishment of a Northeast Asia-United States Forum on International Policy. Its purpose is to engage the Chinese, the Japanese, and other Asians in collaborative research and discussion on economic, technical, and strategic aspects of security in Northeast Asia. A grant also went to Korea University to enable its Asiatic Research Center to study the feasibility of proposals for an

Asian-Pacific Economic Community that would link the economies of the United States, Japan, Korea, Australia, and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Two grants were made to help improve understanding between the U.S. and Mexico. The Center for Teaching and Research in Economics in Mexico City received \$140,000 for its U.S. studies program, and the Overseas Development Council received \$175,000 to engage leaders from both countries in an analysis and discussion of bilateral issues.

The Brazilian Society for Instruction was granted funds for its Center for African and Asian Studies, which is analyzing the development of Brazil's foreign relations with countries in Africa and their impact on Brazil's domestic affairs.

Supplementary assistance also went to the Latin American and Caribbean program of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C. The program's research work-

shops, evening dialogues, and national and international conferences connect scholarship on Latin American issues with current foreign affairs issues.

An allocation of \$250,000 was made for projects related to intergroup relations in the Middle East. These included studies of Israel's relations with the Arab world, Arab-Jewish relations within Israel, and areas of possible Egyptian-Israeli cooperation.

Two conferences that bring together influential African and American leaders to discuss policy issues concerning African-United States relations were supported jointly by the Foundation and Carnegie Corporation. In addition, the Foundation set aside \$280,000 to expand training and research on international economic and political themes in West Africa. Included were funds to assist a regional master's program at the University of Ife in Nigeria, research and teaching about security and development at the University of Legon in Ghana, and four postdoctoral research awards.

Human Rights: The Power of Information

Twice a month a small, eight-page newsletter makes its appearance in Europe. Called *USSR News Brief* and issued in both Russian and English, it reports on arrests, trials, searches, imprisonments, confinements in mental hospitals, expulsions, and the conditions of political prisoners in the Soviet Union. It is a record of facts, and the reporting is dry and concise. A typical entry:

On 29th September 1978, Valentina Romanovna Zaporozhets, born 1927, a member of the All-Union Church of Seventh Day Adventists, was arrested at Essentuki, a town in the Predgorny District of Stavropol Territory. Earlier, on 13th August, her house had been searched. . . . V. Zaporozhets is being charged under Art. 190' of the Criminal Code of the Russian Republic. She is

being held in the investigation cell in the town of Pyatigorsk.

USSR News Brief is compiled in Munich by Cronid Lubarsky, an astronomer who had a distinguished career in the Soviet Union, where he participated in the Soviet space probe to Mars. In 1972 he was sentenced to five years in a labor camp for circulating *The Chronicle of Current Events*, a "samizdat" journal produced inside the USSR that has served as the main source of information about the human rights situation there. Such uncensored manuscripts, usually typewritten and circulated privately within the USSR, sometimes also reach the West. After being forced to leave the Soviet Union in 1977, Lubarsky abandoned his scientific career and decided to devote himself to activities on behalf of human rights.

Since Soviet human rights activists have no access to public media in their own country, information about them in the foreign press is of crucial importance. In pointing out that the struggle for human rights in the USSR and Eastern Europe had changed the moral and political climate in the world, Andrei Sakharov has noted: "The movement's sole weapon is publicity—uncensored, accurate, objective information. It is an effective weapon."

News of the harassment of prominent Soviet figures often reaches the outside world relatively quickly. Until *USSR News Brief* began publishing in 1979, however, less prominent people subjected to human rights abuses, particularly those living outside of Moscow, either never came to outside attention or did so with damaging delay.

HUMAN RIGHTS, INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM, AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Apart from its work in developing countries, the Foundation's work in the field of human rights includes assistance to nongovernmental groups that document and publicize human rights violations, support for the study of conditions that affect respect for human rights, and aid to scholars and intellectuals who cannot work or live in their countries. Among the groups receiving grants this year were:

— International Commission of Jurists, a worldwide association of eminent judges and lawyers concerned with promoting the rule of law and improved standards of justice through advisory work with intergovernmental bodies, publications, special reports, conferences, and observations of trials.

— Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute, for its International Human Rights Law Group in Washington, D.C., which provides legal services in cases of rights violations.

— American Society of International Law, whose study panels analyze steps that might be taken to implement international human rights covenants. The new grant was made for an interpretive guide to the United Nations Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

— Human Rights Internet, an information clearinghouse on human rights issues and activities. Funds were granted for a catalogue of resources in the field and for an exploration of the feasibility of establishing an international information and documentation service.

— University of Minnesota, for continued support of its Interna-

tional Human Rights Internship Program, designed to strengthen the professional and research capabilities of nongovernmental organizations by attracting more talented young men and women to human rights work.

— Cultural Survival, an organization formed by anthropologists, which works on behalf of small, isolated indigenous groups threatened with extinction or otherwise subjected to human rights abuses.

The Foundation set aside \$100,000 for activities concerned with human rights and intellectual freedom in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. In addition, Les Cahiers du Samizdat received a grant of \$90,000 for its newsletter, *USSR News Brief*, which reports information on Soviet human rights violations (see *Human Rights: The Power of Information*).

A supplementary grant of \$75,000 went to the Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange, which promotes contact between artists and intellectuals in Eastern Europe and their counterparts in the West.

In India the Foundation is supporting several initiatives, with an allocation of \$275,000, to encourage discussion of the role of the press; protect human rights, particularly for women and the poor; and sustain Indian interest in international affairs.

In Latin America a grant of \$70,000 was made to the International Commission of Jurists for the establishment of an Andean Commission of Jurists based in Bogotá and composed of six eminent jurists from Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela. The commission has been set up to analyze and dis-

seminate information on human rights problems and to assist local human rights groups. Its initial emphasis will be on the rights of poor rural populations.

Among Brazilian organizations that received grants for community-based work were:

— the Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform, for training rural-based lawyers to defend the rights of the rural poor, especially those who are being made landless.

— the Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo, for its legal services program for poor urban communities, with emphasis on preventive legal action, community mobilization, and law reform.

— the Municipal Foundation for Social and Community Development, for a participatory development project in the southern municipality of Tubarão that includes local initiatives, citizen participation in neighborhood councils, and an integrated income-generating and child-care project.

The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law in Washington, D.C., received supplementary support for its Southern Africa Project, which works to advance human rights through litigation in South Africa and the United States, consultation with South African lawyers, analysis, and publications.

In South Africa, a grant of \$85,000 was made to the University of the Witwatersrand to strengthen the labor program of its Centre for Applied Legal Studies. The center was founded in 1978 to promote research on laws affecting the rights of blacks in South Africa.

The growing number of refugees is part of what may be a long-range trend of large-scale migration in many parts of the world. The Foun-

dation this year made a series of grants totaling some \$700,000, aimed at dealing with some of the difficulties surrounding the resettlement of Indochinese refugees, of whom there are now more than 1.5 million. Aimed at improving information and public understanding about the dimensions of the problem and helping agencies provide services in refugee camps in Asia and ease resettlement in the United States, they went to:

- the International Rescue Committee, to enable the Citizens Commission on Indochinese Refugees to study problems and policies affecting the refugees and for English-language training and orientation for refugees in Thailand.

- the Indochinese Refugee Action Center, which has helped public and private agencies plan how to meet the most urgent needs of refugees arriving in the U.S.

- Martha Stuart Communications, for a television program of interviews with Indochinese refugees who have been resettled in the United States.

- Community Television of Southern California (KCET) for a television series aimed at reducing conflict between Indochinese children in the United States and children from other ethnic backgrounds.

The Sudan, which has experienced a massive influx of refugees from a number of East African countries, lacks the resources to aid them, and the Foundation helped support an international donors' conference on the crisis through a grant to the International Council of Voluntary Agencies. Several other grants focused on problems connected with immigration to the U.S. from Mexico and the Carib-

bean. Recipients included the One Stop Immigration Center in Los Angeles, which offers immigrants legal and counseling services.

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AND EXCHANGES

Support continued this year for the joint program of international studies by the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. The funds are being used for pre- and postdoctoral research awards and committees of scholars engaged in Asian, Middle Eastern, African, Latin American, and East and West European studies.

Supplementary funds of \$180,000 were set aside for a Council on Foreign Relations program that enables young postdoctoral scholars to work in policy-oriented organizations and junior government officials to do research and writing in an academic setting.

Two other fellowship programs received Foundation support: one, administered by the American Council of Learned Societies, is for American studies by scholars from Europe and Asia; the other enables young social scientists from Southern Europe to undertake training or research at U.S. universities.

Continued assistance went to the Overseas Development Council, which disseminates information in the United States on development issues in the Third World, and to the European University Institute in Florence, for research on European legal parallels with the American federal experience.

The Royal Institute of International Affairs in London received a grant of \$235,000 for a three-year study of the impact of Islam on the

political process and contemporary international relations, an influence that is imprecisely understood by the non-Islamic world. The study group is drawing on intellectuals and businessmen from Muslim countries as well as scholars on Islam.

The Foundation continued support for United States–China exchanges. Funds totaling \$400,000 were allocated for a two-year joint program with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, under which five senior Chinese economists are currently engaged in advanced studies at U.S. universities and an American economist is working in Peking. Exchange visits have also been made by lawyers and legal scholars. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences also received a grant of \$155,000 for short-term exchanges of senior scholars, a committee to explore relations in the humanities and social sciences, and other mutual access activities.

Since its creation in 1968, the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) has become the major mechanism for the exchange of scholars between the United States and the Soviet Union and East Europe. The Foundation continued its support of IREX this year through a grant of \$400,000 to the National Endowment for the Humanities, which awarded an equivalent matching sum to IREX. Renewed support also went to the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva for a series of workshops on East-West cultural relations, involving scholars, experts, and officials from both West and East European countries, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

In 1969 parallel policy studies were initiated by the United Nations Associations of the United States and the United Nations Association of the Soviet Union. Since then, working groups of specialists have met to discuss a variety of international topics, such as security and arms control

and international economics. A supplementary grant of \$90,000 was made this year to the American group for continuation of its Soviet-American dialogue on economic and security problems.

Two other grants aimed at increasing knowledge of the way the Soviet Union works. One, to the

University of Michigan, supports research on citizen encounters with Soviet institutions responsible for housing, jobs, health care, higher education, and pensions. The other, to Columbia University, supported a Sino-American conference on international relations and the Soviet Union.

General

Recognizing special obligations to the state in which it is chartered and to the city where it maintains its headquarters, the Foundation each year allocates special funds for activities in Michigan and New York City.

This year grants totaling some \$407,500 went to various state and local organizations in Michigan. For example, support went to the Michigan Housing Coalition to

encourage the development of subsidized housing for low-income families in the Detroit suburbs. Assistance was renewed for other charitable activities in the metropolitan Detroit area through a grant to the United Foundation's annual Torch Drive.

Since 1968 the Foundation has contributed \$14.1 million to the Fund for the City of New York, which it established in recognition of the public services received but not fully paid for because of the

Foundation's exemption from real estate taxes. The Fund's aim is to advance the effectiveness of New York City's government and, more generally, the quality of city life. Programs include improvement in the productivity of city services, techniques for measuring the cleanliness of the city's streets, public service awards for superior civil servants, and support to private nonprofit organizations concerned with housing, parks, and human resources.

Grants and Projects

The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in fiscal 1980. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1980 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1980 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.) Addresses of grant recipients are available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Education and Public Policy			Doctoral fellowships		
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH			Council of Southern Universities [\$5,852,000—1977]		
MINORITY OPPORTUNITY			Educational Testing Service [\$4,738,000—1977]		
Strengthening institutions of higher education			Foundation-managed project: individual awards* [\$100,000—1979]		
Atlanta University Center [\$2,000,000—1979]		\$683,283	(25,000)		260
Border Junior College Consortium	\$202,705	92,194	Racial desegregation in schools and postsecondary institutions		
Fisk University [\$1,400,000—1978]		396,314	Alabama Center for Higher Education [\$31,250—1979]		
Howard University [\$63,193—1978]		31,380			21,250
Tuskegee Institute [\$900,000—1975]	605,000	855,000	150,000		90,000
United Negro College Fund	1,000,000	250,000	9,000		9,000
Research, policy analysis, and technical assistance			City-wide Educational Coalition (Boston) [\$55,620—1978]		
Arizona, University of [\$21,000—1979]		21,000			26,218
Aspira of America	250,000	125,000			
Board of Control for Southern Regional Education (Georgia) [\$49,000—1979]		49,000			
Center for the Study of Puerto Rican Reality College and University Personnel Association [\$53,730—1979]	18,095	18,095			
Council for the Advancement of Experiential Learning		22,112			
Foundation-managed project: small grants and consultants	55,000	55,000			
Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles) [\$700,000—1979]		304,400			
Howard University [\$277,308—1979]	222,000	499,308			
Memphis State University	17,426				
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund [\$114,100—1979]		42,425			
Minority Engineering Education Effort	24,082	24,082			
National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education [\$300,000—1978]		70,000			
National Association of College and University Business Officers	175,000	175,000			
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges [\$103,000—1977]		34,200			
National Indian Training and Research Center [\$100,000—1979]		20,000			
National Urban League [\$109,480—1979]		46,000			
New Mexico, University of	12,965	12,965			
Southern Education Foundation	90,000	60,000			
Stanford University	152,000	52,000			
Washington, University of [\$106,794—1979]		106,794			
Postdoctoral fellowships for minority scholars			Ethnic studies, conferences, and materials		
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (Palo Alto) [\$50,000—1979]		25,000			
Educational Testing Service [\$373,500—1978]		18,636			
Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton) [\$50,000—1979]		25,000			
National Academy of Sciences [\$1,359,400—1979]		333,133			
Wisconsin, University of [\$50,000—1979]		25,000			
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1979]		25,000			
			Boston University		
			California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$527,508—1971]		
			Harvard University [\$3,000—1979]		
			Howard University		
			New York, City University of [\$254,598—1979]		
			Leadership Development Program		
			Foundation-managed project: fellowships for rural educators [\$5,235,550—1970]		
			National Indian Training and Research Center [\$300,000—1975]		
			(49,070)		
			1,000		
			15,500		
			LEARNING RESEARCH AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT		
			Research, training, conferences, and publications		
			American Friends Service Committee		
			Appalshop, Inc. [\$129,625—1976]		
			Bar-Ilan University (Israel)		
			Boston University [\$11,199—1979]		
			California, University of (San Diego)		
			Center for Applied Linguistics [\$372,975—1979]		
			Center for Law and Education		
			Cincinnati, University of [\$9,500—1979]		
			Constitutional Rights Foundation [\$25,000—1979]		
			Designs for Change		
			East Anglia, University of (England) [\$36,870—1979]		
			Educational Testing Service		
			Educational Products Information Exchange Institute		
			Education Development Center [\$132,406—1978]		
			Foundation-managed project: consultants, conferences [\$220,000—1978]		
			(183,918)		
			107,393		
			13,600		
			8,750		
			72,581		
			7,021		
			91,383		
			3,500		
			40,204		
			(15,338)		
			29,889		
			96,000		
			23,000		
			25,000		

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
North Dakota, University of	8,236	8,236	California, University of (Berkeley)	250,000	23,485
Pennsylvania, University of	23,561	23,561	Columbia University [\$275,000—1978]		117,200
Rand Corporation [\$150,000—1979]		126,129	Harvard University	200,000	
Sacramento State College	5,992		Kansas, University of [\$100,000—1979]		15,000
Stanford University	20,940		Michigan, University of	93,785	18,406
Syracuse University [\$203,837—1978]		90,000	Queen Elizabeth House (Oxford University) [\$12,000—1979]		12,000
U.S. Council for the International Year of Disabled Persons	50,000		Radcliffe College [\$300,000—1976]		82,536
Yale University	25,000	25,000	Simmons College [\$150,000—1977]		50,000
New York City school improvement			Smith College	25,000	
Academy for Educational Development	115,627	15,250	Wisconsin, University of [\$174,320—1979]		55,172
Board of Education of the City of New York	485,650	100,000	Women's Research and Education Institute	150,000	18,750
New York Urban Coalition	269,670	89,890	Career advancement and vocational opportunity		
United Parents Association [\$20,000—1979]	49,939	69,939	American Association of School Administrators [\$207,823—1977-1979]	5,930	102,317
Advanced training for school administrators and policy makers			American Civil Liberties Union of Cleveland	13,000	13,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	2,441	2,441	American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia	24,000	24,000
George Washington University (Institute for Educational Leadership)	900,000	739,305	Federation of Organizations for Professional Women	6,300	
Nebraska, University of [\$100,000—1975]	3,000	12,272	Hartford Seminary Foundation	63,700	22,246
Southern Coalition for Educational Equity	66,528	66,528	New England Coalition of Educational Leaders [\$66,575—1979]	11,000	57,600
U.S. Conference of Mayors [\$175,000—1979]		82,185	Studies and materials on sex-role stereotyping		
White House Fellows Foundation [\$50,000—1976]		15,000	Council on Interracial Books for Children	20,060	20,060
Public understanding of public school education			Harvard University	9,110	
Educational Products Information Exchange Institute [\$9,450—1979]		9,450	Stanford University [\$150,000—1978]		29,840
Education Writers Association	3,818	3,818	SCHOOL FINANCE REFORM		
National Committee for Citizens in Education	81,360	35,000	Analysis and technical and legal services		
Schoolwatch, Inc.	48,945	40,493	California Coalition for Fair School Finance	10,650	10,650
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN			California, University of (Berkeley)	75,000	
Monitoring laws and regulations related to women's rights			Citizens' Council for Ohio Schools [\$166,600—1978]		58,100
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	250,000	124,504	Citizens Education Center Northwest [\$150,000—1979]		55,000
National Student Educational Fund	5,800	5,800	Education Commission of the States [\$500,000—1979]		174,996
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund	315,000	171,258	Education Law Center [\$450,000—1979]		254,115
Women's Equity Action League Educational and Legal Defense Fund	200,000	106,250	Educational Testing Service	30,743	30,743
Research, training, conferences, and publications			Foundation-managed project: studies, conferences, and small grants [\$300,000—1979]	155,950	207,460
Association of American Colleges [\$71,730—1979]		20,974	Johns Hopkins University	24,943	
Association of Women in Science Educational Foundation	8,500	8,500	Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	460,000	189,900
Center for Women Policy Studies	24,992		League of Women Voters Education Fund [\$218,463—1979]		27,545
European Center for Women's Studies in a Changing Society [\$60,000—1979]		45,000	London School of Economics and Political Science [\$214,300—1976]		45,586
Feminist Press	17,600	17,600	Manhattan Country School	13,800	13,800
Foundation-managed project: consultants, experiments, fellowships*	196,479	135,707	National Conference of State Legislatures [\$211,084—1979]		127,336
Golden Gate University	8,000	8,000	National Urban Coalition [\$116,467—1977-1978]		54,484
Great Lakes Colleges Association [\$53,950—1979]	20,148	74,098	New Hampshire, University of [\$99,958—1979]		60,000
Iron Clad Agreement (Pittsburgh)	6,500	6,500	New York, State of	75,000	
Milan, University of	5,500	5,500	New York University	9,786	9,786
National Association of Social Workers	19,480		Rutgers University	180,000	17,441
North Carolina, University of [\$69,280—1979]		44,280	San Diego State University [\$244,181—1977-1979]	114,754	170,448
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund [\$99,125—1979]		49,125	Stanford University [\$250,580—1978]	9,000	154,580
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education	12,832	12,832	Teachers College (Columbia University) [\$288,000—1978-1977]		17,892
Pennsylvania, University of [\$100,000—1978]		25,000	Vermont, State of	8,400	8,400
Princeton University	25,000	25,000	Western Service Systems	200,000	150,000
Southwest Educational Development Laboratory [\$63,269—1979]		63,269	Youth Project [\$185,000—1978]		57,500
Towsen State University	21,551		Minorities in school finance reform		
Women's Research and Resources Centre (London)	18,000	18,000	Greater Newark Urban Coalition [\$148,256—1977]	5,000	22,787
Research and resource centers			Intercultural Development Research Association	188,250	61,762
Arizona, University of [\$164,531—1978]		54,844	National Urban Coalition [\$125,000—1979]		31,250
*List available on request.			CHILDREN'S RIGHTS		
			Action for Children's Television [\$150,000—1979]		30,000
			American Academy of Pediatrics	20,000	20,000
			American Friends Service Committee [\$21,800—1979]		21,800

