

F O R D F O U N D A T I O N A N N U A L R E P O R T

1 9 8 2

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 1982, the Foundation has made commitments totaling \$5.8 billion, including grants to more than 8,000 institutions and organizations. The recipients have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and various foreign countries, especially in less-developed areas.

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

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

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

Ford Foundation Annual Report

OCTOBER 1, 1981 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

	Text	Grants and Projects (fiscal 1982)
President's Review	v	
Program Reviews	1	
Urban Poverty	2	47
Rural Poverty and Resources	12	50
Human Rights and Governance	20	
Human Rights and Social Justice	20	53
Governance and Public Policy	27	55
Education and Culture	30	56
International Affairs	38	59
Population	44	61
General	46	
Special Program Actions		62
Program-Related Investments	46	77
Grants and Projects (fiscal years prior to 1982)		63
Financial Review	80	
Bibliography	79	
Staff	90	
Index	93	

Board of Trustees

Executive Officers

Alexander Heard, Chairman of the Board
*Chancellor Emeritus, Professor of Political Science,
Senior Research Associate, Institute for Public Policy
Studies, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee*

Franklin A. Thomas, President

Rodrigo Botero
Bogotá, Colombia

Ralf Dahrendorf
*Director, London School of Economics and
Political Science, London, England*

***William H. Donaldson**
*Chairman and Chief Executive, Donaldson
Enterprises Incorporated, New York, New York*

Hedley Donovan
Consultant, Time Inc., New York, New York

****James R. Ellis**
*Partner, Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis & Holman,
Seattle, Washington*

Nina G. Garsoian
*Centennial Professor and Director of the Center
for Armenian Studies, Columbia University,
New York, New York*

****Walter A. Haas, Jr.**
*Chairman of the Executive Committee,
Levi Strauss & Co., San Francisco, California*

Dorothy N. Marshall
*Commonwealth Professor Emeritus,
University of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts*

Donald F. McHenry
*University Research Professor of Diplomacy and
International Affairs, Georgetown University,
Washington, D.C.*

Robert S. McNamara
Washington, D.C.

***Paul F. Miller, Jr.**
*Partner, Miller, Anderson & Sherrerd,
Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania*

****William G. Milliken**
Traverse City, Michigan

Donald S. Perkins
*Chairman of the Executive Committee,
Jewel Companies, Inc., Chicago, Illinois*

*****Barbara Scott Preiskel**
New York, New York

Harriet S. Rabb
*Assistant Dean for Urban Affairs,
Columbia Law School, New York, New York*

Irving S. Shapiro
*Chairman, Finance Committee,
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company;
Partner, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom,
Wilmington, Delaware*

Soedjatmoko
Rector, The United Nations University, Tokyo, Japan

Edson W. Spencer
*Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
Honeywell Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota*

Glenn E. Watts
*President, Communications Workers of America,
Washington, D.C.*

****Thomas H. Wyman**
*Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer,
CBS Inc., New York, New York*

Franklin A. Thomas
President

Susan V. Berresford
Vice President

William D. Carmichael
Vice President

Howard R. Dressner
Vice President, Secretary, and General Counsel

John W. English
Vice President and Chief Investment Officer

R. Peter Zimmermann
Vice President and Treasurer

Executive Committee

*Alexander Heard, Chairman
Hedley Donovan
Dorothy N. Marshall
Irving S. Shapiro
Edson W. Spencer
Franklin A. Thomas
Glenn E. Watts*

Investment Committee

*Paul F. Miller, Jr., Chairman
Rodrigo Botero
Alexander Heard
Robert S. McNamara
Donald S. Perkins
Irving S. Shapiro
Edson W. Spencer
Franklin A. Thomas
Glenn E. Watts*

Audit and Management Committee

*Irving S. Shapiro, Chairman
Hedley Donovan
Alexander Heard
Donald S. Perkins
Harriet S. Rabb
Edson W. Spencer
Glenn E. Watts*

*Term expired September 29, 1982

*Term beginning June 1982

**Term beginning March 1983

**Term expired December 7, 1982

**Term beginning December 1982

President's Review

The program narrative that follows describes the wide range of activities supported by the Foundation in this country and abroad in the past year. It was a year in which we completed the transition to a new program structure and operation. Staff are now in place in the six areas* that constitute the Foundation's new single program division.

The year has also seen a reorganization of the Foundation's investment division, an increased diversification of our investment portfolio, and a shift of a larger portion of our equity holdings to external management. The continued improvement in the portfolio, both in market value and return on investment, has made it possible during the current biennium to increase program spending levels in real dollars.

At the same time, demands for Foundation support have been increasing as shifts in national priorities and strategies have left many organizations and the social, cultural, and educational issues they address without adequate funding. We have tried to be responsive to this need. But when foundation and corporate philanthropic spending together amount to less than \$6 billion per year, much of which is committed to important ongoing activities, it is impossible to compensate significantly for the withdrawal or reduction of federal support in amounts many times greater.

The implementation of the one-division program structure has increased the Foundation's capacity by facilitating the mutual reinforcement of our grant-making activities throughout the world. The new structure is based on the premise that the United States and the Third World countries are wrestling with many of the same problems, albeit in different guises, and that approaches taken and aspects of solutions fashioned in one setting have bearing across national boundaries. Already, our work in the areas of women's rights, child survival, and rural poverty and in addressing the problems of refugees and migrants has been significantly enhanced by such transnational perspectives.

We are also trying to increase the impact and the reach of our program activities by continually refining our strategies and experimenting with new modes of giving. One of our principal thrusts in recent years has been the formation of partnerships with other organizations, both public and private, national and local. We believe this approach is the best way to build on small successful projects and to create programs of national scope and significance. I would like now to amplify this point and to report some of our recent experience with this mode of philanthropy.

The collaborative approach serves not only to lever the limited financial resources of the Foundation, but also to sharpen the intellectual focus of the exercise by drawing on the diverse points of view and special expertise of each of the partners. In structuring partnerships, we are always aware of the importance of reinforcing local initiatives

*Urban Poverty, Rural Poverty and Resources, Human Rights and Social Justice, Governance and Public Policy, Education and Culture, and International Affairs.

and promoting the self-sufficiency of neighborhood and community organizations. We recognize that the problems being addressed, however generalizable, always have special local characteristics and ultimately must be solved locally.

One approach of the Foundation is to enhance the capacity of existing national organizations or, where none exist, to create new ones to address particular societal needs. Such national organizations bring together financial and other resources from all sectors and provide technical and financial support to community organizations. We are also trying to establish networks of local institutions engaged in similar activities to facilitate the exchange of useful experience. The combination of a national organization joined to a network of local entities is an especially effective way to operate a nationwide activity. In this model, the national institution serves as a clearinghouse of ideas and a disseminator of cross-project learning. In turn, the community groups adapt the collective learning to fit local needs and act as the local "eyes and ears" of the national body.

Three recent collaborative efforts—one domestic, two overseas—illustrate the benefits of this approach.

The Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) was launched in June 1980. It is an outgrowth of the Foundation's experience supporting a number of community development corporations in low-income communities in the late 1960s and the 1970s. LISC provides technical assistance to community organizations and helps them attract new sources of public and private capital for business and residential development. It has already assisted nearly 200 projects nationwide and attracted almost \$40 million of commitments and contributions from corporations and foundations around the country (including \$16 million from the Foundation). LISC's capital has in turn been highly leveraged: loans of \$4.9 million have generated residential construction projects valued at \$128.3 million; loans of \$3.7 million for business and industrial development resulted in projects whose total value is \$29.6 million.

LISC's experience to date illustrates the important role that local funders can play in the community development process. LISC is now most active in sixteen cities and regions throughout the country where corporations and foundations have taken the initiative to raise money to match LISC support for local projects and to form advisory committees. These advisory committees perform the vital function of bringing to the attention of LISC's national office capable community-based organizations and fundable projects. The proliferation and increasing dynamism of these "local LISCS" (twenty-four are planned) may portend a shifting role for the national office in the years ahead. That the business community has been actively involved in the LISC effort both at the national and local level underscores the fact that parts of the private sector are ready, indeed eager, to lend resources and talents to social investment projects with a favorable ratio of public gain to business risk.

The Society for the Promotion of Wasteland Development (SPWD)

represents the adaptation of the LISC idea to India to address one of that country's most pressing problems: the creation of vast wastelands resulting from the unregulated cutting of trees and the ecologically unsound use of public and communally owned land. For several years the Foundation, as part of its work in India, has been making grants to assist community-based organizations, both governmental and nongovernmental, in social forestry programs to help restore these lands. In May 1982, SPWD was formed to raise the national consciousness to the wasteland problem, to activate socially concerned Indian banks and corporations, and to support local groups. To date, SPWD has collaborated with public and private corporations, voluntary agencies, and state forest departments in five projects that have resulted in the planting of 400,000 trees in different regions of India.

In Bangladesh, the Foundation helped develop and is lending financial support to an innovative banking project that began as a local experiment and now has prospects of growing to national dimension. The Grameen Bank Project provides low-interest loans to poor landless men and women never before deemed creditworthy. Instead of furnishing collateral, the loan recipients form small borrowing groups that jointly guarantee repayment of advances made to individual members. In its first two years of full-scale operation, the project has made nearly 30,000 loans to finance small-scale entrepreneurial activities and, remarkably, the delinquency rate is less than one percent. The Foundation has now joined forces with Bangladesh's central bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to expand the project into all four regions of Bangladesh. For its part, the Foundation is providing a \$770,000 partial loan guarantee fund to induce the active involvement of rural commercial bank branches throughout the country.

In the United States, several major collaborative efforts are currently in the formative stage.

First, the Foundation is in the process of forming a joint venture with fifteen community foundations to tackle the growing problem of teenage pregnancy. If current trends persist, four out of ten young women now fourteen years old will become pregnant before their twentieth birthday. The members of the growing population of teenage parents tend to drop out of school and other productive activities, thus increasing the likelihood of welfare dependence. In recent years the Foundation has assisted demonstration projects designed to help young pregnant women and young single parents achieve personal and economic self-sufficiency. One of the most promising of these experiments is Project Redirection, which links the teenager with necessary services and with a mature woman who can provide personalized advice, counseling, and general emotional support.

One aspect of the partnership with the community foundations will experiment with various elements of Project Redirection in a variety of existing teen-service programs in seven cities across the country. This effort will help assess the program's potential for yet broader replication. Another aspect of the Ford–community foundation collaboration,

operating in eight cities, involves experimentation and testing of new services to reach teenage fathers. The partnership links a network of community foundations and local service agencies selected and funded by them with the Foundation through an intermediary corporation. The intermediary organization, funded by the Foundation, will monitor program activity at the sites as well as organize and disseminate the results of the project.

Second, as part of its effort to strengthen public schools serving disadvantaged students, the Foundation is establishing a Public Education Fund (PEF) with a pool of capital from major national funding organizations. PEF will endeavor to stimulate the creation across the country of forty to fifty locally based school funds, which will make small grants to teachers and principals for school improvement. One stimulus for PEF is the Foundation's City High School Recognition Program, inaugurated in 1982. Under this program, we have identified and given special recognition to urban public high schools that have demonstrated improvement in their educational performance. We have learned that by making modest grants to such schools we can help change their negative public image, improve student and staff morale, and encourage innovative projects that engage the talents of students, staff, and parents. The PEF idea also derives from successful model programs in two cities, Pittsburgh and San Francisco, where local school funds have been able to raise private-sector money and to bring together a coalition of community, corporate, and school leaders to promote school improvement. It is anticipated that the Foundation's contribution to PEF will generate at least a three-to-one match from national and local funds, and that the newly created school funds will become self-sufficient after a few years of PEF support.

In another area of our work, the Foundation is discussing with prospective partners from the corporate and nonprofit sectors the feasibility of establishing a National Arts Stabilization Fund (NASF) to improve the long-term financial prospects of creative and performing arts institutions. Many arts organizations throughout the country are suffering from lack of capital, inadequate financial management, and declining subsidies in real dollars. NASF is intended to serve as a vehicle for tapping national and local sources of funding to support these institutions and to stimulate financial planning that addresses their long-term needs and establishes the basis for sustained artistic growth. NASF will build on previous Foundation initiatives, including the arts stabilization program of the 1970s, that utilized the "incentive and reward" approach to philanthropy. Under that program, grant payments were made in installments over a five-year period but were contingent upon the grantee's achieving targeted improvements in its balance sheet. Of the seventy-six opera, dance, and theater companies and other arts groups that participated in the program, the majority managed to achieve marked strengthening of their financial condition. Based on preliminary discussions of the NASF concept with other foundations, corporate contribution committees, community trusts, and other potential donors in a number of cities, the prospects appear

favorable for attracting substantial sums from national and local sources.

These examples illustrate the broad benefits that derive when the Foundation joins with others in a common pursuit. In many cases, however, a partnership is feasible only after a particular strategy has proven effective or an idea has gained currency. Until then, the Foundation must be willing to go it alone.

The Foundation has longstanding ideals and objectives: providing development aid to the poor and the disadvantaged; protecting civil and political liberties and the rights of minorities and women; supporting educational and cultural activities; and promoting international peace and security. We will continue to provide support in these areas, independently when appropriate, with partners when possible.

In 1968, the Board of Trustees adopted the policy of limiting continuous membership on the Board to a maximum of two successive six-year terms. In accordance with this policy, three trustees, William H. Donaldson, James R. Ellis, and Walter A. Haas, Jr., retired in 1982 after serving with distinction for twelve years. Each brought his unique talents and insights to bear on the issues facing the Foundation and each left a personal stamp on the institution. We will miss them.

I am happy to greet five new trustees who were elected in the past year: Donald F. McHenry, Paul F. Miller, Jr., William G. Milliken, Barbara Scott Preiskel, and Thomas H. Wyman.