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Chicago, University of	25,000	25,000	National Association of College and University Attorneys	29,396	29,396
Children's Defense Fund [\$900,000—1979]		300,000	National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities [\$100,000—1978]		15,000
Children's Rights Group [\$180,000—1978]		35,000	New York University	39,393	
Columbia University	25,000		Puerto Rico, University of		
Massachusetts Children's Lobby	9,000	9,000	Academic planning and improvement		
National Council of Churches of Christ	100,000	100,000	[\$388,250—1968]	(67,329)	(10,409)
Texas, University of	34,367	34,367	Research and technical assistance on faculty collective bargaining, tenure, and retirement		
RESEARCH AND PROJECTS ON ADOLESCENCE			Association of American Colleges [\$100,000—1979]		57,500
Foundation-managed project: studies, experiments			Hampshire College [\$46,700—1978]		15,567
[\$200,000—1978]	(146,149)	(137)	Experiments in instructional patterns and curriculum		
North Carolina, University of	24,918	24,918	Association of American Colleges [\$500,000—1978]		125,964
Push for Excellence [\$175,000—1979]		15,000	Institute for Research in History	6,483	6,483
Tufts University [\$25,000—1978]		12,117	Michigan, University of [\$99,140—1978]		67,206
HIGHER EDUCATION POLICY AND PLANNING			New Rochelle, College of [\$24,500—1979]		24,500
Urban-oriented institutions			New York, State University of [\$95,000—1977]		18,129
American Association of State Colleges and Universities [\$168,156—1978]		63,059	New York University [\$68,225—1978]		17,057
Hartford, University of	51,200	26,000	Simon's Rock Early College	15,000	15,000
Jersey City State College	50,414	(12,475)	St. John's College (Annapolis) [\$22,000—1978]		5,500
Massachusetts, University of (Boston)	54,000	6,000	Doctoral studies, fellowships, and research in the social sciences and humanities		
Miles College (Alabama)	50,000	48,760	American Council of Learned Societies [\$3,200,000—1973]		589,223
San Francisco Consortium	2,500	2,500	Library of Congress [\$500,000—1971]		30,226
Financing and management of higher education			Political Science Study Center (Italy) [\$75,000—1972]		13,000
American Association of State Colleges and Universities [\$150,000—1979]		92,893	Social Science Research Council [\$300,000—1973]		10,119
Brookings Institution [\$184,590—1978]		22,690	Research libraries		
Chicago, University of [\$400,000—1975]	(94,978)		Council on Library Resources [\$750,000—1979]		479,200
Citizens' Scholarship Foundation of America [\$95,982—1977]		35,565	New York Public Library [\$500,000—1978]		276,590
Claremont University Center [\$60,000—1979]		59,158	INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND EXCHANGE		
College Entrance Examination Board [\$250,000—1979]		130,000	American Council of Learned Societies		
Education Commission of the States [\$129,937—1978]	(84)	43,147	Report on Chinese education [\$9,430—1979]		1,888
National Association of College and University Business Officers [\$98,000—1978]		18,250	Management education		
New York, University of	24,885	24,885	Foundation-managed projects: conferences, studies, fellowships, and visits of European and U.S.S.R. management education specialists [\$40,583—1978]		8,020
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development [\$25,000—1978]		9,000	Harvard University [\$1,200,000—1967]		1,865
Western Center on Law and Poverty [\$126,368—1978]		19,394	International Institute for the Management of Technology (Milan) [\$100,000—1973]	(25,000)	
Policy studies and conferences on higher education			Massachusetts Institute of Technology/ Technical University of Berlin		
American Council on Education [\$80,000—1978]	8,991	68,991	Faculty exchange program [\$125,000—1970]	(25,127)	12,142
Association of American Universities	25,000	25,000	Social science research and training		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$24,900—1979]		24,900	Essex, University of (England) [\$272,500—1970]		36,336
Committee on Institutional Cooperation	11,920	11,920	Social Science Research Council [\$200,000—1968]		11,867
Educational Commission of the States [\$145,000—1979]	10,000	82,498	Total, Education and Research	11,074,027	17,887,460
European Cultural Foundation (Netherlands) [\$5,000—1979]		5,000	THE ARTS		
Foundation-managed project: research and conferences	298,059	101,173	ARTS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
Harvard University [\$6,626—1979]		6,626	Black Economic Union of Greater Kansas City	8,500	8,500
Michigan, University of [\$54,892—1979]	11,682	52,878	Boston Redevelopment Authority	6,400	6,400
National Academy of Sciences	100,000	19,000			
National Commission on Research [\$100,000—1979]		40,000			
Notre Dame, University of	122,010	61,005			
Yale University [\$56,177—1979]		42,133			
Private colleges: research, planning, and technical assistance					
Connecticut Conference of Independent Colleges	15,000	15,000			
Conference of Small Private Colleges [\$53,650—1979]		45,650			
Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges [\$60,000—1978]		10,000			
Millsaps College [\$33,500—1977]		13,000			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
The City at 42nd Street [\$150,000—1979]		150,000	La Mama Experimental Theater Club (New York City)	30,000	20,000
Municipal Art Society of New York [\$75,000—1979]	(75,000)	(75,000)	Mabou Mines (New York City)	61,935	
Peachtree Walk Community Development Corporation (Atlanta) [\$15,000—1979]		15,000	Manhattan Theatre Club (New York City) [\$25,000—1979]		25,000
DANCE			New York University [\$188,700—1979]		72,175
Institutional stabilization			Theatre Communications Group (New York City)	140,000	20,000
American Dance Festival (North Carolina)	150,000	100,000	Management assistance		
American Dance Machine (New York City) [\$45,240—1979]		45,240	Foundation for the Extension and Development of the American Professional Theatre (New York City) [\$72,500—1979]		20,000
Cunningham Dance Foundation (New York City) [\$252,202—1978]		53,488	Off Off Broadway Alliance (New York City) [\$140,000—1978]		40,000
Dance Theatre of Harlem (New York City) [\$150,000—1979]		100,000	Theatre Communications Group (New York City) [\$400,000—1977]		85,000
Murray Louis Dance Company (Nikolais/Louis Foundation for Dance, New York City) [\$119,691—1978]		26,641	New American Plays Program		
Nikolais Dance Theatre (Nikolais/Louis Foundation for Dance, New York City) [\$160,758—1978]		36,908	Foundation-managed project: production subsidies to theaters [\$500,000—1978]		57,007
New York City Ballet/City Center of Music and Drama [\$2,700,000—1974]	(444,444)	222,444	MUSIC		
North Carolina Dance Theatre (Winston-Salem) [\$96,992—1979]		39,531	Advanced training		
San Francisco Ballet Association [\$926,281—1976]		172,120	Juilliard School (New York City) [\$7,275,000—1971]		851,548
School of American Ballet (New York City) [\$2,000,000—1974]		90,028	Mannes College of Music (New York City) [\$200,000—1976]		40,000
Twyla Tharp Dance Foundation (New York City) [\$167,872—1979]		29,468	New England Conservatory of Music [\$2,500,000—1971]		250,000
Special Projects			Affiliate Artists (New York City)		
New York City Ballet/City Center of Music and Drama [\$25,000—1979]		20,000	Artists' residencies and training of community art leaders [\$463,241—1978]		145,078
National Dance Institute (New York City)	17,500	17,500	Contemporary music		
TAG Foundation (New York City)	35,245	35,245	Consortium of Jazz Organizations and Artists (New York City)	15,000	15,000
THEATER			Jazz Composers Orchestra Association (New York City)	9,887	9,887
Institutional stabilization			Walker Art Center (Minneapolis) [\$10,000—1979]		10,000
Amherst College (for Folger Theatre Group, Washington, D.C.) [\$223,205—1979]		138,205	Foundation-managed project		
Billie Holiday Theatre (New York City)	150,000	100,000	Grants-in-aid for concert artists [\$225,000—1969]		1,750
Circle In The Square [\$1,000,000—1975]	(321,246)		Musical literacy for children		
Colonnades Theatre Lab (New York City) [\$125,500—1978]		30,000	Holy Names College (Oakland) [\$123,778—1979]		64,561
Ensemble Studio Theatre (New York City) [\$50,000—1977]		10,000	Iowa State University (Ames) [\$201,076—1977-1979]	4,000	48,452
Genesee Valley Arts Foundation (GeVa Theatre) (Rochester) [\$15,000—1979]		7,500	Kodaly Musical Training Institute	185,000	130,000
Group I Acting Company (The Acting Company) (New York City) [\$350,834—1975]	(74,537)		New Haven Foundation	4,000	4,000
International Theatre Institute of the United States (New York City)	75,000	75,000	Reykjavik Children's Music School (Iceland)	4,000	4,000
Manhattan Theatre Club (New York City) [\$232,053—1977]		67,956	National Endowment for the Arts		
St. Nicholas Theater Company (Chicago) [\$180,000—1978]		72,844	Chamber music performances	150,000	150,000
Trinity Square Repertory Company (Foundation for Repertory Theatre of Rhode Island) [\$357,606—1971]	(56,911)		Special projects		
Special Projects			Brooklyn Philharmonia	46,500	
Alternate Roots (Knoxville, Tenn.) [\$30,000—1979]		15,000	Conservatory of Music of Kansas City [\$41,320—1978]		10,660
Brooklyn Academy of Music [\$400,000—1979]		287,500	International Inventory of Musical Sources [\$228,488—1973]	(29,897)	(94)
CTR Publications (Ontario, Canada) [\$15,000—1979]		15,000	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		
Cultural Council Foundation (New York City)	10,000	10,000	Foundation-managed projects		
District 1199 Cultural Center (New York City)	50,000		Arts management and marketing	300,000	269,461
Hippodrome Theatre Workshop (Gainesville, Florida)	2,500	2,500	Joint subscription campaign in New York for five major modern dance companies [\$120,000—1979]		75,636
International Theatre Institute of the United States (New York City) [\$35,225—1978]	(13,902)				

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY			North Carolina School of the Arts Foundation		
Minority training, performance, and exhibition programs			Institutional stabilization [\$139,008—1979]		57,465
Afro-American Total Theatre Arts Foundation (New York City)	20,000	20,000	Spoletto Festival U.S.A. (Charleston, S.C.)		
Film Fund, Inc. (New York City) [\$1,532—1979]		1,532	Management assistance [\$40,000—1978]		10,835
Brown University [\$20,000—1979]	10,000	20,000	Traditional American arts and crafts		
El Nuevo Teatro Pobre De America			Artisans' Cooperative (Pennsylvania)	42,000	72,675
Frederick Douglass Creative Arts Centers (New York City)	110,000	67,500	[\$138,932—1978]		
Harlem School of the Arts (New York City)			Southern Highland Handicraft Guild (Asheville, N.C.)		24,035
[\$600,000—1975]		162,300	[\$29,485—1979]		
National Black Touring Circuit (New York City)			Volunteer Urban Consulting Group (New York City)		
[\$250,000—1979]		196,700	Assistance to arts organizations in strengthening their boards	27,000	27,000
Newark Community School of the Arts	100,000		Total, the Arts	1,393,768	5,689,554
Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre Company [\$140,000—1979]		35,000			
Shakespeare & Company (Lenox, Mass.)	15,000	15,000			
Studio Museum in Harlem (New York City)	25,000	25,000			
Theatre Development Fund (New York City)	3,500				
Women's programs					
American Place Theatre (New York City)	72,000	72,000			
American Film Institute	100,000	50,000			
American Theatre Association (Washington, D.C.)	10,000				
Women's Interart Center (New York City)	150,000	115,000			
FILM AND TELEVISION			PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION		
Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles) [\$15,000—1979]		15,000	CENTERS FOR POLICY ANALYSIS		
Columbia University [\$150,000—1979]		99,900	Brookings Institution		
Cultural Council Foundation (New York City)	15,000	15,000	"Setting National Priorities" series [\$100,000—1979]		81,995
LITERATURE			National Academy of Sciences		
Cultural Council Foundation (New York City)			Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences		35,500
[\$116,064—1979]		38,688	[\$120,000—1979]		
Literary Classics of the United States	68,103		SUBJECTS OF CONTINUING INTEREST		
OTHER			Agriculture and food policy		
American Council of Learned Societies			Chicago, University of	51,700	9,000
Lexicon of Turkish words in Greek language [\$33,810—1975]		6,400	Foundation-managed project: Rural America Task Force	100,000	11,374
Archaeological Conservancy			Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	8,000	8,000
Preservation of historic sites [\$150,000—1979]		100,000	Resources for the Future	22,552	22,552
The Arts, Education and Americans			Brookings Institution		
Increasing the role of the arts in education [\$60,000—1979]		20,000	Conference on taxation [\$50,000—1979]		25,000
Association of Schools in the Arts (New York City)			The military and society		
[\$9,462—1979]	24,734		Brookings Institution	53,300	
Accreditation of professional training schools in theater and dance		26,446	Chicago, University of	77,000	38,500
Foundation-managed projects			Policy issues affecting women and families		
Small program actions, consultants, conferences, and individual awards	136,901	46,939	Cornell University [\$109,621—1979]		109,621
Labor Institute for Human Enrichment			Harvard University [\$150,000—1978]		48,496
(Washington, D.C.)			National Governors' Conference Center for Policy Research and Analysis	20,000	
Survey of employment, unemployment, and earnings of performing artists	25,000		Presidential and Constitutional studies		
Neighborhood Art Programs National Organizing Committee (Washington, D.C.)			American Political Science Association		97,500
Program planning [\$5,000—1979]		5,000	[\$250,000—1978]		
			Center for the Study of the Presidency	15,000	15,000
			National Academy of Public Administration	25,000	25,000
			National Endowment for the Humanities		72,064
			[\$151,023—1978]		
			Values and humanistic perspectives		
			American Association for the Advancement of the Humanities	25,000	25,000
			California, University of (Berkeley) [\$50,000—1979]		50,000
			Foundation-managed project: awards to young scholars and writers [\$550,000—1979]		195,887

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences [\$116,000—1979]		58,000	Foundation-managed project: managerial and program advisory services for International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Vienna) [\$135,000—1977]		9,795
National Humanities Center	90,000	71,667	Harvard University [\$6,000—1979]		6,000
SPECIAL INQUIRIES			Institute on Man and Science	14,570	14,570
California, University of (San Francisco)			International Research Center for Energy and Economic Development (Boulder, Colo.) [\$15,000—1979]		15,000
Study of drug labeling and promotion in Latin America	25,000	25,000	National Academy of Sciences [\$10,000—1979]		10,000
Foundation-managed project			Oak Ridge Associated Universities	10,000	10,000
Program development and small-grant actions	569,448	196,869	Princeton University [\$285,000—1978]		136,665
Harvard University			Rand Corporation	100,000	15,000
Study of consensus and disagreement on political issues	9,000	6,750	Resources for the Future [\$4,000,000—1979]	3,125,000	7,093,953
Nutrition and health studies			Washington University [\$84,415—1979]		84,415
Arizona, University of	21,367	21,367	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND MANAGEMENT		
Bard College	24,000	24,000	Research, conferences, and public information		
Bronx Frontier Development Corporation	21,100		Association of Environmental and Resource Economists	25,000	23,000
Connecticut Legal Services	20,000	20,000	Foundation-managed project: studies and conferences	199,196	127,505
East Harlem Council for Human Services	15,066		INFORM, Inc. [\$100,000—1978]		25,000
Foundation-managed project: program development and small grants	596,800	76,961	New York Botanical Garden	15,000	15,000
Planning Assistance, Inc. (New York)	7,500		New York University [\$22,200—1979]		22,200
South Central Mississippi Rural Health Association	15,000	15,000	Scientists' Institute for Public Information	75,000	51,000
Texas, University of	24,667	24,667	State environmental management		
Police Executive Research Forum			California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$37,500—1978]		11,750
Study of handgun control	150,000		Foundation-managed competition in state environmental management [\$250,000—1978]	(11,526)	9,351
Research on the nonprofit sector			Iowa, State University of	30,000	50,800
Wisconsin, University of [\$30,000—1979]		12,000	Miami, University of [\$49,599—1978]		8,702
Yale University [\$100,000—1979]		75,000	Michigan, University of [\$73,768—1978]		35,003
Studies of state constitutional referenda			Pennsylvania State University [\$135,000—1977]		74,000
California Center for Research and Education in Government	49,500	49,500	Princeton University	20,000	
Rand Corporation [\$219,500—1979]		219,500	Southern Growth Policies Board [\$40,000—1977]		4,700
GRADUATE TRAINING IN POLICY ANALYSIS			Southern Illinois University	25,000	25,000
Curriculum development and teaching materials			Texas, University of (Austin) [\$32,000—1978]		17,500
Brandeis University [\$50,000—1978]		25,000	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University [\$59,875—1978]	(11,411)	(1,431)
Chicago, University of [\$100,000—1979]		40,000	Washington, University of	14,200	14,200
Duke University and the Rand Corporation [\$158,000—1979]		25,000	West Virginia University	10,000	10,000
Syracuse University [\$98,000—1978]		9,064	Wisconsin, University of [\$103,000—1977]		30,690
Graduate centers			ENVIRONMENTAL LAW		
Carnegie-Mellon University [\$200,000—1976]		53,417	Environmental Defense Fund [\$250,000—1979]		93,541
Duke University [\$100,000—1976]		25,000	Environmental Law Institute [\$500,000—1977]		89,750
Michigan, University of [\$100,000—1977]		36,085	Natural Resources Defense Council [\$515,000—1979]		235,362
Rand Corporation [\$100,000—1976]		30,760	Oregon Land Use Project (1000 Friends of Oregon) [\$85,000—1978]		9,225
Total, Public Policy and Social Organization	2,036,000	2,011,096	INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS		
RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT			Research, training, conferences, and information		
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY			Arab Republic of Egypt	53,500	33,415
Brookings Institution [\$150,000—1979]	24,800	146,174	Foundation-managed projects: environmental research and training in India, Indonesia, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, the Sudan, Brazil, and Mexico [\$470,000—1978-1979]	206,188	455,955
Cleveland State University	149,700	54,287	Imperial College of Science and Technology (England) [\$100,000—1975]		34,362
Committee for Economic Development	25,000	25,000	Indonesia, Government of (for Bogor Agricultural University and Padjadjaran University) [\$170,000—1979]		141,325
Conservation Foundation [\$500,000—1978]	75,000	119,250	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Switzerland) [\$245,000—1979]		125,000
Environmental Action Foundation	89,719	45,719			
Environmental Defense Fund	179,543	102,200			
Foundation-managed project: energy assistance to the poor	200,000				

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		
Khartoum, University of	200,000	90,316	National Affairs	Community Foundation of Greater Washington Endowment fund [\$100,000—1979]	\$100,000		
Philippines, University of the [\$205,000—1979]		148,476					
United Nations Association	14,500	14,500					
Total, Resources and the Environment	\$4,857,979	\$9,913,225			Technical assistance and advisory services for grant recipients		
					Foundation-managed project	\$240,000	47,315
COMMUNICATIONS					COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS		
JOURNALISM					Community development corporations		
Conferences and studies on media and the law, human rights, and business					Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation		
Columbia University [\$7,300—1979]	26,134	33,208			Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	860,000	257,917
Foundation-managed project	912,666	650,505			Hispanic Office of Planning and Evaluation	150,000	125,000
New York University [\$10,000—1979]	2,500	7,500	Mexican American Unity Council	7,000	7,000		
Harvard University [\$10,000—1979]		3,510	Mississippi Action for Community Education	300,000	162,500		
			South East Alabama Self-Help Association	450,000	150,000		
Journalism training			Southeast Development, Inc. (Baltimore)	375,000	214,304		
Arizona, University of	50,000		Southern Development Foundation	250,000	140,362		
Columbia University	13,250		Spanish-Speaking Unity Council (Oakland)	250,000	166,000		
Community Film Workshop Council	20,000	20,000	Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles)	300,000	150,000		
Foundation-managed projects: fellowships*	120,727	11,166	The Woodlawn Organization (Chicago) [\$400,000—1979]	450,000	262,500		
Harvard University [\$160,000—1979]		35,040	Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust (Philadelphia)	150,000	200,000		
Yale University	143,989	25,989			150,000		
Vanderbilt University			Economic and manpower development, social services, technical assistance, and evaluation				
Television news archive	72,500	35,000	Amigos del Museo del Barrio	20,000	20,000		
			Center for Community Change	374,000	219,000		
COMMUNICATIONS POLICY			Dispensario San Antonio	35,000	35,000		
Harvard University			Foundation-managed project: consultants	75,857	63,325		
Use of videotape in teaching criminal law	20,000	20,000	National Center for Policy Alternatives	5,000	5,000		
Foundation-managed project: research and small program actions [\$10,000—1979]	822	3,596	National Urban Fellows	75,000			
			Navajo Community College [\$150,000—1975]	(33,172)	17,670		
Studies, conferences, and projects on communications			Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC)				
Rutgers University [\$2,500—1979]		2,500	Foundation-managed project: research and consultants toward establishment of LISC	300,000	271,840		
Urban Institute (Cable Television Information Center) [\$100,000—1979]		100,000	General support	4,750,000	4,750,000		
			Neighborhood reinvestment and conservation				
PUBLIC BROADCASTING			Agudath Israel of America (New York City) [\$65,000—1979]		65,000		
Granite State Public Radio			American Jewish Committee	3,500	3,500		
Development of public radio station in New Hampshire	25,000	5,000	Association of Neighborhood Housing Developers (New York City)	20,500	20,500		
Delaware Citizens Committee			Brooklyn Educational and Cultural Alliance	15,000	7,500		
Development of public television in rural Delaware	3,200	3,200	Civic Action Institute	25,000	25,000		
Independently produced documentaries			42nd Street Local Development Corporation	75,000			
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (TV Lab at WNET-New York City) [\$800,000—1979]		350,000	Foundation-managed projects: conferences, projects, and technical assistance	147,205	22,846		
National News Council [\$25,000—1979]		25,000	Greater Hartford Process	25,000	20,000		
Programming			Inquilinos Boricuas en Accion (Boston)	15,000	15,000		
California Council for the Humanities in Public Policy	25,000	25,000	National Association of Neighborhoods	25,000	25,000		
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (WETA-Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1978]		50,000	National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs	200,000	185,000		
Public Broadcasting Service [\$1,000,000—1978]		382,304	National Conference on Neighborhood Councils	5,000	5,000		
Southern California, University of [\$57,800—1978]		57,800	National Training and Information Center	100,000	100,000		
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston) [\$200,000—1979]		75,000	National Trust for Historic Preservation	20,000	20,000		
Total, Communications	1,435,788	1,921,318	Neighborhood Housing Services of America	17,020	17,020		
TOTAL, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC POLICY	\$20,797,562	\$37,422,653	Neighborhood Housing Services of Baltimore	50,000	33,332		
			Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago [\$20,000—1979]		5,000		
			Neighborhood Rental Services of Baltimore	25,000	19,000		
			Northwestern University	12,500			
			Pennsylvania, Commonwealth of	7,500	7,500		
			Princeton University	50,000	15,000		
			Rochester, University of	18,000			
			San Francisco Development Fund	25,000	25,000		

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project [\$25,000—1979]	15,000	20,000	Massachusetts Department of Youth Services [\$144,346—1978]		66,846
Wisconsin, State of	20,900	20,900	Massachusetts Institute of Technology Multidisciplinary Institute for Neuropsychological Development	30,000	15,000
South Bronx renewal			National Commission on Resources for Youth	6,000	6,000
Argus Community, Inc.	25,000		New York University	20,000	20,000
Banana Kelly Community Improvement Association	23,000	18,000	Texas, University of	30,000	17,500
Bronx Frontier Development Corporation	25,000	25,000	Vera Institute of Justice	24,995	12,498
Columbia University	5,146		Yale University [\$24,000—1978]	25,000	25,000
Community Service Society	6,600			12,500	21,500
Cornell University Cooperative Extension (New York City)	15,000		Supported-work studies and demonstration projects		
Foundation-managed project: support for selected community groups	145,385	107,174	Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation [\$2,000,000—1978]		150,000
Girls Club of New York	21,000		Vera Institute of Justice	50,000	50,000
MBD Community Housing Corporation	19,000		STATUS OF WOMEN		
Regional Plan Association	11,060	10,500	Child-care services and public policy analysis		
Sebco Development, Inc.	47,000	25,000	American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences	215,600	215,600
South Bronx Community Housing Corporation	15,755	15,755	Children's Council of San Francisco/Childcare Switchboard	26,500	26,500
South Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation	25,000	12,500	Children's Storefront Foundation (New York City)	16,300	16,300
South Bronx 2000 Local Development Corporation	50,000		Little Sisters of the Assumption Family Health Services (New York City)	205,542	52,518
Sports Foundation	107,500	57,500	National Black Child Development Institute	250,000	125,000
Urban Academy for Management	20,300	5,000	National Organization for Migrant Children	10,000	10,000
Housing management			North Carolina, University of	20,000	20,000
Advisory Services for Better Housing (New York City) [\$100,000—1979]		100,000	Wellesley College	85,519	85,519
Citizens Housing and Planning Association (Boston) [\$60,000—1978]		50,700	Wisconsin, University of	6,142	
Foundation-managed project: training materials [\$125,000—1979]		18,350	Yale University	9,930	9,930
National Housing and Community Development Law Project (Berkeley, Calif.) [\$75,000—1979]		55,000	Legal Action		
Tenant Affairs Board (St. Louis) [\$70,000—1979]		17,500	American Civil Liberties Union Foundation	400,000	179,500
THE UNDERCLASS			Women's Law Fund	400,000	175,000
Welfare, social service, and employment programs			Women's Legal Defense Fund	150,000	92,500
American Friends Service Committee	20,000	20,000	Research, technical assistance, conferences, dissemination of information		
Chicago, University of	15,000	7,500	Boston College	8,496	8,496
Citizens Policy Center	10,000	10,000	Clarity Educational Productions	25,000	25,000
Columbia University [\$49,000—1979]		49,000	Coalition of Labor Union Women	8,025	1,800
Corporation for Public-Private Ventures [\$600,000—1978]	184,500	244,500	Fordham University/Hispanic Research Center	17,900	17,900
Foundation-managed project: studies and projects in employment and social policy	179,171	103,356	Foundation-managed projects: consultants, studies, and conferences	299,782	120,588
Foundation-managed project: programs to improve the status of Hispanic Americans [\$100,000—1979]	(10,393)	26,956	Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association	25,000	25,000
Greater Hartford Process [\$25,000—1979]		5,000	The Labor Theater	1,500	1,500
Jobs for Delaware Graduates	150,000	100,000	Ms. Foundation for Education and Communication (formerly Ms. Foundation for Women)	250,000	160,000
National Association of Private Industry Councils	15,000	15,000	NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund	150,000	50,000
National Bureau of Economic Research [\$57,000—1979]	24,900	53,400	National Urban Fellows	10,000	10,000
National Child Labor Committee	7,500	7,500	National Women's Education Fund	100,000	65,000
New York Chamber of Commerce Educational Foundation	4,500	4,500	New York, State University of (Albany)	202,200	35,700
New York, City University of	18,000	18,000	Princeton University [\$24,500—1979]		12,250
Vassar College [\$19,500—1979]		19,500	Rutgers University (Center for the American Woman and Politics of the Eagleton Institute of Politics) [\$60,000—1979]		20,000
Health, nutrition, dependency, and juvenile violence			Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy	20,000	20,000
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research	9,400	9,400	Women's Action Alliance [\$125,000—1979]		125,000
August Aichhorn Center for Adolescent Residential Care	10,000	10,000	Working Women National Association of Office Workers [\$130,000—1979]	25,000	85,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	21,600	21,600	Working Women's Institute	10,000	10,000
Chicago Community Trust	8,000	8,000	Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A. (National Board)	2,500	2,500
Columbia University (Institute of Human Nutrition) [\$48,000—1978]	3,000	11,500	Teen-age pregnancy and parenthood		
Foundation-managed project: research, special projects, and conferences [\$280,000—1979]	(147,895)	36,988	Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation	107,330	107,330
Health Research, Inc.	10,000	10,000	Family Focus (Evanston, Ill.) [\$27,312—1979]		6,828
			Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation	500,000	375,000
			Tenant Affairs Board (St. Louis) [\$118,251—1979]		29,562