FRANKLIN A. THOMAS

Program Reviews

Urban Poverty	2	Education and Culture	30
Women and Welfare		Development of Talent and Resources	
Youth Unemployment		Scholarship	
Teenage Parents		Teaching and Learning	
Child Survival		Creative and Performing Arts	
Communities and Neighborhoods		Cultural Preservation and Interpretation	
Local Revitalization		Policy Analysis	
Training and Technical Assistance		<i>Bridging Research and Policy</i>	
Crime and Arson			
<i>Fire Watch in Brooklyn</i>			
Secondary Schools			
		International Affairs	38
Rural Poverty and Resources	12	International Peace and Security	
Land and Water Management		<i>Kaufmann of MIT</i>	
<i>The Communal Irrigators of the Philippines</i>		International Economics	
Water Management in the United States		U.S. Foreign Policy	
Rural Policy		International Relations	
Agricultural Production Research		Refugee and Migration Policy	
Rural Community Development and Employment		International Studies	
		Population	44
		General	46
Human Rights and Governance	20	Program-Related Investments	
Human Rights and Social Justice			
International Human Rights			
Refugees' and Migrants' Rights, Ethnic Conflict			
<i>Young Victims: Unaccompanied Refugee Minors</i>			
Civil Rights in the United States			
Access to Legal Services			
Women's Rights and Opportunities			
Governance and Public Policy			

Urban Poverty

2

This year the Foundation nearly doubled its allocation for work on urban poverty. Among the efforts supported, several address problems that, while national or international in scope, are causing particular hardship to the poor and minorities in older cities of the U.S. These problems include rising unemployment and welfare dependency, especially among disadvantaged youth and women supporting their families; teenage pregnancy; and deficiencies in the health, nutrition, and early development of children.

In a major project this year that will operate in about a dozen states, the Foundation supported the design of "welfare-to-work" experiments intended to move welfare recipients off public assistance and into regular employment. The Foundation also undertook new efforts to help ease youth unemployment and broaden public understanding of its causes; it increased funds aimed at encouraging teenage mothers to return to school or develop job skills; and it launched a new program to improve the chances of survival and promote the health and mental development of poor children in the United States and in developing countries.

The largest part of the Foundation's work in urban poverty supports community-based programs to revitalize low-income neighborhoods in the United States. A new and related endeavor is to help such groups reduce street crime and arson, which have a severe impact on

the urban poor. In assisting community-based organizations, the Foundation is especially interested in helping to strengthen links with business, industry, and other private groups to partially offset cut-backs in government funds. Assistance also went to strengthen urban secondary schools serving minorities and the poor, to recognize the improvements many of the schools have achieved in the past decade, and to help them build on their successes.

WOMEN AND WELFARE

In response to new federal policies that give to the states greater responsibility for public assistance programs, many states are devising welfare-to-work experiments. Similarly, many private groups are seeking ways to help the unemployed and underemployed become fully self-supporting. The Foundation this year took several actions to support such efforts, with special emphasis on programs that assist youths and adult women.

A grant of \$2,018,750 went to the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC) for a major demonstration that will test more effective ways of moving welfare recipients off public assistance and into regular jobs. Local foundations and state governments are providing funds to match the Foundation's support. MDRC will work with welfare agencies in ten or twelve states to design welfare-to-work experiments. MDRC will also assess the experiments' costs and their effects on recipients' employment. The demonstration

will focus primarily on nonworking mothers receiving assistance under the federal program Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). In a national supported-work demonstration managed by MDRC a few years ago and funded by the Foundation and government agencies, AFDC mothers had a high success rate in holding on to paid employment.

For a coordinated study of the impact of the new welfare policies on the working poor—those who are employed but who receive a portion of their income from welfare—the Foundation granted \$359,000 to the Center for the Study of Social Policy in Washington, D.C., \$101,000 to Columbia University, and \$87,000 to the University of Michigan. Researchers are seeking greater understanding of how families cope with reduced or eliminated welfare benefits and how policies can be designed to help them achieve greater self-support. Particular attention will be paid to the working poor's arrangements for medical and child care.

The unemployment rates for minority youths and low-income women who are heads of households have been consistently higher than the rates for the rest of the population. These groups have been especially hard hit by recent decreases in income-maintenance and other social support programs. With limited skills and education, they have also been hurt by shifts in the nation's economy from blue-collar manufacturing to white-collar service and high-technology jobs. Race and sex

discrimination often compounds their difficulties.

Women, for example, earn less than sixty cents for every dollar earned by men. A major contributor to this difference is occupational segregation. Women find employment in low-paying, low-status occupations and have little chance for advancement or for training that would enable them to move on to higher-paying jobs. Among the efforts supported by the Foundation this year is a program to help low-income women train for high-paying technical jobs in North Carolina's fast-growing electronics industry. It is run by MDC, Inc., a manpower development agency. MDC is working with community colleges and employment agencies, electronics firms, and women's groups to devise a training and placement system for an initial group of some sixty women.

In Boston, another area with many high-technology industries and a demand for skilled workers, the Women's Technical Institute received \$150,000 to expand its training programs into an accredited educational institution preparing women to qualify for technical jobs. The institute has adapted its training to the special needs of female students, many of whom are unfamiliar with basic tools and mechanical concepts. It has an outreach program to introduce poor and minority women to the career potential in technical jobs, and it has established good relations with nearby corporations, which have proved eager to hire its graduates.

The armed forces also offer

women a means of upward mobility through education and occupational training. Yet twice as many women as men leave the service before the end of their first enlistment tour. The Rand Corporation, with Foundation support, is conducting a study to examine the causes of this high dropout rate. Rand is comparing data on women holding jobs normally filled by men in the civilian sector with the experience of women in the traditionally male preserve of the armed forces. The study will attempt to define the characteristics of women who aspire to and succeed in male dominated jobs in a variety of fields.

The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence received \$233,000 for a demonstration project to provide employment opportunities for battered women. Lack of job skills prevents many such victims from leaving their spouses. Of those who do leave, many wind up on welfare. The coalition will help temporary shelters for battered women to design job-training programs and will assess the effectiveness of the programs.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Despite billions of dollars spent each year to train young people in the skills required to function successfully in the nation's complex economy, many youths, especially in urban centers, find it extremely difficult to make the transition to the world of work. In the summer of 1982 the unemployment rate for all teenagers was 24 percent, more than twice the national average; for black teenagers nationwide

the rate was over 50 percent, and in some cities it was over 80 percent. Even if the economy fully recovers, many of these youths will still be unemployed because they do not have the job skills or the education that available jobs require.

This year the Foundation began a new program focusing on the training and employment of hard-core jobless youth, especially those who drop out of school. Funds are supporting projects that combine education and work and that broaden public-private partnerships working with high-risk, out-of-school youth. The Foundation is also funding research on promising youth-training programs, on ways to achieve better coordination among schools, colleges, the military, and other institutions that train youth, and on the nature of changes occurring in the American economy. Several organizations received grants this year for work on these problems.

Jobs for Youth Boston (JFYB) was granted \$100,000 to expand a successful program of job preparation and placement for school dropouts aged sixteen through nineteen. The funds will enable JFYB to test improved educational services and expand its follow-up efforts to find better jobs or advanced training for youths who have demonstrated mastery of basic educational and work skills. The funds will also help JFYB to meet increasing requests by other organizations for information and assistance in setting up similar programs.

A project that employs young welfare recipients to repair

homes, to clean up rubble-strewn neighborhood lots, and to work with community agencies was supported through a \$260,000 grant to the South Bronx Development Organization. Participants work every other week and during their week off take part in occupational training programs or in English-as-a-second-language courses offered by the New York City Board of Education. Those who do well are referred to a skills-training program run by the Private Industry Council, which is designed to lead to jobs in the private sector.

MDC, Inc., in North Carolina (see page 3) received funds for two projects: an analysis of the use of military bases and facilities for civilian youth employment and training programs, and a study of Jobs for America's Graduates (JAG) and other school-to-work transition programs. JAG offers skills training to high school juniors and seniors, helps them find jobs after graduation, and provides follow-up counseling while they are working.