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
CIVIL RIGHTS AND MINORITY OPPORTUNITY					
Research, conferences, media presentations					
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	40,000	20,000	Foundation-managed project: studies and explorations	132,655	31,919
Community Television of Southern California (KCET)	15,000		Franklin Pierce Law Center [\$45,000—1979]	18,000	42,000
Council on Foundations	5,000	5,000	Harvard University [\$41,000—1979]		19,882
Harvard University	1,100		Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution	76,000	76,000
Howard University	10,000	10,000	National Conference of State Legislatures		40,000
Michigan, University of	200,000		[\$75,000—1979]		
National Opinion Research Center [\$175,000—1978]	25,000	90,000	National Rural Center	25,000	25,000
New York Council for the Humanities	10,508	10,508	Urban Environment Conference Foundation		12,500
Taylor Institute	16,610	16,610	[\$50,000—1979]		
Urban Communications Group (Detroit)	24,000		Environmental mediation		
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	4,675	4,675	Foundation-managed project: small program actions	183,100	35,966
Equal opportunity in housing and strengthening interracial neighborhoods			New England Natural Resources Center	61,500	61,500
Foundation-managed project: development of fair housing programs	91,000	7,707	New York University	10,000	10,000
Housing Advocates, Inc. [\$25,000—1978]		10,000	Washington, University of	423,352	130,536
Housing Authority of Portland (Oregon) [\$50,000—1979]		7,500	Wisconsin Center for Public Policy	168,800	91,387
Metropolitan Human Relations Commission (Ft. Wayne)	25,000	16,325	Yale University	6,900	6,900
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	850,000	378,500	Corrections, courts, criminal law, criminology research, and training		
National Neighbors [\$120,000—1979]		50,000	Center for Research on Institutions and Social Policy	160,000	156,000
Potomac Institute	100,000	50,000	Citizens Crime Commission of New York City	14,000	14,000
Suburban Action Institute	50,000	41,666	Citizen's Inquiry on Parole and Criminal Justice	1,200	1,200
Legal defense funds			Criminal Justice Publications [\$433,000—1979]	8,900	255,900
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	75,000	50,000	District of Columbia Bar	10,000	10,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund	700,000	431,434	Fortune Society	8,250	8,250
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund	450,000	200,555	Foundation-managed project: research and conferences on organized crime in the U.S. [\$200,000—1977]	(160,000)	187
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing [\$425,000—1978]		92,000	Hartford Institute of Criminal and Social Justice [\$23,023—1979]		3,000
Native American Rights Fund	604,879	244,549	Harvard University [\$250,000—1978]		54,348
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund	225,000	84,375	Legal Action Center of the City of New York	250,000	157,500
National advocacy organizations			National Judicial College	15,000	12,835
American Indian Historical Society	100,000	50,000	New York City Mission Society	10,500	10,500
NAACP Special Contribution Fund	560,000	303,345	Permanent Committee of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devises [\$65,000—1975]		20,000
National Council of La Raza	232,500	232,500	Rand Corporation	250,000	60,000
National Council of Negro Women [\$100,000—1978]		30,000	Victim Services Agency	10,000	10,000
National Urban League	1,200,000	556,224	Legal education		
National and regional resource centers			Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund	5,000	5,000
Catholic University of America	250,000	170,000	Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility [\$5,000,000—1974]		245,000
Joint Center for Political Studies	900,000	440,000	National Black American Law Students Association	5,000	5,000
Southern Regional Council [\$25,000—1979]		7,000	New York, City University of (Greenburg Legal Center)	25,000	
Public administration and legal training			Police Foundation		
Denver, University of	15,000	15,000	Police research and training	2,100,000	1,350,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants and conferences [\$25,000—1977]	60	909	Public interest law		
Seattle University [\$70,000—1979]		41,086	Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)	2,030,000	1,900,361
Voter education and registration			Council for Public Interest Law	11,000	11,000
Southwest Voter Registration Education	75,000	75,000	For Responsive Media: Citizens Communications Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$440,000—1978]	250,000	297,500
Voter Education Project [\$175,000—1978]		60,318	Georgetown University [\$260,000—1979]		130,000
LAW AND JUSTICE			League of Women Voters Education Fund [\$200,000—1978]	124,930	299,821
Conflict resolution			Public Advocates	1,200,000	1,200,000
American Arbitration Association [\$82,290—1979]	30,000	112,290	Vera Institute of Justice		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education [\$25,000—1978]		9,700	Studies and demonstrations in legal reform [\$650,000—1979]		175,000
Bay Area Lawyers for the Arts	10,000	10,000	IMPROVING GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE		
Charles F. Kettering Foundation	14,000	14,000	Citizen involvement and voluntarism		
Community Justice Program (San Francisco) [\$105,000—1979]		55,000	Alliance for Volunteerism	8,000	8,000
Educational Fund for Individual Rights	20,000	20,000	Call for Action [\$18,000—1978]		1,750
			South Carolina Committee for the Humanities	15,000	15,000
			United Way of America	10,000	10,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Public policy research, evaluation, and training			International Division		
Columbia University	10,000		ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		
Russell Sage Foundation	25,000	25,000	Agricultural and rural development		
Vietnam Veterans of America	24,180	24,180	Agricultural Development Council [\$400,000—1978]	\$ 5,300	\$ 50,000
Publications on state government			American Society for Public Administration		5,300
North Carolina Center for Public Policy		20,000	Foundation-managed project: research and		
Research (<i>North Carolina Insight</i>) [\$20,000—1979]			planning	825	
Sangamon State University (<i>Illinois Issues</i>)		8,752	International Rice Research Institute	100,000	137,500
[\$19,752—1979]			Australian National University		
State and local government research and advisory services			Population studies	15,000	15,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	8,166	8,166	Development planning and management		
Council on Municipal Performance	15,000	15,000	Boston University [\$85,400—1979]		30,000
Foundation-managed project: small programs to			Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange		
improve state and local government	310,000	25,481	Between East and West	15,000	15,000
Greater Washington Research Center		58,334	Council for Asian Manpower Studies		
[\$100,000—1979]			[\$150,000—1978]		75,000
Urban research, training, and policy analysis			Education and research		
Committee for Economic Development		37,500	American Council of Learned Societies	32,522	18,544
[\$75,000—1979]			Association for Asian Studies	7,500	5,500
Council for International Urban Liaison	18,000	18,000	Center for Research Libraries	1,250,000	
Foundation-managed project: research on university			Foundation-managed projects: consultants and		
urban involvement [\$10,000—1976]	(3,417)	425	study awards [\$260,000—1977]		2,271
New England Municipal Center	4,800	4,800	Research Libraries Group	310,000	
Nova Institute	12,500	12,500	Washington, University of	27,000	27,000
Regional Plan Association	10,000	10,000	Foundation-managed projects		
Urban Institute [\$1,350,000—1979]		1,061,913	Field office operations	569,000	568,117
New York City's fiscal problems: research, citizen participation, and information services			Small program actions and individual grants	525,566	606,099
City Planning Department Fund (New York City)	20,000	20,000	[\$155,000—1978]		
Columbia University	25,000		International relations and world problems		
Foundation-managed project: studies and			American Assembly	25,000	25,000
transitional support for city-dependent projects		7,848	California, University of (Berkeley)	7,500	7,500
[\$125,000—1978]			Center for Applied Linguistics	14,272	14,272
New School for Social Research [\$19,280—1979]		19,280	Community Television of Southern California		
WORKERS AND THE WORKPLACE			(KCET-Los Angeles)	25,000	25,000
Studies and experiments on working life			Foundation-managed project: assistance for		
Cornell University	7,500	7,500	Indochinese refugees	210,874	137,881
Foundation-managed project: research on worker			Foundation-managed project: international		
discontent	93,837	72,226	economic relations [\$575,000—1978]		268,928
Harvard University [\$15,000—1979]		15,000	Foundation-managed project: program development		
Industrial Cooperative Association [\$15,000—1979]		6,000	in the People's Republic of China	500,000	182,068
Michigan Quality of Work Life Councils	100,000	64,000	Harvard University [\$375,000—1978]	5,000	70,313
Michigan, University of [\$100,000—1978]		47,104	Indochina Refugee Action Center	175,000	175,000
New Ways to Work	100,000	25,000	Indochinese Cultural and Service Center	17,500	17,500
Public Agenda Foundation [\$75,000—1979]		37,500	International Rescue Committee	83,000	83,000
Southern Tier West Regional Planning and			Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific	7,300	7,300
Development Board	3,500	3,500	Lawasia Research Institute (Australia)	25,000	
Work in America Institute [\$400,000—1978]	20,000	70,000	Martha Stuart Communications	50,000	50,000
Labor unions and collective bargaining			Michigan State University	15,543	15,543
A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund		17,500	National Academy of Sciences [\$150,000—1979]	155,000	193,750
[\$35,000—1979]			Security Conference on Asia and the Pacific	12,500	12,500
Industrial Relations Research Association	5,000	5,000	The Youth Project	75,000	75,000
Maryland, University of	10,000	10,000	Preservation of Asian art and culture		
Michigan, University of	1,400		Foundation-managed project: consultants, library		
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)		125,000	development, and research [\$75,000—1978]	(18,565)	(407)
[\$125,000—1979]			BANGLADESH		
Manpower policy and employment studies, conferences, and technical assistance			Agricultural and rural development		
George Washington University	215,000	90,800	Agricultural Development Council [\$218,000—1978]		93,200
MDC, Inc. (North Carolina)	20,000	20,000	Bangladesh, Government of	208,000	174,965
National Council on Employment Policy	105,000	57,702	Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development		
National Governors' Conference Center for Policy			[\$13,748—1978]		11,591
Research and Analysis	190,000	70,000			
TOTAL, NATIONAL AFFAIRS	\$30,896,485	\$25,364,204			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation [\$80,000—1979]		29,599	Centre for Development of Instructional Technology Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery	13,500 276,000	6,750
Bangladesh Agricultural Economists Association	2,000	2,000	Foundation-managed projects: agriculture, community forestry, water and natural resource management, research on rice production, and support for voluntary agencies [\$300,000—1979]	235,000	314,348
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council [\$48,000—1979]		29,042	G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology [\$304,000—1973]	(59,196)	
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute	2,100	2,100	Harvard University	150,500	7,500
Bangladesh Agricultural University [\$4,000—1977]		233	India, Government of, Central Water Commission	120,000	
Bangladesh Handicraft Cooperative Federation [\$4,000—1977]		2,260	Indian Agricultural Research Institute [\$166,000—1978]	(161,812)	47,230
Bangladesh Rice Research Institute [\$250,000—1978]		170,000	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	390,000	141,972
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee [\$152,000—1977]		19,584	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad Society [\$250,000—1978]		106,000
Chittagong, University of [\$157,000—1979]	4,000	26,101	Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore	25,000	13,000
Dacca, University of (Institute of Nutrition and Food Science) [\$141,000—1979]		51,000	Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) [\$315,000—1971]	(29,891)	(1,073)
Foundation-managed project: landlessness and rural development	195,000		Indian Institute of Technology (New Delhi) [\$85,000—1978]		14,557
Foundation-managed project: water resource development	245,000	2,713	International Labour Organization	11,981	11,981
Rajshahi, University of [\$41,500—1977]		6,510	Madhya Pradesh, Government of [\$300,000—1977]		30,000
Development planning and management			Mahila Sewa Trust [\$24,000—1979]		6,000
Bangladesh, Government of	1,000	1,000	Manipal Industrial Trust [\$100,000—1977]		64,470
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies [\$67,766—1977]		44,388	National Dairy Development Board [\$135,000—1974]		11,130
Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs [\$3,400—1978]	(887)	507	Rajendra Agricultural University [\$225,000—1979]		36,460
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology [\$160,000—1978]		11,256	Ramakrishna Mission [\$75,000—1979]	16,000	25,000
Civil Officers' Training Academy	25,000	10,585	Ranchi Consortium for Community Forestry	197,500	
Institute of International Education [\$100,000—1979]		37,147	Roorkee, University of	243,000	57,200
Education and research			Social Work and Research Centre	17,500	10,304
Bangladesh Association for Community Education	5,360	5,360	Sussex, University of (England) [\$25,000—1977]		4,667
International relations and world problems			Tamil Nadu Agricultural University [\$536,000—1974]		35,000
Bangladesh Bank [\$176,000—1978]		60,000	Xavier Labour Relations Institute [\$150,000—1979]		75,000
Bangladesh, Government of [\$50,000—1978]		12,857	Development planning and management		
Population studies, reproductive sciences, and health programs			Administrative Staff College of India (Hyderabad) [\$128,000—1978]		97,882
Bangladesh, Government of	351,000	55,154	Foundation-managed project: research and consultants for pilot irrigation projects	25,000	
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee [\$25,000—1979]		9,000	G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology [\$224,000—1977]		17,500
Dacca, University of (Institute of Business Administration) [\$115,620—1979]		35,219	Gujarat Institute of Area Planning [\$185,000—1975]		8,000
Foundation-managed project: planning for the International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research [\$140,000—1977]		1,176	Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) [\$200,000—1978]		37,000
Institute of Statistical Research and Training [\$20,100—1978]		5,414	Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore) [\$200,000—1975]		80,800
International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research [\$156,200—1979]	400,000	428,347	Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta) [\$300,000—1975]		27,000
Specialists for Bangladesh field office			Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) [\$126,000—1977]		42,240
Foundation-managed project	95,000	45,332	Indian Statistical Institute [\$320,000—1976]		78,000
INDIA			Institute of Economic Growth [\$260,000—1978]		120,000
Agricultural and rural development			Institute of Regional Analysis [\$100,000—1976]		23,641
Agricultural Finance Corporation	177,000		Institute for Social and Economic Change [\$250,000—1975]		25,072
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University [\$160,000—1979]		36,000	Management Development Institute	17,000	
Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development [\$250,000—1978]		125,000	Marga Institute [\$88,000—1976]		4,902
Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation	300,000		Mysore, University of [\$200,000—1977]		6,300
Bihar, Government of [\$95,000—1978]		39,600	National Council of Applied Economic Research [\$270,000—1977]		12,301
Calcutta, University of	24,000	12,233	National Institute of Public Finance and Policy	245,000	60,800
California, University of (Davis) [\$167,000—1974]	(95,841)		Systems Research Institute [\$220,000—1978]		18,355
Centre for Agrarian Research, Training, and Education [\$13,300—1978]		6,300	Education and research		
			Centre for Policy Research	160,000	
			Centre for Women's Development Studies	220,000	
			Delhi University [\$1,125,000—1974]		12,425
			Foundation-managed project: research and training on the role of women [\$300,000—1979]	(4,500)	16,448

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Giri Institute of Development Studies	150,000	56,250	Development planning and management		
Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council [\$150,000—1977]		47,000	Center for Natural Resource Management and Environmental Studies	10,000	10,000
Indian Council of Family and Social Welfare	4,500		Diponegoro University	10,000	10,000
Indian Council of Social Science Research [\$250,000—1979]		100,000	Foundation-managed projects: consultants [\$135,000—1979]	(29,362)	104,105
Indian Institute of Education	175,000		Harvard University [\$71,000—1976]		20,608
Institute of Social Studies	50,000		Indonesia, Government of	53,000	45,648
Seva Mandir Sansthan [\$50,000—1977]		8,000	Indonesia Institute of Sciences	6,000	6,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization [\$649,750—1974]	(36,279)		Lambung Mangkurat University [\$50,000—1975]		1,788
University Grants Commission [\$300,000—1977]		85,000	Management Foundation of East Java [\$15,000—1977]		14,615
Language and linguistics studies			Padjadjaran University [\$700—1979]		318
Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages [\$370,000—1976]		15,000	Education and research		
Central Institute of Indian Languages [\$350,000—1976]	(10,570)	93,000	Andalas University [\$40,000—1975]		173
Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay [\$400,000—1974]		35,814	Consumer Institute Foundation	2,728	2,728
Population studies, reproductive sciences, and health and nutrition programs			Foundation-managed projects: consultants and fellowships* [\$100,000—1979]	(27,291)	106,491
Family Planning Foundation [\$700,000—1979]		700,000	Gadja Mada University	300,000	14,880
Foundation-managed project: workshops and publications on population issues	100,000	18,675	Hasanuddin University	14,880	219,097
India, Government of [\$85,000—1975]		17,650	Indonesia, Government of [\$280,000—1979]		18,776
Indian Council of Medical Research	300,000	112,899	Indonesia, University of	11,450	1,440
King Edward Memorial Hospital Rural Health Project	200,000		Indonesian Institute of Sciences	1,440	1,440
Nutrition Foundation of India	70,000		Nusa Cendana University	1,000	
Preservation of art and culture			Satya Wacana Christian Higher Learning Institute	8,000	7,301
American Institute of Indian Studies	11,500	11,500	Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization [\$3,100—1979]		3,100
Foundation-managed projects: consultants, research, and analysis	130,295	35,721	Social Science Foundation [\$200,000—1979]	1,938	51,938
Hyderabad Urban Development Authority	35,000	15,000	Syiah Kuala University	19,362	19,362
International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property	4,000	5,000	Institute of Legal Aid/Public Defenders		
International Council of Museums	13,505	9,705	Legal aid for rural poor	45,000	
Orissa, Government of	30,000		Language studies and training		
Prajna Pathashala Mandal	47,500	20,000	Indonesia, Government of [\$24,000—1975-1979]		9,997
Rajasthan, Government of [\$60,000—1979]		5,000	National Center for Language Development	19,000	
Vrindaban Research Institute	10,000	7,000	Population studies and reproductive sciences		
Public and international affairs			Foundation-managed project: consultants, training, and research [\$160,000—1978]	68,265	91,900
Consumer Education and Research Centre	25,000	15,850	Indonesia, Government of	100,000	28,711
Foundation-managed project: research, fellowships,* and conferences	225,000	59,251	Indonesia, University of [\$69,500—1978]	6,736	21,978
International relations and world problems			National Family Planning Coordinating Board [\$25,000—1979]		25,000
Administrative Staff College of India (Hyderabad)	16,250	12,500	Preservation of art and culture		
Foundation-managed project: international economic relations [\$407,000—1978-1979]	(33,250)	122,512	Cultural Development Center	1,120	1,120
Indian Research Society for the Welfare of Backward Classes	25,000	3,273	Foundation-managed project: recordings, crafts, and other local activities [\$100,000—1978]	(11,827)	40,141
INDONESIA			Indonesia, Government of [\$28,000—1973]		3,127
Agricultural and rural development			Indonesia, University of [\$4,053—1979]	25,000	29,053
Agricultural Development Council [\$29,000—1978]	21,500	37,573	National Research Centre of Archaeology	231	231
Agro-Economic Survey Project	3,968	3,968	Status of women		
Brawijaya, University of	11,814	8,740	Bogor Agricultural University	200,000	
Foundation-managed project: research on food and nutrition policies [\$254,000—1979]	(31,150)	69,356	Foundation-managed project: research and projects	100,000	
Foundation-managed project: training for private voluntary organizations	100,000		JAPAN		
Gadjah Mada, University of [\$7,500—1979]	(942)	6,558	Education and research		
Indonesia, Government of [\$50,000—1977]		19,527	Hiroshima University [\$30,000—1977]		6,900
Indonesian Society of Agricultural Economics	6,452	4,809	International House of Japan	200,000	150,000
Jember University	4,101	4,101	Japan Center for Human Environmental Problems	8,333	
Peasants' Socio-Economic Development Foundation	304,815	4,815	Japan Institute of Labor [\$32,000—1979]		16,000
Stanford University [\$187,000—1979]		93,492	Japan Society for Asian Studies [\$120,000—1977]		38,110
			Keio University [\$16,667—1978]	6,278	10,080
			International relations and world problems		
			International Development Center of Japan [\$120,000—1978]		50,000

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Japan Center for International Exchange [\$270,000—1978]		90,000	Thailand, Government of [\$123,500—1977]		20,565
Research Institute for Peace and Security	65,000	38,133	Thammasat University	1,137	1,137
PAKISTAN			Education, research, and art and cultural preservation		
Agricultural and rural development			California, University of (Berkeley)	500	500
Agricultural Development Council	175,000	90,000	Chulalongkorn University [\$15,750—1979]	20,135	27,522
Cambridge, University of	23,815	23,815	Foundation-managed project: consultants and fellowships* [\$240,000—1979]	(22,695)	102,402
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$204,800—1977-1978]		94,548	Maharakam Province [\$20,200—1979]		10,099
Harvard University [\$51,500—1978]		6,000	National Education Commission [\$34,000—1979]	22,500	32,237
National Fertilizer Corporation [\$120,000—1979]		75,000	Obar, Inc.	2,596	2,596
Pakistan, Government of [\$400,600—1976-1979]		128,400	Pennsylvania, University of [\$220,000—1977]		39,200
Development planning and management			Provincial Administrative Organization	5,225	
Karachi, University of [\$337,000—1979]		164,630	Siam Society [\$37,500—1979]		18,750
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics [\$26,829—1977-1979]		26,141	Social Science Association of Thailand	55,700	42,500
Education, research, art preservation			Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization [\$6,250—1979]	715	6,965
Lahore Museum [\$25,000—1978]		5,160	Thailand, Government of	160,109	100,586
Quaid-e-Azam University [\$75,000—1977]		18,322	Tribal Research Centre	2,295	2,295
Pakistan Voluntary Health and Nutrition Association			International relations and world problems		
Population studies and health programs	75,000	40,000	Chulalongkorn University	1,500	1,500
PHILIPPINES			Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks	25,000	25,000
Agricultural and rural development			Institute for Population and Social Research	3,083	3,083
Ateneo de Manila University	2,251	2,251	International Rescue Committee	86,000	86,000
Antique, Province of [\$18,827—1979]		4,922	National Economic and Social Development Board	2,525	2,525
Central Philippine University [\$83,500—1977]		39,415	Population studies and reproductive sciences		
Foundation-managed project: planning, research, and consultants	257,675	83,717	Institute of Population Studies [\$200,000—1978]		49,889
Philippines, Government of the	350,000	111,910	Institute of Southeast Asian Studies [\$150,000—1978]		25,000
Development planning and management			Population Council	27,580	
Asian Institute of Management	150,000		OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES		
Kalahan Educational Foundation	19,453	15,787	Development planning and management		
Philippine Social Science Council	3,000	3,000	Korea Development Institute	19,000	19,000
Philippines, University of the [\$125,000—1979]		114,158	Nepal, Government of [\$86,000—1978-1979]		74,362
Population Center Foundation	65,505	22,051	Education and research		
Education, research, and art and cultural preservation			Foundation-managed project (Malaysia): consultants [\$194,000—1975]	(103,197)	644
Ateneo de Manila University [\$112,800—1977]		36,693	Korean Social Science Research Council [\$92,400—1977]		16,600
Foundation-managed project: advisory services for social science programs	59,862	57,891	Malaysia, National University of Science, University of (Malaysia) [\$90,000—1979]	6,770	6,770
National Museum of the Philippines [\$108,600—1978]		32,300	International relations and world problems		
National Statistics Office	4,937	4,937	Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	25,000	25,000
Philippines, University of the	14,049	14,049	Korea University	63,152	31,576
San Carlos, University of	15,655	3,480	ASIAN STUDIES		
Xavier University	130,000	34,700	China		
THAILAND			American Council of Learned Societies	95,000	81,597
Agricultural and rural development			Brookings Institution [\$80,000—1978]		20,000
Asian Institute of Technology	1,515	1,515	Columbia University [\$60,000—1979]		49,500
Chiang Mai University [\$234,829—1979]		176,708	Harvard University [\$31,000—1977]		9,902
Kasetsart University	8,232	8,232	Regional		
Khon Kaen University [\$275,000—1979]	3,535	237,240	Association for Asian Studies [\$128,800—1977]		25,000
Mahidol University [\$48,000—1979]		32,073	National Endowment for the Humanities [\$168,700—1977]		46,666
Malaysian Economic Association	1,023	1,023	Social Science Research Council [\$2,000,000—1976]		202,265
Pennsylvania State University [\$31,800—1976]		14,960	Stanford University	90,000	45,842
Development planning and management			13,417,378	12,578,405	
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies [\$339,000—1979]		169,500			

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN					
Agricultural and rural development					
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (Costa Rica) [\$50,000—1979]	5,000	38,500	São Paulo, University of [\$120,000—1976]		5,000
International Center of Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [\$150,000—1979]	100,000	108,334	Vicosa, Federal University of [\$210,000—1976]		65,967
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$150,000—1979]	150,000	175,000	Development planning and management		
Education, research, and the arts			Center for the Study of Contemporary Culture	11,986	10,649
Barnard College	4,000	4,000	Education and research		
Foundation-managed project: conferences and seminars for Latin American researchers [\$140,000—1979]	(32,345)	22,176	Carlos Chagas Foundation [\$120,000—1979]		90,000
Foundation-managed project: fellowships and awards*	40,000	11,500	Ceará, Federal University of [\$200,000—1974]		20,630
Latin American Social Science Council	7,300	7,300	Foundation-managed projects: fellowships* [\$460,000—1975-1976]	(214,000)	(10,512)
Latin American Studies Association	15,000	15,000	São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of	15,000	
Oxford University [\$160,000—1970]		23,542	Human rights and legal services		
Theatre of Latin America	8,000	8,000	Center for the Studies of Contemporary Culture	130,000	
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	120,000		São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of	175,000	11,000
Foundation-managed projects			International relations and world problems		
Field office operations [\$100,000—1979]	30,628	116,522	Brazilian Society for Instruction	131,000	14,800
Small program actions and individual grants [\$101,265—1975-1979]	56,944	81,883	Foundation-managed project: Afro-Brazilian issues	125,000	10,689
International relations and world problems			Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research	10,000	10,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	20,000	20,000	Population studies, reproductive sciences, and health programs		
Washington Office on Latin America	18,000		Bahía, Federal University of [\$430,000—1975]		19,000
Population studies and reproductive sciences			Brazilian Association for Population Studies	2,553	100,500
Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina) [\$150,000—1978]		37,500	Carlos Chagas Foundation	130,000	
Regional Population Center (Colombia) [\$500,000—1976]		40,000	Foundation for Environmental Research	25,000	16,861
Social sciences and public policy			Foundation-managed project: fellowships in population studies* [\$85,000—1979]	(27,553)	32,064
Center for Inter-American Relations (New York) [\$95,000—1978]		51,000	Foundation-managed project: training and research awards in nutrition* [\$115,000—1976]	(1,592)	10,630
Foundation-managed project: research awards and graduate fellowships*	156,000	116,277	Maternal and Child Health Institute of Pernambuco	26,456	26,456
International Commission of Jurists (Geneva)	70,000		Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$70,000—1979]	662	7,722
Latin American Social Science Council [\$75,000—1977]	5,000	52,000	Rio de Janeiro, State University of [\$71,000—1976]	(11,456)	
ARGENTINA			Social science research and training		
Education and research			Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics [\$103,000—1978]		40,000
Center for Population Studies [\$90,000—1979]		46,000	Brasília, University of [\$64,000—1977]		21,493
Center for Social Research on the State and Administration	25,000	25,000	Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning [\$785,000—1975-1979]	929	41,773
Center for Studies of the State and Society [\$225,000—1979]	15,000	158,000	Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$75,000—1979]		53,034
Economic and Social Development Institute	25,000	25,000	Brazilian National Library	28,500	8,089
Foundation Center for Research and Social Action [\$90,000—1977]		20,000	Campinas, State University of [\$171,000—1978]		71,000
BRAZIL			Foundation-managed projects: research awards* [\$340,000—1979]	(28,500)	147,384
Agricultural and rural development			Foundation-managed project: studies of Brazil's role in international affairs [\$63,000—1977]		7,079
Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform	105,000		Getulio Vargas Foundation [\$15,000—1978]		7,727
Campinas, State University of	65,000	16,500	Minas Gerais, Federal University of [\$100,000—1977]		35,000
Ceará, Federal University of [\$120,000—1975]	5,320	(17,555)	Pará, Federal University of [\$35,000—1978]		15,000
Ernesto Luiz de Oliveira Junior Scientific Technical Association	22,168	8,472	Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$49,000—1978]		32,845
Foundation-managed projects: fellowships* and training [\$200,000—1974]		1,869	Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of	15,000	5,082
Getulio Vargas Foundation	143,000	41,100	Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$250,000—1979]		83,383
Institute of Agronomic Research	4,935		São Paulo, University of [\$47,000—1977]		9,000
Municipal Foundation for Social and Community Development (Santa Catarina)	100,000		CARIBBEAN		
Agricultural and rural development			Agricultural and rural development		
			West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	25,000	25,000
Education and research			Education and research		
			Bahamas, College of the	3,000	3,000
			Center for Cuban Studies	5,000	5,000
			Circulo De Cultura Cubana	5,000	5,000
			Cultural Research and Communication	10,000	10,000
			Johns Hopkins University	25,000	25,000
			Phelps Stokes Fund	4,000	
			West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	3,000	3,000

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International relations and world problems			Center of Educational Research and Development	17,000	
Center for the Study of Puerto Rican Reality	147,500	40,000	Corporation for Latin American Economic Research	140,000	115,000
Florida International University	7,216	840	Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences	15,000	15,000
Foundation-managed project: Mexican and Caribbean migration in the U.S.	126,693	49,120	World University Service in the United Kingdom	25,000	25,000
Institute of Cuban Studies	7,000	7,000			
One-Stop Immigration Center (Los Angeles) [\$25,000—1979]	25,000	50,000	COLOMBIA		
Phelps Stokes Fund	15,200		Agricultural and rural development		
Yale University	2,000	2,000	Colombia. Government of [\$75,000—1977]		22,241
			Colombian Agricultural Institute [\$54,723—1974-1975]	(10,314)	36,002
Family planning, health, and nutrition			Colombian Association for the Study of Population	50,000	30,000
Columbia University	2,000		Foundation for the Application and Teaching of Science	5,000	5,000
Haitian Center for Research in the Social Services [\$136,800—1974]	(61,741)	(4,208)	Foundation for Higher Education and Development	14,000	13,981
Ministry of Health of Barbados (National Nutrition Center) [\$32,350—1979]		19,524	Foundation-managed project: research and consultants [\$150,000—1978]	(1,087)	27,051
Pan American Health Organization [\$105,000—1978]		35,000	Popular Cultural Action	37,000	30,000
			Research and Popular Education Center	18,373	14,615
Social science research and training			Education and research		
Foundation-managed project: research on migration [\$150,000—1978]	(20,000)	5,372	Colombian Institute of Family Welfare [\$54,500—1979]		50,011
West Indies. University of the (Jamaica)	15,648	15,000	Foundation for Higher Education	1,700	1,700
			Foundation for Permanent Education in Colombia [\$60,500—1978]		19,500
West Indies. University of (Jamaica)			Foundation-managed project: support of the Interinstitutional Committee for Educational Research	55,000	1,421
Projects for women	88,000	10,000	Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University [\$110,000—1979]		84,247
			Regional Population Center	36,000	
CENTRAL AMERICA			Social science research and training		
Education and research			Andes. University of the	35,500	33,192
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica) [\$150,000—1979]		115,000	Antioquia. University of [\$7,800—1979]	4,988	6,762
Central American Institute of Public Administration (Costa Rica) [\$78,500—1979]	10,000	51,000	Center for Studies of the State and Society	30,000	
Foundation-managed project: history of the Francisco Marroquin Linguistics Project (Guatemala)	221		Economic Research Development Corporation [\$150,000—1973]		4,702
Foundation-managed project: training and research in anthropology [\$90,000—1977]		6,659	Foundation for Higher Education and Development [\$60,000—1979]	81,000	85,427
Guatemala. University of the Valley of [\$5,000—1979]		5,000	Foundation-managed project: research on women	117,300	75,826
			Ser Research Institute	39,500	35,947
Nicaragua			MEXICO		
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica)	15,000	15,000	Agricultural and rural development		
Federation of Private Universities of Central America (Guatemala)	4,000	4,000	Baja California. University of	880	880
Foundation-managed project: programs in agriculture, women's roles, and nutrition in Nicaragua	144,000	(6,000)	Center for Advanced Research of the National Institute of Anthropology and History	181,000	6,000
Interamerican Planning Society (Mexico)	11,000	5,000	Foundation-managed project: research awards* [\$240,000—1978]	(27,604)	25,444
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua	91,300	16,300	National School of Agriculture [\$185,000—1976]	(76,500)	5,122
Ministry of Agricultural Development	6,000	6,000			
Ministry of Social Welfare	5,000	5,000	International relations and world problems		
Nicaragua. National Autonomous University of	25,000	25,000	Center for Educational Studies	5,000	5,000
Nicaraguan Institute for Agrarian Reform	15,000	15,000	Foundation-managed project: research and projects for women	200,000	
			Foundation-managed project: research and training [\$15,000—1978]	(8,142)	1,340
CHILE			Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences	2,142	2,142
Agriculture and rural development			Maryland. University of	5,000	5,000
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism	20,000		Overseas Development Council	175,000	50,000
Interdisciplinary Center of Studies for Development	7,700	6,000			
			Population studies, reproductive sciences, and nutrition		
Education and research			People Helping People	11,000	11,000
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism	92,000	41,750	Yucatan. University of	7,500	7,500
Center of Educational Research and Development	10,000	110,000			
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	5,000	5,000	Social science research and training		
			Center for Teaching and Research in Economics	140,000	
Social science research and training					
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism [\$125,000—1979]		95,541			
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Vicariate of Solidarity	15,800	15,800			

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* and research	191,993	67.716	Council on Foreign Relations [\$93.200—1978]		43.200
Latin American Institute for the Study of Transnationals [\$100,000—1979]		100.000	Foundation-managed project: fellowships for black American scholars*	3,020	193
Mexico. College of [\$185,000—1976]		40.000	Social Science Research Council [\$158.725—1977]		23.700
Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies	1,091	1.091	Research, training, and conferences on Africa		
National Behavioral Sciences and Opinion Research Institute [\$150,000—1978]		37.500	African-American Institute	97,695	22.845
Yucatan. University of	14,080		International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	45,250	
PERU			International League for Human Rights	12,000	12.000
Agricultural and rural development			International Peace Academy [\$25,000—1979]		15.000
Foundation for National Development [\$75,000—1979]		50.000	London. University of	25,000	
Foundation-managed project: research and training	115,497	26.789	Michigan. University of [\$200,000—1976]		62.486
Education and research			Phelps Stokes Fund	25,000	25.000
Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University [\$80,000—1975]		19.015	Social Science Research Council [\$163.990—1977]		240
National University of Engineering [\$50,000—1975]	(10,000)	28.000			
San Marcos. National University of [\$95,000—1975]		6.383	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Population studies and reproductive sciences			Agricultural and rural development		
Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University	20,000	16.254	Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)	5,000	3.000
Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training in Population	48,208	8.241	Botswana. University College of	3,450	3.450
National Planning Institute	3,197	3.062	Dar es Salaam. University of (Tanzania) [\$56.250—1978]	90,000	120.304
Social science research and training			East African Community [\$11.650—1977]		932
Agrarian Tribunal [\$70,000—1978]		26.250	Ecumenical Institute (Zambia)	56,000	48.000
Foundation-managed projects: research	187,366	149.763	Foundation-managed projects: consultants and training of agricultural scientists [\$205,000—1979]	100,000	125.716
Institute of Peruvian Studies [\$75,000—1979]		100.000	Institute of Cultural Affairs (Kenya)	64,000	53.000
Peru. Pontifical Catholic University of [\$56,000—1979]	2,132	44.132	Kenya. Government of [\$90,000—1978]	5,000	8.378
OTHER COUNTRIES			Nairobi. University of (Kenya)	880	879
Social science research and training			National Christian Council of Kenya [\$40,000—1977]		10.000
Center for Economic Research (Uruguay)	125,000	25.000	Washington State University	25,000	25.000
Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay	28,000	20.000	Zambia. University of	3,750	3.750
Center of Planning and Social Studies (Ecuador)	8,000	4.000	Assistance to refugees		
Center for Research and Socioeconomic Studies (Ecuador)	50,000	25.000	International Rescue Committee [\$107.200—1978]	(82,653)	(32.653)
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies	125,000	20.500	Nairobi. University of (Kenya) [\$100,000—1977]	(50,400)	7.200
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES			Development planning and management		
Foundation-managed projects: fellowships,* research, and training [\$190,000—1979]	(57,997)	233.643	African Association for Public Administration and Management	6,200	6.200
National Council of Churches of Christ [\$6,000—1979]		6.000	Dar es Salaam. University of (Tanzania)	4,500	
Social Science Research Council	65,360	32.682	Foundation-managed projects: consultants and training [\$345,000—1979]	(8,644)	209.581
	4,982,635	5,058,037	International Cooperative Alliance (England)	24,600	24.600
MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA			Nairobi. University of (Kenya) [\$8,640—1978]	639	3.104
Foundation-managed projects:			Tanzania. Government of [\$50,000—1978]	(2,888)	5.112
Field office operations	299,500	218.352	Education and research		
Small program actions [\$171,900—1979]	393,255	516.332	Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)	145,000	56.240
Research and information on Africa and the Middle East			Botswana. University College of	2,500	2.500
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal)	155,000		International African Institute	2,000	2.000
Council of Southern Universities [\$325,648—1977-1979]		260.369	Language Association of Eastern Africa [\$43,000—1978]		4.850
			Makerere University (Uganda)	250,000	179.530
			Tanzania. Government of [\$101,000—1979]	10,000	85.308
			Tanzania Publishing House	7,000	
			Kenya, Government of		
			Theater workshops and performances	23,900	23.054
			Population and maternal and child health		
			Foundation-managed project: research and postdoctoral fellowships*	240,000	78.665
			Kenya. Government of	2,815	2.815
			Zambia. Government of	330	
			Social science research and training		
			Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)	11,000	12.684
			Botswana Society	10,000	10.000

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Foundation-managed projects: consultants, research awards,* and seminars [\$274,000—1979]	32,148	104,317	Benin, National University of (Nigeria) Foundation-managed project: training and consultants [\$225,000—1978]	151,288	3,495
Kenya, Government of [\$7,250—1979]		3,625	International Development Research Centre (Canada) [\$124,000—1978]	(80,134)	(134)
Lesotho, National University of	25,400		Johns Hopkins University [\$150,000—1978]		75,000
Malawi, University of	5,000	5,000	Lagos, University of (Nigeria) [\$300,000—1978]		45,530
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa [\$100,000—1978]		50,000	Social science research and training		
Zambia, University of	5,000	2,500	Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast)	206,000	4,850
Women's programs			Federal Ministry of Industries (Nigeria) [\$100,000—1975]	(24,479)	
Foundation-managed project: programs in agriculture and rural development	65,212	54,692	Nigeria, Government of [\$500,000—1973]		59,544
Kenya, Government of	20,000	18,753	Upper Volta, Government of		
Society for the Promotion of Adult Literacy in Africa	10,000	10,000	Arts and cultural programs [\$16,045—1979]		16,045
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	13,788	13,788	Women's programs		
Zambia, University of	11,000	5,500	Benin, University of (Nigeria)	25,000	
SOUTH AFRICA			Foundation-managed project: research and training: women's role in Nigerian agriculture	215,000	106,854
Education, research, and training			United Nations Research Institute for Social Development	100,000	60,000
Foundation-managed projects: overseas study and fellowships* for black South Africans	265,000	128,499	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Institute of International Education	115,000	10,000	Agricultural and rural development		
SACHED Trust	125,000	30,660	Gezira, University of (Sudan) [\$35,000—1979]		17,679
South African Council of Churches [\$19,500—1979]		9,500	Catholic Relief Services (Egypt) [\$50,000—1979]		25,000
South African Institute of Race Relations	5,000		Egypt, Government of	18,480	5,000
Stanford University	6,468		Foundation-managed projects: research and consultants	114,000	40,570
Witwatersrand, University of the	108,350	7,800	Institute for Development Anthropology (Sudan)	17,600	17,600
Yale University	74,949		International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (Lebanon)	496,400	389,443
Human rights			International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$502,515—1978]		103,679
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	85,000	50,000	Mennonite Central Committee (Jordan)	25,000	25,000
Legal Resources Trust [\$210,000—1979]		70,000	National Institute of Agronomy (Tunisia) [\$21,750—1979]		11,130
South African Institute of Race Relations	9,470	9,470	Stanford University [\$150,000—1976]		87,500
Witwatersrand, University of	25,000	25,000	Development planning and management		
WEST AFRICA			American University in Cairo [\$25,000—1979]		25,000
Agricultural and rural development			Economic Development Foundation of Turkey [\$57,000—1975]		15,000
Ahmadu Bello University (Nigeria) [\$40,000—1978]		3,000	Egypt, Government of [\$156,000—1979]	88,382	104,566
Benin, National University of [\$185,000—1978]	45,000	125,000	Foundation-managed projects: research and consultants [\$150,000—1979]	108,997	147,885
Centre for Applied Religion and Education (Nigeria)	104,000		Harvard University [\$31,975—1979]	(3,649)	28,326
Foundation-managed projects: improving tropical farming systems, and training in rural social sciences and agricultural economies	250,000	210,598	Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	115,000	80,860
Higher National School of Agronomy (Ivory Coast) [\$90,100—1976]	(54,197)		Education and research		
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria) [\$83,000—1979]		35,000	Aleppo, University of (Syria) [\$600,000—1964]		727
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [\$43,000—1979]	326,750	348,000	Beirut University College [\$23,250—1978]		20,000
Ivory Coast, Government of [\$4,000—1979]		4,000	Birzeit University (Jordan)	150,000	50,000
Educational research and training			Egypt, Government of [\$110,000—1972]	589	(804)
Foundation-managed projects [\$290,000—1979]	(136,707)	146,268	Foundation-managed project: training and consultants for the University of Khartoum	176,000	84,179
Ife, University of [\$7,800—1979]	550	8,350	Jordan, University of [\$65,000—1976]		15,000
Ilorin, University of (Nigeria) [\$4,560—1978]		4,560	Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	107,000	38,401
Laval University (Canada) [\$208,000—1978]		42,200	International relations and world problems		
Stanford University	200,000	32,500	American University in Cairo [\$16,800—1977]		750
Zaire, National University of	7,023	7,023	Brookings Institution	5,933	5,933
International relations and world problems			California, University of (San Diego)	2,500	2,500
Foundation-managed project: training and research on international economic and political themes in West Africa	280,000		Foundation-managed project: intergroup relations in the Middle East	55,000	55,000
International Commission of Jurists	18,500		Haifa, University of (Israel)	15,000	15,000
Population and maternal and child health			International Commission of Jurists	25,000	25,000
African Association of Education for Development	80,134	20,000	International Council of Voluntary Agencies	10,080	10,080
			Interns for Peace (Israel)	25,000	20,000
			Israel Foundations Trustees	120,000	