The Bank Street College of Education received funds to develop a model program to train out-of-school youth in computer-related skills and to place them in jobs with potential for advancement. Once operational, the program will be a joint venture of the college's Basic Skills Academy, which gives high school dropouts a chance to earn a high school equivalency diploma; major employers in New York City seeking workers with computer skills; the Private Industry Council; and an electronics training institution.

Other grants related to youth employment and training went to: Project Awareness, for an employment program for low-income youth in Port St. Joe, Florida; Flowers with Care, a program in New York City that has trained some seventy young ex-offenders as floral designers; the National Institute for Work and Learning, for a study of the employment of young people in the fast-food industry; and Columbia University, to analyze the role of private industry in England and France in training disadvantaged youth for the world of work, and to determine the applicability of these programs to the United States.

TEENAGE PARENTS

Teenage pregnancy has become a major problem in the United States. If current trends persist, it is estimated that four out of ten girls now fourteen years old will become pregnant at least once by the time they are twenty. Adolescent mothers tend to drop out of school, to become chronically unemployed, and to form unstable relationships. They often require substantial public support for their maintenance, and their children often suffer from inadequate care during developmental years.

Increasing its allocation for work in the area of teenage pregnancy, the Foundation this year assisted demonstrations that help teenage parents complete school, obtain employment, and avoid welfare dependency. Pregnancy-prevention efforts were also supported. Receiving grants were:

—Manpower Demonstration

Research Corporation (MDRC), \$669,000, for a combination of services grouped under the name Project Redirection, a program that helps teenage mothers return to school, develop job skills, and avoid further unintended pregnancies. A key feature is the linking of teenage mothers with mature neighborhood women who act as role models. Some 300 young mothers in four cities—Boston, Phoenix, New York, and Riverside, California—receive assistance through the program.

—Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, \$250,000, for a family-support program conducted by a coalition of Boston-area health and social service agencies. One hundred mothers aged fourteen through seventeen will receive day-care, family-planning, and counseling services. Fifty neighborhood women have been recruited to provide family care during the day so that the teens can finish school or begin job training.

—Johns Hopkins University, \$34,384, to evaluate a pregnancy-prevention program serving 2,000 students attending a junior and a senior high school in Baltimore's inner city. The students are counseled on sexuality and on contraceptive use by staff from the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine.

The Foundation also made grants to the National Child Labor Committee to document ways that programs can expand employment and training services for teenage parents, to Syracuse University to develop a pregnancy-prevention program in a public high school in

Detroit, and to the Center for Population Options and the Alan Guttmacher Institute for meetings of specialists to discuss ways to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy.

Chicanos Por La Causa (CPLC), a Hispanic community organization in Phoenix, received a low-interest loan of \$762,000 to buy and rehabilitate a building for use as a day-care center for

young mothers in the Project Redirection program. CPLC will also conduct job-training programs at the center for participants in Arizona's Work Incentive project, which is helping welfare recipients move into permanent employment.

CHILD SURVIVAL

With grants to a variety of projects in the United States and

in Third World countries, the Foundation launched a new effort to improve the chances for survival, and to promote the health and mental development, of poor children. The program aims to give a fair start in life to children when they are at greatest risk—prenatally, at birth, and during early nurture. A basic objective will be to provide poor families with knowledge of



A participant in Project Redirection, a nationwide program for teenage mothers, tends her baby at a Phoenix day-care center established with

Foundation assistance by Chicanos Por La Causa, one of several community development corporations supported by the Foundation.

good nutritional and health habits so they will be better able to take care of themselves and their children.

In the United States, grants were made to support demonstrations among farm workers in Florida, Mexican Americans in Texas, isolated rural families in Appalachia, and adolescent parents in a half-dozen major cities. Programs to change hospital practices so that breast-feeding is encouraged were also assisted. In the Third World, grants supported demonstrations of prenatal and child-care services in Indian villages, programs to stimulate the cognitive development of preschoolers in Colombia, training of physicians to provide comprehensive health care in low-income rural and urban communities in Nigeria, and research on the decline in Cuba of infant deaths caused by diarrhea.

Many of the grants in the new program will go to community and village organizations that work among the very poor. Extensive use will be made of paraprofessional home visitors who will counsel poor families on ways to stimulate children's cognitive development as well as on such simple health-care practices as good nutrition, hygiene, temperature-taking, and oral rehydration for the treatment of diarrheal diseases. When appropriate, breast-feeding will be encouraged because it provides excellent infant nutrition and has beneficial immunological and psychological effects.

The demonstrations will be documented to measure their

effect on infant mortality and on children's health and cognitive development. The lessons learned will be disseminated in the United States and overseas.

COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS

Local Revitalization. Community-based organizations (CBOs) work in a variety of ways to restore and generate new economic activities in their neighborhoods. They help to rehabilitate antiquated housing, to provide job-training opportunities, to strengthen social services, and to prevent crime and arson. As governmental funding for community revitalization has declined, CBOs have turned increasingly to private-sector funders for support of their activities.

One of the most successful efforts to involve the private sector in community revitalization has been the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), established in 1980 by the Foundation and major insurance, industrial, and banking firms. LISC combines loans, grants, and technical assistance to help community-based organizations build and manage residential, commercial, and industrial ventures in their communities.

From an initial base of \$9.3 million, LISC funding has grown to almost \$40 million, most of it contributed by corporations and foundations. More than eighty community development organizations across the United States have received LISC funding, mainly for housing and commercial development. LISC's efforts are concentrated in six-



Support for restoration of historic houses, like this one in Savannah, aims to prevent displacement of poor, elderly, and minority residents.

teen areas nationwide. To allow LISC to expand its activities within these areas, to begin work in six new sites, and to document its impact on urban redevelopment, the Foundation renewed support with a grant of \$5,250,000, bringing its total assistance to LISC to \$16 million.

As CBOs have expanded their activities, they have enlisted a range of volunteers to help run community programs—from lawyers, accountants, and contractors who provide free services and technical advice, to community residents trained to manage rehabilitated housing and organize social services. To further this broadening of private efforts in community development, the Enterprise

Foundation was founded in 1981 by James Rouse, a well-known developer who has launched \$2 billion worth of real-estate development over the past forty years in the United States and Canada.

Initially, Enterprise will focus on improving housing for the poor. It then intends to help low-income communities develop job-training and other services, health and recreational facilities, and new economic ventures. To help launch these activities, the Foundation this year approved a combination of grant and loan funding to Enterprise totaling \$2.5 million. Enterprise hopes to raise \$15 million from other foundations, corporations, and individuals. The income from investment of these funds will be loaned or granted to some thirty CBOS to develop neighborhood projects and services, including rehabilitation of housing and neighborhood stores.

For the past fourteen years, Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS) organizations have proved highly effective in reversing urban blight. NHS programs bring together neighborhood residents, banks and insurance companies, and city agencies in a joint effort to upgrade housing and business districts, to provide mortgage funds, and to improve such services as garbage collection, street repair, and police protection. A revolving loan fund helps those who cannot meet conventional borrowing requirements to secure funds for mortgages and home improvements.

Foundation support for NHS organizations began in 1973 and

now totals some \$1.6 million. A \$100,000 grant this year helped launch the program in New York City. Seven programs are being organized, two each in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens, and one on Staten Island. Once fully under way, the New York City NHS will serve some 40,000 families.

A project to help strengthen neighborhood revitalization in eight communities in Brooklyn, New York, was also assisted. A grant of \$125,000 was made to Catholic Charities Diocese of Brooklyn for pre-construction costs of federally financed housing serving the elderly, the handicapped, and low- and moderate-income families.

A cruel irony of the neighborhood revitalization movement is that the poor are sometimes pushed out by more affluent newcomers. This has been especially true in historic sections of older cities. Once these sections are discovered by preservationists, property values soar, and low-income tenants are unable to afford the higher housing costs. The National Trust for Historic Preservation recently established the Inner City Ventures Fund to help deal with this displacement problem. It makes loans and matching grants to community-based organizations, which then lend money to local residents so they can buy and repair their houses. The effort is being assisted by a low-interest loan of \$500,000 from the Foundation as well as funds from the U.S. Department of the Interior and other foundations. In addition, the Foundation granted the National Trust

\$75,000 for its "Main Street" program, which is stimulating the economic revitalization of older central business districts within the context of historic preservation. The program is working with thirty small cities in six states.

Supplemental support totaling some \$2.3 million went to six major community development corporations that have served as national models in efforts to rebuild depressed urban communities.* Although they have broadened their base of support, most are still dependent on government assistance. With the cutbacks in federal funding and the uncertainties in state and local allocations for community development, the Foundation's support is helping them continue their key operations while they adjust to a lower level of funding.

Training and Technical Assistance. The Foundation granted the Corporation for Public/Private Ventures \$150,000 for a national internship program for managers of small and medium-sized community-based organizations engaged in housing, real estate, or business development. Thirty-four interns will be trained over thirteen months through a combination of classroom instruction and on-the-job experience.

Four technical-assistance organizations that provide CBOS with a broad range of help in plan-

*Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.); Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix); Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio); Southeast Development, Inc. (Baltimore); Spanish-Speaking Unity Council (Oakland); and Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles).



Above, burned-out buildings, like this one in North Brooklyn, invite further arson and thus threaten even well-maintained buildings nearby. Below, fires start quickly in rubbish-strewn lots, putting surrounding residences at risk.

Fire Watch in Brooklyn

One of the most spectacular views of the New York skyline is from the North Brooklyn waterfront along the East River. The city's millions of lights dance in the dark, its soaring towers sparkle in the sun and shine in the rain. Manhattanites looking over to Brooklyn, however, often see a different sort of light—the blaze of fires, rising sometimes over the industries along the waterfront, more often over the adjacent neighborhoods that stretch from the Williamsburg Bridge to the border of Queens.

In the last half of 1979, North Brooklyn had 233 suspicious fires, more than any other New York City district. By the middle of 1982, the number of such fires had dropped to 153. To the people of North Brooklyn, the decrease was a sign that they might at last be making progress against the scourge of arson. One of the leaders in that struggle is the People's Firehouse, a community-based organization that has made arson prevention the centerpiece of its efforts to stabilize North Brooklyn, in particular the Northside/Greenpoint neigh-

borhoods. A Foundation grant of \$120,000, made in 1982, is assisting these efforts.

The People's Firehouse (PF) was organized in 1975 by Northside residents after the city announced it was eliminating Engine Company 212, which had served the area for more than a century. Northsiders took turns occupying the firehouse so that the engine could not be moved. When the company was reinstated in 1978, the People's Firehouse decided to stay in business to tackle a variety of neighborhood problems—housing, commercial revitalization, economic and industrial development, delivery of municipal services, and arson prevention.

Under the direction of Fred S. Ringler, PF has developed a sophisticated arson early warning system patterned after one originated by Urban Educational Systems in Boston. PF staff and volunteers cull information from public records on neighborhood buildings and feed it into PF's computer. They now have a five-year history of every building in the area, covering housing code violations, property liens, aban-



donment, tax arrears, vacancy rates, previous fires, and changes in ownership. By analyzing these data, they can uncover reasons for arson (usually economic) and predict which buildings are arson-prone. PF shares this information with law-enforcement, housing, tax, and fire department officials, insurance companies, mortgage holders, and other community organizations. It also informs owners of high-risk properties that their buildings are being watched with the aid of a computer and offers help to owners and to tenants' associations in clearing up problems that have made the buildings fire-prone.

According to Ringler, "Research is the first step in dousing arson-for-profit. Community education and organization is the second." If the threat of arson in a building seems imminent, PF organizes tenants to set up a fire watch. They guard entrances, secure vacant apartments, and clean up hazardous conditions. PF encourages the people on each block to act as the eyes and ears of the police and fire departments. As Ringler puts it, "As soon as people in the neighborhood start paying attention to suspicious fires and checking the vandalism and neglect that lead to them, the arsonist finds it impossible to operate."

In addition to managing fourteen city-owned residential buildings (three of which it has bought to sell to tenants as low-income cooperatives), PF operates a building seal-up company. Using experienced local construction workers, the company puts vacant buildings out of the reach of both arsonists and vandals by sealing windows and doors with cinder blocks or tin.

One of PF's newest projects is industrial arson prevention. A staff specialist is working with thirty waterfront industries to combat crime and arson and to promote economic development, especially of underused industrial property.

Besides its large-scale activities, many conducted with other community organizations in North Brooklyn, PF offers direct aid to the people of the community. For example, it has purchased smoke detectors in bulk for resale to local residents at a discount; it has established a "tool library" from which people in the neighborhood can borrow to make home repairs; and it serves as an advocate with city agencies, getting broken fire hydrants and street lights repaired and seeking improvements in police and sanitation service.

In all its activities, PF stresses that arson is not inevitable but that it is a complex problem that can only be eliminated by well-organized, comprehensive community efforts. Once fires start raging through a community, people begin to think they are helpless, and despair settles over them like smoke. Perhaps the greatest achievement of PF is the sense of hope and determination it has generated that arson can be stopped.



Left, vacant buildings attract vandals and arsonists. The People's Firehouse hires local workers to seal such buildings. Below, the PF worked with owners and tenants to improve this row of apartments in North Brooklyn.



ning and managing neighborhood preservation and economic development projects received supplementary support totaling \$1,225,000. They are: the Center for Community Change, the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, the National Training and Information Center, and the National Urban Coalition.

The Community Development Legal Assistance Center of the Council of New York Law Associates, which received a \$200,000 grant, provides specialized legal assistance to some 100 CBOS in New York State. Through its staff and volunteer lawyers, the center helps tenants' associations buy their buildings and convert them to cooperatives; negotiates agreements with private developers to launch commercial ventures in real estate, housing, and business; helps CBOS protect their tax-exempt status by converting some of their business ventures into for-profit subsidiaries; and trains attorneys in the special problems of CBOS. The grant will enable the center to expand its training programs to Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.

The Foundation continued to assist the development of minority-owned business enterprises with loans of \$1.6 million to the Delta Foundation, an economic development corporation in the Mississippi Delta, and \$1.5 million to the Tennessee Valley Center for Minority Economic Development (TVC), which invests in minority businesses in the Southeast. The Delta Foundation will expand three companies that manufac-

ture metal spikes, commercial fans, and electronic devices, and that are run by Delta Enterprises, the foundation's profit-making subsidiary. TVC has made investments in such minority enterprises as a hotel, a metal-recycling plant, and housing development.