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Partnership (Israel)	10,000	10,000	Hong Kong, Chinese University of [\$67,500—1979]		34,980
Tel Aviv University	35,000		Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine [\$750,000—1975]		59,420
Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation	15,000		Illinois, University of [\$99,000—1978]		28,285
Language training and research			Institute of Biology and Experimental Medicine (Buenos Aires) [\$48,000—1978]		35,254
American University in Cairo [\$51,600—1976]		16,000	Kansas, University of [\$40,000—1979]		10,425
Damascus University (Syria)	15,000	15,000	Karolinska Institute (Stockholm) [\$40,000—1979]		12,500
Jordan, University of [\$22,500—1978]		1,400	London, University of [\$43,000—1979]		43,000
Population research and training			Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium) [\$60,000—1979]		30,000
Egypt, Government of [\$114,000—1977-1979]		24,766	Lund, University of (Sweden) [\$40,000—1979]		40,000
Foundation-managed project: research awards*	100,000	73,793	Mahidol University (Thailand) [\$78,430—1978]		22,745
Population Council [\$90,000—1979]		47,655	Maryland, University of [\$66,797—1979]		66,797
Social science research			Mexico, National Autonomous University of [\$65,600—1976]	(49,200)	
Cyprus Research Centre [\$5,000—1979]		5,000	Michigan, University of [\$92,000—1979]		23,653
Israel Foundations Trustees [\$300,000—1978]		160,000	Milan, University of [\$105,300—1976]		18,750
National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (Morocco) [\$94,000—1975]		23,000	National Institute of Agronomic Research (France) [\$74,000—1977]		40,100
Training, research, and conferences on the Middle East			National Institute of Health and Medical Research (France) [\$130,500—1977]		15,500
American Universities Field Staff	1,500	1,500	New York, City University of [\$40,000—1979]		20,000
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$188,750—1977]		164,250 (26,033)	New York University [\$45,000—1979]		22,500
Chicago, University of [\$360,000—1974]			Otago, University of (New Zealand) [\$46,000—1979]		25,200
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and training in agricultural economics, education, the environment, language, population, management, social science [\$229,000—1979]	(10,610)	162,354	Oulu, University of (Finland) [\$70,000—1979]		61,369
Middle East Studies Association of North America [\$42,000—1978]		12,000	Pennsylvania, University of [\$192,500—1976]		112,500
Princeton University	2,750	2,750	Population Council [\$700,000—1979]	700,000	825,000
	6,566,164	6,447,413	Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County—University of Southern California Medical Center [\$1,320,000—1974]		78,572
			Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)	415,000	231,885
			Rochester, University of [\$34,000—1978]		5,000
			Rome, University of [\$103,500—1979]		48,500
			Semmelweis, University of (Hungary) [\$40,000—1979]		20,000
			Society for the Study of Reproduction (Champaign, Ill.)	9,680	9,680
			Tampere, University of (Finland) [\$50,000—1979]		31,400
			Tennessee, University of [\$70,427—1977]		29,894
			Texas, University of (Austin) [\$100,000—1978-1979]		64,142
			Texas, University of (Houston) [\$232,040—1974]		18,429
			Toronto, University of [\$56,000—1978]		21,000
			Turku, University of (Finland) [\$69,000—1976]		9,474
			Washington University [\$60,000—1979]	(67)	13,458
			Weizman Institute of Science (Israel) [\$250,000—1979]		65,000
			Wisconsin, University of [\$150,000—1975]		34,825
			Yale University [\$133,000—1977]		50,199
			Zagreb, University of [\$102,280—1976]		16,280
			Zoological Society of London [\$30,000—1978]	3,000	14,693
POPULATION			POPULATION PROGRAM MANAGEMENT		
Foundation-managed project			Asian Institute of Management	4,642	4,642
Small actions and individual grants	60,222	49,398	Foundation-managed projects: consultants and conferences [\$250,000—1979]	35,358	170,286
Population Council			International Committee on the Management of Population Programs	25,000	25,000
Research and technical assistance	1,000,000	847,130	RESEARCH, TRAINING, AND COMMUNICATIONS		
REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCES RESEARCH AND TRAINING			Aberdeen, University of	6,600	6,600
Birmingham, University of (England) [\$232,375—1974]	(20,780)		Alan Guttmacher Institute [\$1,000,000—1977]		333,500
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$90,000—1977]		40,756	Brown University [\$773,800—1976-1979]		703,800
California, University of (San Diego) [\$32,000—1979]		14,000	Duke University [\$200,000—1974]		48,446
Cambridge, University of [\$43,328—1979]	4,300	47,628	Florida State University [\$36,000—1977-1978]		20,000
Case Western Reserve University [\$78,000—1978]		23,722	Foundation-managed projects: research and consultants [\$790,000—1979]	104,552	519,120
Chaim Sheba Medical Center (Israel) [\$305,000—1972]		21,388	London School of Economics and Political Science [\$50,000—1979]		50,000
Chile, University of [\$164,700—1979]		98,700	Mexico, College of	1,627	1,627
Clinical Research Institute of Montreal [\$31,000—1978]		6,200			
Cornell University [\$40,000—1979]		30,000			
Dublin, University of [\$95,000—1978]		43,090			
Edinburgh, University of [\$10,175—1979]		10,175			
Foundation-managed project: consultants	80,000	3,268			
Georgia, University of [\$198,000—1976]		99,000			
Harvard University [\$93,000—1978]		26,928			
Helsinki, University of [\$561,000—1976]		107,425			

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Michigan, University of	62,460	23,123	Australian National University [\$600,000—1978]		87,000
National Bureau of Economic Research [\$100,000—1975]		30,000	Brookings Institution [\$385,000—1979]		227,500
North Carolina, University of [\$500,000—1975]		50,321	California Institute of Technology	100,000	
Pennsylvania, University of [\$200,000—1973]	17,642	47,976	California, University of (Berkeley)	17,100	17,100
Population Council	14,806	14,806	California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$450,000—1979]		106,920
Population Reference Bureau [\$60,000—1977]	10,000	18,000	California, University of (San Diego) [\$70,000—1979]		23,333
Princeton University [\$271,000—1970]		6,932	Carnegie-Mellon University	34,900	34,900
Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)			Chulalongkorn University (Bangkok)	10,000	
	<u>2,484,842</u>	<u>5,853,396</u>	Colorado Seminary (University of Denver)	45,000	
			Drexel University	12,400	12,400
			European-American Institute for Security Research (Marina del Rey, Calif.)	67,500	45,000
			Foundation-managed projects: consultants and research awards*	163,372	149,534
			French Institute of International Relations [\$84,000—1979]		64,000
			Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva) [\$300,000—1979]		99,860
			Hamburg, University of	35,000	
			Harvard University [\$1,815,000—1976]	46,192	307,112
			Indiana University [\$125,000—1975]		42,251
			Institute for World Order [\$35,750—1979]		35,750
			Institute of Development Studies (England) [\$17,000—1979]		17,000
			International Institute for Strategic Studies (London)	450,000	196,934
			International Peace Academy (New York City)	143,849	
			Lancaster, University of (England) [\$285,000—1979]		272,500
			Lehigh University	17,100	17,100
			London School of Economics and Political Science	10,000	10,000
			Massachusetts Institute of Technology	154,850	20,000
			Michigan, University of [\$33,585—1979]		10,500
			Naval Postgraduate School (Monterey, Calif.)	30,000	
			Pittsburgh, University of [\$34,350—1979]		25,000
			Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs Reading, University of (England)	25,000	25,000
			Royal Institute of International Affairs (England)	50,000	
			St. Louis Economic Conversion Project	29,000	
			Spanish Institute of International Affairs	15,000	15,000
			Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars [\$31,498—1979]		15,750
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES			East European and Soviet studies		
Development research, training, and information			American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies	37,700	9,480
American Physical Society	7,500		American Council of Learned Societies [\$200,000—1978]	75,000	102,477
Boston University	61,100	17,350	British Universities Association of Slavists	30,000	
Council on Science and Technology for Development [\$225,000—1978]	20,000	115,000	California, University of (Berkeley) [\$66,500—1979]		24,000
Harvard University [\$67,000—1979]	40,000	65,699	Columbia University	47,500	46,000
Institute of Development Studies (Sussex, England)	3,000	3,000	Council on Foreign Relations [\$59,000—1979]		48,000
Institute of International Education [\$29,000—1977]		3,000	Harvard University	6,500	6,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	25,000	25,000	Hebrew University of Jerusalem [\$40,000—1978]		16,000
International Food Policy Research Institute [\$200,000—1979]	300,000	425,000	Indiana University [\$110,000—1977]		36,664
Michigan, University of [\$187,000—1974]		2,886	Institute for Advanced Study	14,000	14,000
Overseas Development Council	160,000	160,000	Israeli Association for Slavic and East European Studies	30,000	
Society for International Development [\$90,000—1978]		30,000	Michigan, University of	42,640	6,120
International educational development			East/West fellowships, scholarly exchanges, and conferences		
American Association of Community and Junior Colleges [\$100,000—1978]		9,742	Brown University	2,760	
Institute of International Education [\$8,000—1979]		8,000	College of Europe (Belgium) [\$27,000—1977]		9,000
Sussex, University of [\$80,000—1972]	(620)	6,050	Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange (France)	75,000	40,000
			Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva)	70,000	
			National Endowment for the Humanities (International Research and Exchanges Board) [\$500,000—1979]	400,000	700,000
			United Nations Association of the USA	90,000	
Linguistic and foreign-language research and training					
Center for Applied Linguistics [\$600,000—1979]		285,000			
Linguistic Society of America [\$200,000—1975]		25,000			
Women's rights and opportunities					
Accion International (Cambridge, Mass.)	20,000	20,000			
Foundation-managed project: development of women's programs	226,000	178,689			
International Center for Research on Women (Cambridge, Mass.)	100,000	50,000			
International Women's Tribune Centre (New York City)	30,000	30,000			
Martha Stuart Communications (New York City)	17,500	17,500			
Young Women's Christian Association [\$1,400—1979]	15,000	16,400			
	<u>1,024,480</u>	<u>1,493,316</u>			
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND WORLD PROBLEMS					
Arms control and international security research, training, and seminars					
Aberdeen, University of [\$220,500—1978]	10,000	42,500			
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	30,000	30,000			

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Ethnic conflicts			Institute of Development Studies (England) [\$50,000—1979]		50,000
British-Irish Association	18,000	6,000	International Economic Association (Paris) [\$120,000—1978]		30,000
Community of the Peace People (Belfast) [\$47,500—1978]		15,000	Louvain, Catholic University of [\$77,200—1979]		39,100
Runnymede Trust (London) [\$45,000—1978]		15,000	Michigan, University of [\$18,000—1978]		4,239
Smithsonian Institution	20,935	20,000	New York University [\$35,000—1979]	5,000	28,333
Foundation-managed projects			Overseas Development Council	125,000	90,000
Small program actions, travel and study awards* [\$150,000—1979]	18,327	128,156	Pennsylvania State University	24,000	24,000
Human rights, intellectual freedom, and refugee assistance			Pittsburgh, University of [\$45,700—1978]		25,700
American Association for the International Commission of Jurists [\$10,000—1979]		10,000	Princeton University [\$32,330—1979]		20,000
American Council for Emigrés in the Professions [\$150,000—1978]	(33,333)		Quantitative and Comparative Economic Research Centre (Paris)	43,401	27,000
American Society of International Law	76,800		Singapore, University of [\$23,300—1978]		10,000
Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights (London) [\$168,750—1978-1979]		70,250	Southern Methodist University	20,000	20,000
Les Cahiers du Samizdat (Brussels)	90,000	30,000	Trade Policy Research Centre (London) [\$150,000—1978]		14,000
Center for Migration Studies of New York	10,000	10,000	Vanderbilt University [\$40,000—1979]		20,000
Chekov Publishing Corporation (New York City) [\$113,000—1979]		38,750	Western Ontario, University of [\$60,600—1978]	25,000	55,000
Columbia University [\$150,000—1979]	3,950	76,350	International relations and foreign policy: research and communications		
Cultural Survival (Cambridge, Mass.)	80,000	60,000	American Law Institute [\$225,000—1978]		85,000
Foundation-managed projects: small grants, research, and consultants	232,881	128,842	American Society of International Law [\$176,000—1977]		26,000
Hague Academy of International Law	8,000	8,000	Brookings Institution [\$60,000—1976]		30,000
Helsinki Watch, Inc. (New York City) [\$400,000—1979]		215,000	Council on Foreign Relations	70,000	35,000
Human Rights Internet (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1979]	65,340	83,000	Florida State University	5,000	
International Commission of Jurists	280,000	183,000	Foundation-managed project: fellowships*	110,000	(1,840)
International League for Human Rights (New York City) [\$245,000—1978-1979]		112,021	International Institute of Communications (London) [\$500,000—1976]		20,000
Johns Hopkins University	18,000		Libera International University for the Social Sciences (Rome)	24,000	
Law and Society Association (Stanford, Calif.)	10,000	9,358	Michigan, University of [\$24,475—1978]		24,475
Minnesota, University of [\$150,000—1979]	160,000	229,420	National Endowment for the Humanities [\$70,000—1979]		35,000
Maryland, University of [\$43,000—1977]		9,000	Oxford University [\$52,200—1979]		29,200
Minority Rights Group (London) [\$150,000—1978]		50,000	Portuguese Association for the Study of European Integration	20,000	20,000
Ms. Foundation for Education and Research	1,750		Royal Institute of International Affairs	235,000	
National Association of Jewish Vocational Services	33,333	33,333	Trilateral Commission (New York) [\$100,000—1979]		35,000
National Council for Civil Liberties New York University	4,441	4,441	International studies programs, research, and conferences		
P.E.N. American Center		25,000	American Council of Learned Societies [\$1,180,000—1975-1979]	180,000	384,588
Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute (Washington, D.C.)	109,478	60,000	American Council on Education	200,000	
Survival International (Primitive Peoples Fund) (London) [\$60,000—1979]	5,000	15,000	International Council for Educational Development	25,000	25,000
United Nations Institute for Training and Research Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (London) [\$180,000—1976]	25,000	140,000	Ohio College Association	20,000	20,000
International economics: research and conferences			Social Science Research Council [\$1,000,000—1979]	1,009,833	1,082,329
Atlantic Institute for International Affairs (Paris)	10,000	10,000	Women's Editorial Cooperative (Lisbon)	3,040	3,040
American Society of International Law	73,500	2,567	Southern European research, fellowships, and conferences		
Brookings Institution [\$150,000—1976]			Brandeis University	500	500
California, University of (Los Angeles)	14,972		Foundation-managed project: fellowships for young scholars from Southern Europe*		
Campinas, State University of (Brazil) [\$21,815—1979]	(4,163)	1,035	[\$600,000—1976]	75,000	111,917
Foundation-managed projects: research awards,* and consultants [\$428,415—1979]	(124,330)	11,742	Nottingham, University of [\$50,000—1978]	725	21,725
Graduate School of Business Administration (Montreal) [\$4,000—1979]		4,000	West European research, fellowships, and conferences		
Harvard University [\$43,684—1979]		18,540	Belfast, Queen's University of [\$150,000—1977]		50,000
Ibadan University of (Nigeria) [\$35,400—1979]		6,400	Columbia University	10,670	
IFO-Institute for Economic Research (Munich)	40,000		European University Institute (Italy)	60,000	17,000
Institute for Research on Public Policy (Montreal) [\$450,000—1979]		130,000	Foundation-managed project: fellowships* and research [\$40,000—1977]	(49,279)	94
			Harvard University [\$79,950—1978]	1,500	22,462
			Social Science Research Council [\$530,000—1976-1979]		43,829
				5,950,634	7,555,081
			TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	334,426,133	338,985,648

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
General			Travel and study programs		
			Foundation-managed project: individual grants* [\$100,000—1978]	58,469	138,733
			Tri-State United Way		
			Charitable activities in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut	12,359	12,359
			United Nations Development Corporation		
			Operational Support [\$2,880,000—1969]		(500,000)
			PHILANTHROPIC ACTIVITIES IN MICHIGAN		
			Center for Creative Studies		
			Arts and cultural programs [\$175,000—1974]		28,000
			Downriver Community Conference		
			Inter-village cooperative projects	7,500	7,500
			Housing improvement and management		
			Detroit Neighborhood Housing Services [\$50,000—1979]		50,000
			Michigan Housing Coalition	50,000	25,400
			Special school programs		
			Focus: HOPE [\$100,000—1979]		49,800
			Impression Five	50,000	19,000
			United Foundation (Michigan)		
			Detroit area charitable activities	300,000	316,600
			Women's Resource Center (Grand Rapids)		
			Job opportunity program [\$50,000—1978]		12,500
			Total, General	\$ 1,746,233	\$ 1,449,727
			TOTAL, GRANTS AND PROJECTS	\$87,866,413	\$103,222,232

*List available on request.

Program-Related Investments

Program-Related Investments are capital funds invested in socially important enterprises in various fields of Foundation interest. Listed below are only investments where there were new commitments, disbursements, terminations, or capital repayments during fiscal 1980. The "Approvals" column shows amounts of original commitments, and "Invested or Guaranteed" shows amounts loaned, invested, or guaranteed as of September 30, 1980. The fiscal year of approval appears after the name of each recipient. Addresses of investment recipients are available on request.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed	PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
ARTS			Southeast Development, Inc. (South East Community Organization) (Baltimore, Md.)—1975		
Forty-Second Street Local Development Corp. (New York, N.Y.)—1979			Neighborhood revitalization program		
Construction of nonprofit theater complex			Four-year loan, 8%	1,035,500	178,129
Six-month loan, 8%	\$ 800,000	*			
Two-year loan, 8%	250,000	250,000			
Harlem School of the Arts (New York, N.Y.)—1975			Spanish Speaking Unity Council (Oakland, Calif.)—1975		
Construction of new training facilities			Construction of new office facilities		
Guarantee	600,000	*	Eight-year loan, 8½%	325,000	312,389
The Moving Image (New York, N.Y.)—1980			Woodlawn Community Development Corp. (Chicago, Ill.)—1975		
Renovation of exhibition center for independent films	400,000		Real estate development and neighborhood revitalization		
New York School for the Circus Arts (New York, N.Y.)—1978			Five-year loan, 8%	1,044,000	117,809
Financial stabilization					
Three-year loan	96,500	56,500			
New York Shakespeare Festival (New York, N.Y.)—1975			EDUCATION		
Rehabilitation of Delacorte Theater in Central Park			Boricua College (New York, N.Y.)—1979		
Three-year loan, 8%	260,000	*	Working capital to increase enrollment		
Performing Arts Foundation (Huntington Station, N.Y.)—1979-1980			Five-year loan, 6%	500,000	342,400
Resident theater group			Education Collaborative for Greater Boston (Brookline, Mass.)—1980		
Guarantee	100,000	*	Service agency for public schools		
Seven-year loan, 8%	100,000	100,000	Cash flow loan guarantee	100,000	100,000
Studio Museum in Harlem (New York, N.Y.)—1980			Howard University Press (Washington, D.C.)—1980		
Renovation of new facilities	1,050,000		Expansion of minority-controlled university press	300,000	
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			Research Libraries Group (Stanford, Calif.)—1980		
East Bay Asian Local Development Corp. (Oakland, Calif.)—1979			Computerized bibliographic system		
Development of community resource center			Six-year loan, 8%	1,700,000	700,000
Loan, 8%	737,500	198,564	Shaw University (Raleigh, N.C.)—1974		
East Los Angeles Community Union (Los Angeles, Calif.)—1977			Debt repayment and management improvement		
Land acquisition and site development for industrial park			Nine-year loan, 5%	550,000	125,000
Five-year loan, 8%	1,500,000	*	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES/ MINORITY ENTERPRISE		
Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change (Atlanta, Ga.)—1980			Citizens Trust Bank (Atlanta, Ga.)—1975		
Construction of office/conference center	750,000		Minority-owned bank		
Mexican-American Unity Council (San Antonio, Tex.)—1976			Ten-year capital notes, 13%	500,000	475,000
Construction of community center			Preferred stock	500,000	500,000
Eight-year loan, 8½%	400,000	390,682	Mississippi Action for Community Education (Greenville, Miss.)—1980		
Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project (Savannah, Ga.)—1980			Loan fund for minority businesses and farms	1,000,000	
Preservation of historic district	750,000		Smith Pipe and Supply, Inc. (Houston, Texas)—1980		
Small Farm Development Corp. (Lafayette, La.)—1980			Working capital and construction loan for minority-owned oil-equipment firm	2,500,000	
Land acquisition for rural development project	750,000		Southern Cooperative Development Fund (Lafayette, La.)—1970-1976		
			Development bank for rural cooperatives		
			Ten-year loan, 5%	325,000	325,000
			Common stock	75,000	59,850
			Thirteen-year loan, 5.8%	675,000	675,000

*Investment or guarantee repaid or terminated during the year

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed	PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
Trans Bay Engineers and Builders (Oakland, Calif.)—1970-1972-1973-1980 Consortium of minority-owned construction firms Preferred stock	1,122,044***	1,122,044	Community Health Care Center Plan (New Haven, Conn.)—1970 Construction of new facility Eleven-year loan, 6.5%	1,000,000	500,000
Tri-House Movers, Inc. (Watts Labor Community Action Committee) (Los Angeles, Calif.)—1979 Relocation and renovation of homes Three-year loan, 8%	350,000	350,000	Cooperative Services (Detroit, Mich.)—1979 Housing for senior citizens and the handicapped Six-year loan, 8%	600,000	399,365
PUBLIC TELEVISION			Institute for Law and Social Research (Washington, D.C.)—1979 Criminal justice research Cash flow loan guarantee	25,000	.
Detroit Educational Television Foundation (Detroit, Mich.)—1971 Purchase of new broadcast facility Ten-year loan, 8%	350,000	.	SUMMARY—PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS		
KQED, Inc. (San Francisco, Calif.)—1975 Construction of production and administrative facilities Five-year loan participation, ½% over prime rate	900,000	.	Total approvals—September 30, 1979		
OTHER			Invested or guaranteed		\$27,373,182
Commonweal (Bolinas, Calif.)—1979 Research and treatment center for the neurologically handicapped Five-year loan, 5%	150,000	140,000	In process		5,582,972
					<u>32,956,154</u>
			New approvals during 1980		
			Invested or guaranteed		983,115
			In process		8,500,000
					<u>9,483,115</u>
			Less:		
			Capital repayments		417,327
			Loans paid in full		988,446
			Guarantees terminated		725,000
					<u>2,130,773</u>
			Total Approvals—September 30, 1980		<u>\$40,308,496**</u>

*Investment or guarantee repaid or terminated during the year.

**Of this amount \$18,500,524 represents loans and equity investments, \$7,725,000 represents guarantees, and \$14,082,972 represents investments in process.

***Includes capitalized interest.

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The following is a list of some of the books and reports published in 1979 and 1980 directly or indirectly under grants from the Foundation. They are not obtainable from the Foundation; rather, the publisher or the institution concerned should be consulted. For additional publications resulting from work described in the Annual Report, please consult recipient organizations, some of which supply complete lists of their publications on request.

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Introduction to Financial Statements

The market value of the Foundation's investment portfolio stood at approximately \$2.6 billion at the end of fiscal 1980, an increase of \$236 million over the previous year. The total return on investments was 16.1 per cent, compared with 14.6 per cent in 1979.* Income from dividends and interest rose substantially, to \$165 million, an increase of \$40 million over 1979. Cash expenditures were \$130 million.

The investment results for fiscal 1980 and for the three- and five-year periods ending Sept. 30, 1980, with comparable market indices, are shown in the accompanying table.

The most important factors in our total return in 1980 were the strong equity markets in the United States and abroad; the value of the Foundation's holdings of U.S. marketable equities increased by 17.8 per cent, and foreign investments of more than \$300 million increased by 18.5 per cent. Slightly more than three-quarters of the Foundation's assets, or almost \$2 billion, were committed to these two portfolio components at the end of the fiscal year (see table). Also performing very well, but of much less significance to overall results due to the smaller amounts invested, were real estate and venture capital.

Results were poorest in the fixed-income portfolios. The Foundation's U.S. marketable fixed-income portfolio increased by 4.6 per cent, a favorable performance relative to market indices but

not a good absolute result in a highly inflationary environment. Even that performance could not have been achieved had not substantial percentages of the portfolio been held in short maturity bonds and money market instruments.

In the aggregate, total portfolio performance was about three percentage points better than that of a hypothetical portfolio of 75 per cent in the Standard & Poor's 500 and 25 per cent in the Salomon Brothers Bond Index. Such a portfolio corresponded approximately to the average mix between equity and fixed-income assets of the

Foundation's portfolio during the year.

A more detailed account of the Foundation's finances, together with the financial statements for 1980 and 1979 and a ten-year summary, follow.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
In the Statement of Financial Position (page 62) and the Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance (page 63), the accrual method of

PERFORMANCE OF TOTAL PORTFOLIO, PORTFOLIO COMPONENTS, AND STANDARD INDICES

	Average annual returns for periods ended September 30		
	1980	1978-80	1976-80
Total portfolio	16.1%	14.3%	13.1%
Portfolio components			
U.S. marketable equities	17.8	16.6	14.4
U.S. marketable fixed income	4.6	3.0	8.0
Foreign security investments	18.5	20.4	17.6
Real estate	18.8	20.9	10.4
Venture capital	114.0	57.3	32.2
Combined S&P 500/Salomon Brothers in ratio of 75% equities, 25% fixed income	13.0	10.6	11.3
Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index	21.1	15.1	13.7
Salomon Brothers High-Grade Long-Term Corporate Bond Index	-11.4	-3.0	4.0

ASSET MIX BY TYPE OF SECURITY

	September 30, 1980		September 30, 1979	
	\$ millions	Per cent	\$ millions	Per cent
Fixed-income securities	534	21	541	23
Fixed-income securities with equity participation	54	2	82	4
Equity securities	1,995	77	1,724	73
	2,583	100	2,347	100

*Total return is defined as interest and dividends plus or minus capital gain or loss.

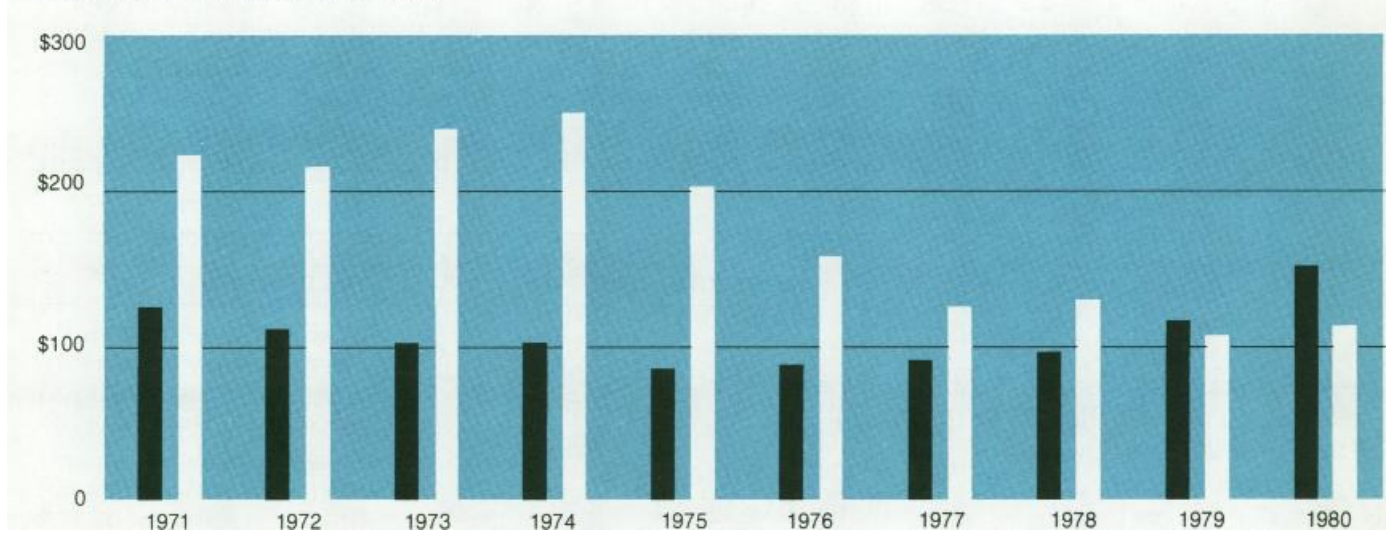
accounting is followed. Under this method, income is recorded when earned, even if not received; grants are recorded as expenses when approved; and other expenditures are recorded when incurred,

even if not paid. The Foundation's investments are carried at market value in the accounts, and corresponding changes in realized and unrealized appreciation or depreciation on securities holdings are

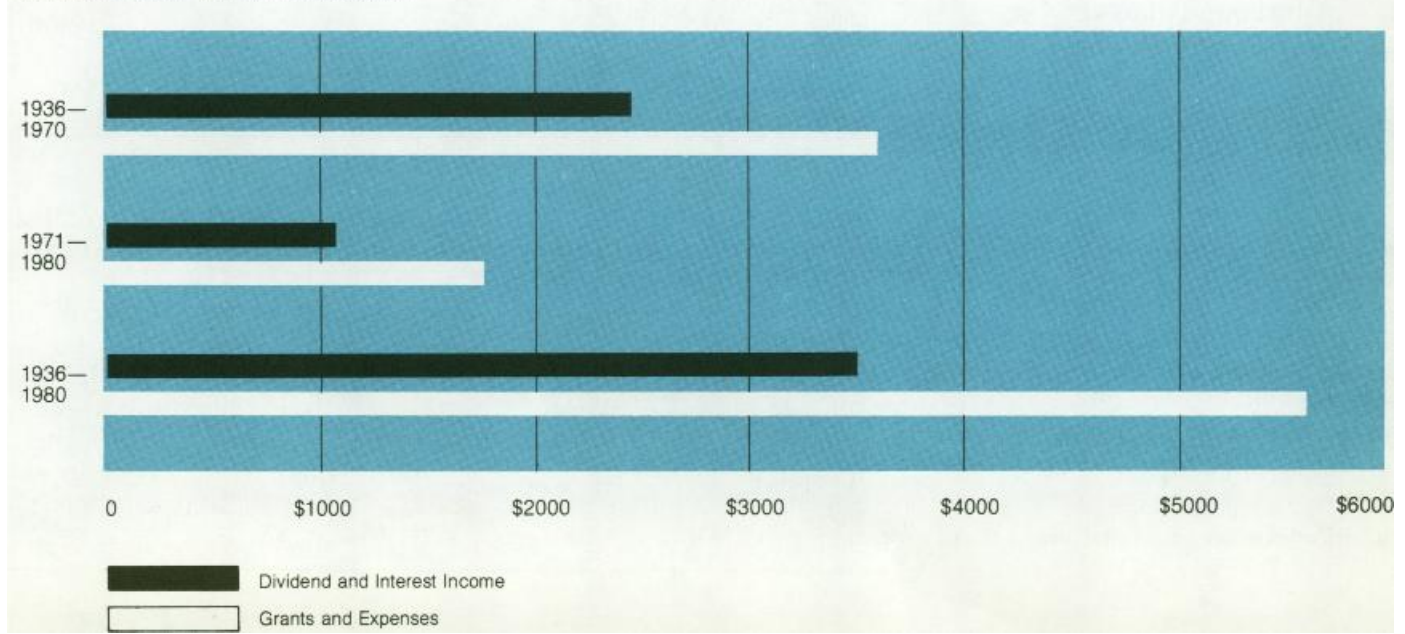
reflected in the Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance (page 63). A summary of other significant accounting policies followed by the Foundation is set forth in Note 1

Comparison of Grants and Expenses with Income for Fiscal Years 1936—1980

For the 10 years 1971-1980 (millions of dollars)



Cumulative 1936—1980 (millions of dollars)



Dividend and Interest Income
 Grants and Expenses

to the Financial Statements (page 65).

Income and Expenditures. Gross income from dividends and interest in 1980 amounted to \$164.9 million, as compared with \$124.8 million in 1979.

Expenditures for program activities—grants approved, expenditures for the direct conduct of charitable activities (Foundation-managed projects), and support of program activities—totaled \$103.4 million, as compared with \$98.8 million in 1979. Support of program activities includes costs of developing grants, assisting grantees in the execution of projects, and evaluating ongoing and completed projects, both in the United States and in the Foundation's overseas field offices.

General management costs amounted to \$10.7 million in 1980, as compared with \$9.0 million in 1979.

Since the Foundation was established in 1936, grants to organizations and individuals have totaled \$5.0 billion. The Foundation's total expenditures, including program and operating costs, amount to \$5.6 billion (see chart opposite).

Sources and Uses of Cash. Grant payments amounted to \$95.7 million in 1980, as compared with \$101.8 million in 1979. Both these figures exceed grant approvals—by \$17.5 million in 1980 and \$26.0 million in 1979—reflecting the cash impact of higher grant budgets in previous years.

Unpaid Grants. The balances still to be paid to grantees on approved grants at September 30, 1980, totaled \$86.4 million, as compared

	Payout Requirement	Amount Distributed*	Distribution Over (Under) Requirement	Carry-Forward of Excess Distributions
		(in millions)		
1971	\$138.3	\$275.6	\$137.3	\$137.3
1972	113.2	259.9	146.7	284.0
1973	131.3	236.7	105.4	389.4
1974	107.5	232.8	125.3	514.7
1975	107.4	253.7	146.3	661.0
1976	128.4	184.0	55.6	579.3
1977	104.8	173.6	68.8	501.4
1978	102.3	157.7	55.4	451.4
1979	127.1	135.1	8.0	334.1
1980 (estimated)	155.3	126.7	(28.6)	187.8

*The definition of qualifying distributions under the Internal Revenue Code differs from cash disbursements as reported on page 64.

with \$103.9 million at the end of the previous fiscal year.