Crime and Arson. Burglaries, muggings, street robberies, and the burning of homes and stores not only terrorize residents but also undermine efforts to rebuild and revitalize their communities. Reducing neighborhood crime and arson, therefore, has become a prime objective of many community-based organizations throughout the United States. Several actions were taken by the Foundation this year to assist this effort.

A total of \$712,000 was awarded to three organizations that help local groups start crime-prevention programs. The Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence, with support from several foundations, has initiated a three-year demonstration in ten cities to test a variety of ways to reduce street crime and residential burglaries. Neighborhood organizations in the cities will be eligible for grants to experiment with such crime-prevention services as citizen patrols, escorts for the elderly, and networks of block watchers.

The Citizens Information Service of Illinois (CIS) and the Justice Resource Institute assist crime prevention efforts in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods of Chicago and Boston, respectively. The two organiza-

tions train community volunteers in organizational skills needed to improve crime-prevention projects and to maintain community interest in them. They also help local groups define the crime-related problems most urgent in their neighborhoods. To evaluate the progress of the nine community groups being assisted by CIS, the Foundation granted \$229,575 to Northwestern University's Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research.

Two community-based organizations that have incorporated arson prevention into their neighborhood stabilization programs also received grants. They are the People's Firehouse (see photo essay, page 8) and the Flatbush Development Corporation, both in Brooklyn, the New York City borough with the largest population and the greatest number of arson fires. Both groups have developed a computerized arson early warning system that identifies fire-prone buildings and that is used to induce landlords to take fire-prevention measures. To assist an evaluation of these projects, the Foundation granted \$235,552 to the Institute for Social Analysis. The study will seek to determine the usefulness of each group's warning system and to assess the groups' effectiveness in mobilizing community resources to combat arson.

The Foundation also supported a program of workshops and on-site technical assistance to community-based arson-prevention groups nationwide provided by Urban Educational Systems (UES). Based in Boston,

UES specializes in research on the causes of arson. It was the first group to devise an early warning system to measure the predictability of arson on a building-by-building basis.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Despite continued criticism that they fail to educate, many urban high schools have significantly improved their educational performance in recent years. More students are mastering basic skills, classrooms are more orderly, morale is higher, parents and communities are more involved in school activities, and learning and achievement have begun to flourish.

To honor these schools and to increase understanding of the factors that make for school improvement, the Foundation this year inaugurated the City High School Recognition Program. Under the program a total of \$1.5 million was awarded to schools in a cross section of thirty-six selected cities. To apply for the awards, the schools had to be general, or comprehensive, high schools and to enroll at least 30 percent of their students from low-income families.

In the first stage of the program, 110 high schools received \$1,000 recognition awards to be used by their student bodies for such purposes as strengthening student publications and student government. In the second stage, fifty of these schools were granted \$20,000 each in response to proposals they had been invited to submit. The funds are supporting activities to enrich the educational offerings of the schools—for example,

strengthening mathematics and English teaching, peer-tutoring programs, remedial instruction for underachieving students, training in computer literacy, and expansion of school-to-work transition programs.

Two years ago the Foundation initiated a series of grants to help urban schools upgrade the quality of their instruction, build better relations with parents and community groups, and create a climate more conducive to learning. Projects have been supported in New York City, Seattle, Memphis, Detroit, and New Jersey. This year grants totaling \$770,801 assisted an expansion of efforts in New York City as well as a new project in Pittsburgh. The grants went to:

—New York City Board of Education, \$501,641, to help launch an intensive school-improvement program in four city high schools; they will test the effectiveness of approaches used in school-improvement projects in elementary and middle schools. Funds will also support the documentation of the earlier Foundation-supported school-improvement efforts and dissemination of the results to policy makers and educators.

—Archdiocese of New York, \$50,160, to expand its program to improve inner-city parish schools through better program and financial planning, admissions policies, curriculum, and communications with the people of surrounding neighborhoods. The archdiocese will develop training materials to institutionalize planning and communications in the thirty participating schools and to

expand the process to seventeen new parishes.

—New York City School Volunteer Program, \$100,000, to recruit and train additional volunteer tutors to coach children who have failed competency tests, to assist non-English-speaking children, and to help teachers in remedial classes.

—Pittsburgh Board of Education, \$119,000, to plan a citywide teacher-training center. Secondary-school teachers would be released from regular duties for a nine-week cycle of working with master teachers, updating knowledge of research on learning, and testing new teaching techniques in the classroom.

Among other actions this year to strengthen urban schools were:

—a grant of \$250,000 to the Latino Institute in Chicago, for a program to increase participation by Hispanic parents in public school activities.

—a grant of \$350,000 and a \$1 million loan to the Council of the Great City Schools, for a program that will enable urban school systems to engage professional managers for studies of ways to reduce costs in such non-instructional services as maintenance, purchasing, transportation, and food services.

—a grant of \$200,000 to the Bronx Frontier Development Corporation, to complete a demonstration project aimed at improving school meals and knowledge of nutrition and health care in schools and neighborhoods in the South Bronx.

Rural Poverty and Resources

12

The major share of the Foundation's assistance in the area of rural poverty and resources supports work in developing countries. There the Foundation aids efforts to improve the use and management of land and water, to strengthen policy making for the rural sector, to increase agricultural yields, to promote rural community development, and to expand employment opportunities for the rural poor.

The Foundation supports work on related matters in the United States, also focusing on improving the circumstances of the rural poor. New efforts this year examine the efficiency, equity, and environmental impact of water use in the western United States, and explore innovative means to expand employment opportunities for low-income women, especially household heads.

LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Efforts in the developing countries to increase food supplies, to expand employment, and to alleviate poverty often are strongly dependent upon the availability of water. In particular, the way water is distributed for irrigation has a significant impact on crop yields and farmers' incomes. In Japan and South Korea, for example, where almost all rice is grown under irrigated conditions, the yields average almost six tons per hectare. In India and Bangladesh, inadequate irrigation and less intensive use of water result in

average rice yields of less than two tons per hectare.

With the help of the World Bank and other aid agencies, many developing countries have been investing substantial resources in large-scale irrigation, but these systems often fall well below their potential for increasing agricultural production. Not enough attention is given to problems of irrigation management, to improving the performance of irrigation bureaucracies, or to enlisting the cooperation of the intended users of irrigation water—the farmers who till a few hectares of land—in the design, operation, and maintenance of irrigation systems.

Since 1969, when it made its first major grant to help the Indian government establish a water technology center, the Foundation has spent some \$10 million for research, training, and experimental projects to improve irrigation management. This work has focused principally on eight countries: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Egypt, and the Sudan.

In Indonesia, for example, a grant this year to the Ministry of Public Works will assist an experimental project to organize farmers' groups to maintain irrigation facilities. The ministry is currently engaged in developing tertiary irrigation systems—small canals, control measures, and diversion structures—to distribute water within small zones served by large-scale irrigation projects. These new facilities are intended to deliver water more equitably among

farmers, improve the timeliness and reliability of water delivery, and encourage more intensive cropping. In the past, such facilities have often washed away in the first heavy rainfall or fallen into disrepair because of the failure to enlist local farmers in their maintenance. A key figure in the Foundation-assisted project is the water-user organizer—a non-engineer, trained in group motivation, who promotes the formation of farmers' groups several months prior to the start of construction. These groups are then given responsibility for operating and maintaining the new facilities.