Program-Related Investments. As noted on page 55, the Foundation uses its funds to finance or invest in enterprises that advance charitable and educational purposes in various fields of Foundation interest. The Trustees have authorized \$50 million for these investments, of which \$40.3 million had been approved and \$25.3 million disbursed or guaranteed at September 30, 1980. A list of program-related investments begins on page 55.

Internal Revenue Code. The Internal Revenue Code imposes on private foundations an excise tax of 2 per cent on "net investment income," defined to include dividends, interest, and net realized capital gains, reduced by related expenses. For fiscal years 1971 through 1979, the Foundation paid taxes totaling \$47.6 million. The tax for fiscal 1980 is estimated at \$4.8 million.

The Internal Revenue Code also imposes on private foundations an

annual payout requirement. This amount is the higher of a foundation's "adjusted net income" (defined to exclude long-term capital gains) or 5 per cent of the market value of its assets, less the 2 per cent excise tax. In general, the requirement may be satisfied by payments for charitable grants, program-related investments, direct charitable operations, and administrative expenses. If the foundation pays out more than its required amount in a given taxable year, the excess may be carried forward to any of the next five taxable years to cover any shortfall in the required amount.

Data on the Foundation's payout since 1971 are set forth in the table above. For the first nine years of the period, distributions substantially exceeded requirements. Distributions (estimated) in 1980 were \$28.6 million less than required. The shortfall was covered by the 1975 excess distribution, leaving an estimated \$187.8 million in excess distributions to be carried forward into 1981. This amount will be available for application to the payout requirement of that year.

The Ford Foundation

Statement of Financial Position

SEPTEMBER 30, 1980 AND 1979

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	1980	1979
	(in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Investments, at market (Note 2)		
Fixed income securities	\$ 534,577	\$ 541,000
Fixed income securities with equity participation	53,672	81,867
Equity securities	<u>1,994,785</u>	<u>1,724,030</u>
	2,583,034	2,346,897
 Investments designated as Securities Lending Fund, at market (Note 3)	 112,881	
 Other assets		
Cash	4,959	7,365
Receivables (Note 4)	49,647	47,882
Program-related investments (net of allowance for possible losses of \$6,502,000 in 1980 and \$5,935,000 in 1979)	11,999	12,039
Land and buildings (Note 5)	<u>20,422</u>	<u>20,896</u>
Total assets	<u>2,782,942</u>	<u>2,435,079</u>
 LIABILITIES		
Unpaid grants	86,403	103,869
Amount payable for securities loaned (Note 3)	112,538	
Accounts payable (Note 4)	53,015	34,267
Federal excise tax payable	5,479	5,207
Deferred federal excise tax—estimated	<u>8,037</u>	<u>6,235</u>
Total liabilities	<u>265,472</u>	<u>149,578</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
 FUND BALANCE		
Appropriated	55,475	46,345
Unappropriated	<u>2,461,995</u>	<u>2,239,156</u>
Total fund balance	<u>\$2,517,470</u>	<u>\$2,285,501</u>

Statement of Income, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1980 AND 1979

63

	1980	1979
	(in thousands)	
Income		
Dividends	\$ 95,857	\$ 73,243
Interest	<u>69,072</u>	<u>51,600</u>
	164,929	124,843
Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income	6,967	6,066
Provision for federal excise tax (Note 6)	<u>4,810</u>	<u>4,500</u>
	11,777	10,566
Total	153,152	114,277

Expenditures		
Program activities		
Grants approved—organizations	73,134	70,050
Grants approved—individuals	5,146	5,773
Direct conduct of charitable activities	8,086	7,782
Support of program activities	16,320	14,242
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	<u>677</u>	<u>971</u>
	103,363	98,818
General management	<u>10,739</u>	<u>8,971</u>
Total	114,102	107,789

Excess of income over expenditures before appreciation on investments	39,050	6,488
Appreciation on investments (Note 2)	<u>192,919</u>	<u>161,968</u>
Increase in fund balance during the year	231,969	168,456
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>2,285,501</u>	<u>2,117,045</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$2,517,470</u>	<u>\$2,285,501</u>

Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash (Cash Basis) (Note 1)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1980 AND 1979

64

	1980 (in thousands)	1979
Cash provided by income		
Dividends and interest	\$157,990	\$ 122,831
Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income	<u>5,635</u>	<u>6,090</u>
	152,355	116,741
Uses of cash		
Payments related to program activities		
Grants payments	95,746	101,790
Direct conduct of charitable activities	7,624	7,733
Support of program activities	13,543	13,921
General management expenses	8,749	8,088
Federal excise tax	<u>4,538</u>	<u>2,308</u>
	130,200	133,840
Excess (deficit) of cash provided by income over cash used	<u>\$ 22,155</u>	<u>(\$ 17,099)</u>
Cash (used) provided for net change in investments		
Proceeds on disposition of investments	\$917,205	\$1,024,148
Less—Purchase of investments	<u>940,974</u>	<u>1,013,772</u>
	(23,769)	10,376
Cash provided (used) by changes in other assets and liabilities		
Increase in program-related investments	(413)	(499)
Decrease in cash balances	2,406	4,394
Other, net	<u>(379)</u>	<u>2,828</u>
	1,614	6,723
	<u>(\$22,155)</u>	<u>\$ 17,099</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

SEPTEMBER 30, 1980 AND 1979

65

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

INVESTMENTS: All investments are carried at market value. Realized and unrealized gains or losses are determined by comparison of cost to proceeds or market value, respectively, cost being determined on an identified lot basis.

Market values are based on quotations where available. Market values for investments purchased through direct negotiation, and thus with limited marketability, have been determined in the manner described below, which includes recognition of risk factors where appropriate:

—Fixed income securities are valued on the basis of a comparison of the instrument's yield with current bond market yields for appropriate commercial debt instruments.

—Fixed income securities with equity participation are similarly valued and include a value for equity participation in appropriate instances.

—Equity participations in real estate and debt instruments with and without equity participation secured by real estate are valued at estimated realizable values as determined by the appropriate Foundation officers.

All other securities for which quotations are not available, including certain equity securities purchased through direct negotiation, are valued at estimated realizable values as determined by the appropriate Foundation officers.

The accounts of wholly-owned subsidiaries, formed solely for the purpose of holding real estate, have been consolidated in all material respects with those of the Foundation.

LAND AND BUILDINGS, OTHER THAN THOSE HELD FOR INVESTMENT: Land owned by the Foundation is carried at cost and buildings are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation on buildings is recorded using the straight-line method based on their estimated useful lives.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES: Income is recorded when earned, even if not received, and expenditures are recorded when incurred, even if not paid. Grants are recorded as expenses at the time of approval by the Trustees or the President.

Note 2—Investments

The cost of investments held at September 30, 1980 and 1979 was as follows:

	1980	1979
Fixed income securities	\$ 565,734,000	\$ 551,407,000
Fixed income securities with equity participation	57,250,000	80,235,000
Equity securities	<u>1,525,698,000</u>	<u>1,390,410,000</u>
	<u>\$2,148,682,000</u>	<u>\$2,022,052,000</u>

Market values for investments purchased through direct negotiation, and thus with limited marketability, amounted to \$110,305,000 at September 30, 1980 and \$103,600,000 at September 30, 1979 (see Note 1).

Appreciation on investments in 1980 comprised net unrealized appreciation of \$107,590,000 and realized gains of \$85,329,000 on dispositions; comparative amounts for 1979 were \$41,021,000 and \$120,947,000, respectively. Unrealized appreciation is net of provisions for deferred federal excise tax of \$8,037,000 in 1980 and \$6,235,000 in 1979. For the basis used in determining realized and unrealized appreciation (depreciation), refer to Note 1.

Note 3—Investments Designated as Securities Lending Fund

On July 1, 1980, the Foundation commenced a securities lending program with the financial community as a means of earning incremental income. Securities are loaned under contract through the Foundation's custodian bank to brokers/dealers and banks against receipt of collateral in the form of cash or securities equal to at least 102 per cent of the value of such loaned securities. All loaned securities remain the property of the Foundation including the right to interest and dividends; however, the borrower gains the right to vote the loaned

securities or transfer the loaned securities to others during the term of the loan. These loaned securities are returnable on demand.

At September 30, 1980, the Foundation had outstanding loaned securities with a market value of \$120,594,000, which were secured by collateral in the form of cash deposits of \$112,538,000 and U. S. Government securities of \$14,185,000. Of such cash deposits, \$112,371,000 had been invested in money market instruments, which had a market value of \$112,881,000. Income from securities lending is included in interest income on the financial statements.

Note 4—Receivables and Accounts Payable

Receivables and accounts payable at September 30, 1980 and 1979 comprised the following:

	1980	1979
Receivables		
Accrued interest and dividends	\$21,151,000	\$14,920,000
Securities sold but not delivered	25,697,000	29,816,000
Other	<u>2,799,000</u>	<u>3,146,000</u>
	<u>\$49,647,000</u>	<u>\$47,882,000</u>
Accounts payable		
Securities purchased but not received	\$38,463,000	\$25,279,000
Note payable—real estate transactions	4,842,000	4,842,000
Long service benefit	4,629,000	
Other	<u>5,081,000</u>	<u>4,146,000</u>
	<u>\$53,015,000</u>	<u>\$34,267,000</u>

Note 5—Land and Buildings

Balances for land and buildings at September 30, 1980 and 1979 were as follows:

	1980	1979
New York		
Land	\$ 3,736,000	\$ 3,736,000
Office building (net of accumulated depreciation of \$5,464,000 in 1980, and \$5,022,000 in 1979)	16,419,000	16,861,000
Overseas		
Office building and housing facilities (net of accumulated depreciation of \$344,000 in 1980, and \$312,000 in 1979)	<u>267,000</u>	<u>299,000</u>
	<u>\$20,422,000</u>	<u>\$20,896,000</u>

Depreciation is included in support of program activities and general management expenses and amounted to \$474,000 in 1980 and \$475,000 in 1979.

Note 6—Provision for Federal Excise Tax

In accordance with the provisions of the Tax Reform Acts of 1969, 1976, and 1978, federal excise tax has been provided in the amount of \$4,810,000. Tax at 2 per cent is payable principally on investment income, which included dividends, interest, and net realized gains on security transactions as defined by the Internal Revenue Code.

Note 7—Commitments and Contingencies

At September 30, 1980, the Foundation had commitments to make investments totalling approximately \$19.6 million. In addition, the Foundation through its program-related investments, has guaranteed to various lending institutions loans aggregating \$7.7 million of which approximately \$6.8 million is currently outstanding.

The Foundation and its subsidiaries are involved in a few legal actions arising out of investment activities, which have been pending for several years. The Foundation believes it has defenses to such claims and believes that they are substantially without merit and is vigorously defending the actions. In the opinion of management, the final dispositions of these matters will not have a material effect on the Foundation's financial statements.

Report of Independent Accountants

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TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORD FOUNDATION

In our opinion, the statements appearing on pages 62 through 66 of this report present fairly the financial position of the The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1980 and 1979, its income, expenses, 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, including confirmation of the securities owned at September 30, 1980 and 1979, by correspondence with the custodians.

Price Waterhouse & Co.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
DECEMBER 10, 1980

Summary of Investments†

SEPTEMBER 30, 1980 AND 1979

	1980			1979		
	(in millions) Cost	Estimated Market ⁽¹⁾	Per Cent of Total Estimated Market	(in millions) Cost (as restated)	Estimated Market ⁽¹⁾	Per Cent of Total Estimated Market
Fixed income securities						
Money market instruments	\$ 197.5	\$ 197.8	7.7	\$ 241.8	\$ 241.8	10.3
Government and agencies	159.9	145.5	5.6	155.7	150.3	6.4
Corporates—marketable	178.7	162.5	6.3	121.7	119.0	5.1
Securities with limited marketability	29.6	28.8	1.1	32.2	29.9	1.3
	565.7	534.6	20.7	551.4	541.0	23.1
Fixed income securities with equity participation						
Convertible debentures—marketable	47.3	46.1	1.8	63.1	62.9	2.7
Securities with limited marketability	10.0	7.5	0.3	17.2	19.0	0.8
	57.3	53.6	2.1	80.3	81.9	3.5
Equity securities						
Common and preferred stocks—marketable	1,473.2	1,920.8	74.3	1,349.7	1,669.3	71.1
Securities with limited marketability	52.5	74.0	2.9	40.7	54.7	2.3
	1,525.7	1,994.8	77.2	1,390.4	1,724.0	73.4
Total	\$2,148.7	\$2,583.0	100.0	\$2,022.1	\$2,346.9	100.0

† A complete list of investments is published separately and is available on request.

(1) See Note 1 to financial statements.

Ten-Year Summary

FISCAL YEARS 1971-1980

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	1980	1979
INCOME, EXPENDITURES, and		
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE (in millions) ⁽¹⁾		
Dividend and interest income (net of related expenses)	158.0	118.8
Federal excise tax	4.8	4.5
Expenditures—per income statements (grants, direct conduct of charitable activities, expenses in support of program activities, and general management expenses)	114.1	107.8
Cumulative excess of expenditures over income	2,105.3	2,144.4
Realized gain (loss) on disposition of securities	85.3	121.0
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on securities held at end of year	107.6	41.0
Fund balance at market value, at end of year ⁽²⁾	2,517.5	2,285.5
Expenditures on a cash basis	130.2	133.8
STATEMENT OF PORTFOLIO		
Investments		
Fixed income securities		
Net purchases (sales)	.5	65.1
Market value at end of year	534.6	541.0
% of total portfolio	20.7%	23.1%
Fixed income securities with equity participation		
Net purchases (sales)	(24.7)	2.6
Market value at end of year	53.6	81.9
% of total portfolio	2.1%	3.5%
Equity securities		
Net purchases (sales)	44.8	(104.8)
Market value at end of year	1,994.8	1,724.0
% of total portfolio	77.2%	73.4%
Ford Motor Company Class A stock (nonvoting)		
Shares disposed of during year		
Market value of shares disposed of		
Market value at end of year ⁽⁴⁾		
Shares held at end of year		
September 30 market price per common share (\$)		
% of total portfolio		
Percentage held of total outstanding shares of Ford Motor Company		
Total portfolio		
Market value at end of year ⁽⁵⁾	2,583.0	2,346.9

(1) Shares of Ford Motor Company Class A stock are stated in millions. All other figures, with the exception of percentages, are stated in millions of dollars.

(2) The "Fund Balance" includes contributions from original donors, plus interest and dividend income and realized and unrealized appreciation on investments (net of provisions for deferred federal excise tax on cumulative net unrealized gains), less grants approved, expenditures for the direct conduct of charitable activities, expenses in support of program activities, general management expenses, and

1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971
97.0	92.1	90.1	88.7	105.4	109.3	121.6	136.2
2.4	4.1	3.7	3.5	4.2	5.4	11.2	9.4
129.9	124.0	159.4	204.6 ⁽³⁾	251.6	237.0	218.5	225.1
2,150.9	2,115.6	2,079.6	2,006.6	1,887.2	1,736.8	1,603.7	1,495.6
14.2	15.5	8.8	(32.2)	(206.4)	(72.4)	(18.4)	56.4
159.6	(125.2)	363.4	441.2	(969.5)	(39.1)	196.8	521.9
2,117.0	1,978.5	2,124.2	1,825.0	1,535.4	2,861.7	3,106.3	3,036.0
159.7	171.5	184.3	203.3	284.2⁽³⁾	244.2	262.6	268.3
92.9	(59.1)	(52.3)	65.7	74.8	(27.1)	(167.5)	(67.3)
470.6	378.7	440.0	455.6	382.2	355.1	362.5	504.8
21.3%	18.1%	19.2%	22.7%	22.5%	11.6%	11.0%	15.4%
(41.0)	(49.6)	(1.6)	1.5	28.0	14.7	(8.9)	8.7
83.9	116.2	32.8	39.6	60.9	42.4	60.1	99.6
3.8%	5.6%	1.4%	2.0%	3.6%	1.4%	1.8%	3.0%
(116.3)	20.2	(42.5)	(176.8)	(4.5)	164.5	480.8	254.9
1,657.4	1,596.2	1,816.5	1,508.7	1,255.9	2,260.9	2,145.2	1,424.4
74.9%	76.3%	79.4%	75.3%	73.9%	73.7%	65.0%	43.4%
				6.8	4.2	7.0	5.7
				281.5	275.0	466.0	349.0
					406.4	733.4	1,250.7
					6.8	11.0	18.0
					59%	66%	69½
					13.3%	22.2%	38.2%
					7 %	11 %	17 %
2,211.9	2,091.1	2,289.3	2,003.9	1,699.0	3,064.8	3,301.2	3,279.5

provisions for federal excise tax, all since inception. It differs, therefore, from the market valuation of the total portfolio, which is shown on the last line of the above summary.

⁽³⁾ Includes \$49.7 million representing annuity held for assignment to the Fund for Henry Ford Hospital — see Notes (4) in 1974 and (3) in 1975 to the financial statements.

⁽⁴⁾ Based on the September 30 market price of Ford Motor Company common stock.

⁽⁵⁾ Market values are based on quotations where available — see Note (1) to the financial statements for the basis used to determine the values of securities with limited marketability.

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FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1980

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 Henry P. Dart, *special projects coordinator-securities accounting*
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To supplement the work of its core staff, the Ford Foundation regularly appoints specialists, usually for limited-term assignments, to assist in specific projects in their fields of expertise. Their duties may include technical assistance to, or direct work with, organizations that have received Foundation grants; and assistance in the evaluation of possible grant-making opportunities and in development of new fields of Foundation activity. Specialists presently engaged in projects are:

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 Eleanor Shearer*
 Charles E. Ziff

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 Stephen R. Lewis
 Lawrence A. Lockhart
 Joseph B. R. Whitney

*Project Assistant

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