Government efforts to organize water-user groups have a longer history in the Philippines, where the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) is working with many farmers' organizations to expand and improve irrigation facilities (see photo essay, page 14). Funds were granted this year to help NIA expand this effort nationwide. The Asian Institute of Management in Manila, which has been working with NIA, also received funds to train government personnel and to develop training materials for participatory approaches to rural development.

In India, the Foundation has been assisting efforts to improve the management of both large- and small-scale irrigation facilities. This year, funds were granted to Gram Gourav Pratisthan, an Indian voluntary organization, to expand an innovative project that is mobilizing and training villagers to operate irrigation facilities using

pumped groundwater. The project is located in a region where scanty and irregular rainfall has made agriculture unproductive. Water committees have been organized in some fifty villages to install and manage the systems. To ensure equitable distribution, the committees allocate water by household rather than by size of landholding. The Foundation's grant is being used to establish a training center for the program, which is to be expanded to 500 villages over the next five years.

India's large-scale irrigation projects are plagued by such problems as over-watering and wastage in the head reaches and water scarcity in the small tributary canals at the end of the systems. Problems of irrigation management are complex, but one important need is to reorient the training of irrigation engineers, who now tend to focus more on the design and construction of facilities than on the problems of managing them. The Foundation made a grant this year to the Indian Institute of Management at Bangalore for the training of senior- and middle-level irrigation managers. The courses stress such topics as the diagnostic analysis of irrigation systems, methods for the monitoring, control, and optimal distribution of water, and ways of eliciting farmer participation in irrigation management.

In Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines, the Foundation continued to assist graduate-level training programs that take an integrated approach to problems of land and water management. For example, Thailand's Chiang

Mai University received support to develop a new master's degree program in agricultural systems. Students are learning to assess ways in which agricultural, socioeconomic, and ecological factors interact to limit agricultural productivity.

Other grants continued support for research and training in natural resource management at the University of the Philippines at Los Baños and at Bogor Agricultural University in Indonesia. Researchers at Los Baños have been developing new approaches to restoring denuded and eroded uplands, a widespread problem in the Philippines. At Bogor, efforts are going forward to devise ways to make productive use of Indonesia's extensive grasslands.

In the Middle East, continued economic progress in Egypt and the Sudan depends in large part on the efficient use of water provided by the Nile, the world's longest river. Several actions this year were aimed at improving the management of this huge water system and at boosting crop yields through timelier and more equitable water distribution. Funds were provided to send Egyptian and Sudanese water specialists to Colorado State University for training in irrigation management. Research also will be conducted on ways to improve management of the irrigation systems of the two countries.

In addition, the University of Gezira and the Rahad Corporation in the Sudan received funds for analyses of problems confronting that country's major irrigated agricultural schemes—

the Gezira, the Khashm el Girba, and the Rahad. The principal crop grown on these irrigated lands is cotton, but yields have begun to decline in recent years because of the unreliability of water delivery, labor scarcities, and inappropriate attempts at mechanization, among other factors. Researchers are studying such matters as the role of farmers' organizations in the state-managed projects and the use of production incentives to raise crop yields.

The excessive cutting of forests in many developing countries has drastically reduced the availability of fuel for cooking and of fodder for animals. It has also led to severe erosion, accumulation of silt in waterways and irrigation systems, and uncontrolled flooding. A large share of India's land area has been turned into wasteland by the unregulated cutting of forests for commercial and household use.

India has been experimenting in recent years with "social forestry" programs in an effort to restore these lands. Villagers are being organized to plant fuel trees and fodder crops on the degraded lands and to build check dams to control the erosion and flooding. The Foundation has supported several of these initiatives. One important result of this work was the formation by Indian leaders this year of the Society for the Promotion of Wasteland Development. A nongovernmental organization, the society will provide technical, managerial, and financial assistance to community-based groups engaged in



The National Irrigation Administration of the Philippines, with Foundation support, has been developing more effective ways to engage farmers in the design, construction, and operation of communally owned irrigation facilities. Above, workers build an irrigation canal structure. Opposite page, farmers harvest rice watered by a communal irrigation system. The new irrigation facilities are also used by villagers for bathing and washing clothes (below and opposite page).



The Communal Irrigators of the Philippines

Farmers in the municipality of Magsaysay, in the Philippines' Davao del Sur Province, cultivate about 4,000 hectares of rice land. They plant hybrid varieties developed by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) outside of Manila, and they use commercial fertilizers and pesticides to increase yields and control insects. Between cropping seasons they sow a local plant called mungo. When plowed under, it helps to restore the soil's fertility.

The Magsaysay farmers are also quite sophisticated in their use of irrigation water. More than thirty years ago a group of them got together and built a dam of stones and logs across the nearby Balatukan River as well as a series of canals to bring water to their fields. Farmers on the other side of the river soon followed their example and built a similar system. The two groups later merged and formed the Badagoy communal irrigation system. Today some 1,300 farmers are members of the Badagoy water-users' association, pooling their labor to maintain the system and contributing fees for its management and improvement.

The Badagoy system is one of the largest of 5,000 communal irrigation systems scattered about the Philippines. These systems are distinct from the larger government-operated systems in that they are owned, maintained, and managed by the farmers themselves. Decisions on how the water is distributed are determined democratically. The communal systems water more than half of all the irrigated land in the Philippines and many are located in poor and remote sections of the country. They are essential to the livelihood of some five million Filipinos.

The Philippines government, through the National Irrigation Administration (NIA), has a program to build for the farmers improved dams and related structures that are turned over to them to operate. In the past, however, NIA engineers concentrated only on the technical aspects; they rarely consulted the farmers about the design or location of the structures or how they were to be maintained. Because they did not draw upon the farmers' intimate knowledge of local terrain and water flows, mistakes were often made: in some locations canals ran slightly uphill because engineers followed insufficiently detailed topographic maps; in others culverts were made too small because of engineers' lack of knowledge about local rainfall. Maintenance of the systems was neglected.

Concerned about such mistakes and deficiencies in communication, NIA in the mid-1970s began to work more closely with farmers. Engineers now consult with them on the design and location of irrigation structures. Community organizers help the farmers set up or strengthen water-users' associations to manage the systems. NIA has also sought the help of management specialists, social scien-



tists, and agricultural engineers at the Asian Institute of Management, the Institute of Philippine Culture, the Development Academy of the Philippines, and IRRI to study the needs of the farmers' groups and to document agency-farmer interactions.

Over the past three years, with support from the Foundation, NIA has trained more than 300 community organizers, most of them women, to work with the water-users' associations on system design, maintenance, and organizational problems. Another 1,500 NIA employees, including many of its engineers, have been trained in the attitudes as well as the skills needed to make the participatory approach work. The training has been supplemented by workshops that bring together engineers, administrators, community organizers, and farmers. The goal, according to Felipe Alfonso of the Asian Institute of Management, is to "change the mental sets" of both NIA personnel

and farmers so they do not revert to old patterns of suspicion and distrust.

Among the communal irrigators expected to receive government aid for improvement of their systems are the Badagoy farmers. For years they have been urging NIA to replace the two dams on the Balatukan River with a permanent concrete structure. The new dam, the farmers believe, will save them the many days they put in to maintain the current structures; more importantly, it will improve the reliability of water delivery to their fields. During the dry season, the downstream Badagoy farmers often do not receive enough water for their needs after the upstream farmers have drawn their supply. The situation sometimes leads to conflict between the two groups. The Badagoy farmers have accumulated 250,000 pesos (about \$40,000) as their share of the cost of a new dam and are awaiting the release of government funds so that construction can begin.



social forestry projects. It will also assist research to identify the species of trees most suitable for specific regions and help to introduce more efficient cooking stoves and wood-burning units for pumping water and producing electricity. A \$100,000 Foundation grant is supporting the first year of the society's work.

Overcutting of forest lands is also occurring on a large scale in Kenya. A grant this year to the Mazingira Institute, a Kenyan organization active in promoting the conservation of land and water, is assisting in launching tree-planting projects in several ecological zones of the country.

Water Management in the U.S.

The Foundation began an expanded effort this year to examine an array of water management questions in the United States, focusing on issues of efficiency, equity, and environmental quality. The program draws on lessons learned in developing countries and is attempting to identify how improvements in water distribution can alleviate rural poverty and contribute to rural development.

Many areas in the United States, particularly in the West, are struggling with problems of water supply and management. Arid regions of the West are heavily dependent on man-made water delivery systems; yet for all their technological ingenuity these systems are not adequate to satisfy projected demands. In Arizona, groundwater is being depleted at a rate twice that of replenishment. Water contamination is spreading in Nevada, and New Mexico appears to be reach-

ing its population limit because of water scarcities. In the eastern United States, periodic droughts and diminishing river and stream flows are aggravating the already serious deterioration of water supply systems.

With current moves to reduce federal responsibility for water policy and planning, the states are expected to assume a larger role in water-system development and rehabilitation. To assist this effort, the Foundation granted funds to three organizations—the Conservation Foundation, the John Muir Institute, and the National Governors' Association—for an integrated set of studies that will help provide a framework for water planning and policy making during the coming decade. Among the topics being addressed are the institutional changes needed to deal with water conflicts, conservation in water use, environmental safeguards, alternative financial strategies for water development and conservation, and the protection of the rights to water of the rural poor. Research findings will be reviewed at the end of the first year of work at a conference of governors, legislators, and other policy makers from the western states.

Funds were also granted to a New Mexico-based nonprofit organization, Designwright's Collaborative, for a study of the effects of competition for scarce water on the rural poor in northern New Mexico. Competition from urban, mining, and industrial users is threatening water availability for traditional ditch irrigation systems used by

poor and small-scale farmers. The study will examine the competing claims of various water users and explore state and local policy alternatives to improve efficiency and fairness in allocation.

RURAL POLICY

Dramatic changes have been occurring in rural America in recent decades. Industries are dispersing outside of metropolitan centers. Rural-to-urban migration has subsided and is now reversed. Pressures are intensifying on water, land, timber, and other energy-providing resources. Moreover, a substantial proportion of this nation's poor reside in rural areas and have limited access to jobs and services.

An important objective of the Foundation's rural poverty program is to support research that will aid in the formation of public policy regarding the rural poor and the use and management of natural resources. Because few national research institutions address issues of rural policy, the Foundation this year took steps to strengthen the work of several groups of American scholars who specialize in this field.

At the University of California in Berkeley, scholars have recently completed a survey of the rural economies of four states—California, Vermont, Wisconsin, and North Carolina. Their work focuses on the uneven distribution of wealth within the rural sector and on the need for policies to spread economic gains, particularly among minorities and female-

headed households. A \$171,226 Foundation grant will assist the Berkeley researchers in preparing analyses that can help shape government strategy and policy for assisting the more than one-third of the U.S. population who live in rural areas. Their studies also will attempt to set guidelines for economic growth that will reduce rural poverty.

Funds also went to Resources for the Future (RFF), a research organization that has received substantial Foundation support for more than twenty-five years, to study the impact of natural resource policies and management on the rural poor. The group will examine both the extent to which income and wealth depend upon the natural resource endowment of rural areas and the policies affecting this endowment. There is evidence, for example, suggesting that the value of farm output and rural income in the Southwest is strongly associated with the amount of irrigation investments. These investments often favor the wealthier farmers and landowners. The RFF group will develop improved measures of the incidence of rural poverty, analyze its geographic distribution, and relate it to the ownership, use, and management of natural resources.

Overseas, the Foundation continued to support training and research in agricultural economics and the rural social sciences in regions where these skills are still underdeveloped. In West Africa, for example, funds are supporting the advanced training of rural social scientists who can advise their governments on

policies to stimulate the region's lagging agriculture. A special effort is being made to recruit women for the program, since they play a central role in farming in much of the sub-Sahara region.

The Foundation also continued to assist, through a grant to the Agricultural Development Council, the training of agricultural economists from the People's Republic of China. The funds are supporting graduate training in the United States of Chinese students, study tours of senior Chinese agriculturalists at international agricultural research centers, and the assignment of an American agricultural economist to teach at Northwest Agricultural College in China's Shaanxi Province.

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in Washington, D.C., one of a network of internationally supported agricultural research centers, was granted \$250,000 as part of a package of support provided by the Foundation to the network (see page 18). IFPRI has a staff of some twenty researchers, many from developing countries, who study such topics as the effects of food price subsidies in Egypt, the Sudan, and Zambia, food distribution in India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka, and the trade-offs between growing crops for export and for local consumption.

The Foundation also continued to assist research and training aimed at improving understanding of the role of women in the social and economic life of their nations. For example, the University of Wisconsin received

funds to develop teaching programs that will focus on such issues as the role of women in agriculture, in the urban labor force, and in the household; women, political power, and the law; women's health; and fertility and family planning. The University of Khartoum received support to survey the condition of women in the Sudan and to study the effect upon women of the growing scarcity of fuel, food, and water in certain regions.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION RESEARCH

Maize research in Bangladesh, the training of staff for Algeria's Institute for the Development of Field Crops, and a pioneering effort to improve agricultural productivity in West Africa's humid tropics were among the activities supported by the Foundation this year to help developing countries increase their food production.

To assess the benefits and costs of expanding the production of maize in Bangladesh, a grant of \$153,600 went to the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute. The funds will support an interdisciplinary team of researchers who will assess the human, livestock, and industrial demand for maize and examine whether it can be integrated into other cropping systems. Bangladesh's plans for attaining self-sufficiency in food production depend heavily upon rice, but some researchers believe that a strategy that integrates rice with other crops would improve nutrition, intensify use of agricultural land, and provide more jobs for the landless poor.

The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico was granted \$200,000 to enable thirteen Algerian agricultural scientists and economists to complete graduate training in France and North America. Although Algeria has invested substantially in agriculture, output has been sluggish, in part because of the low efficiency of the country's state farms. On completing their training, the scientists will take up leadership positions in Algeria's national cereals program.

Agricultural yields in West Africa are markedly lower than in other parts of the world because of the region's agricultural environment—a largely small-holder, mixed-cropping system on poor soils. Farming systems research is a process that identifies problems limiting agricultural productivity and then searches for solutions to those problems. Studies emphasize the interrelations between farm production and household activities, including the important roles played by women.

For support of farming systems research and related activities in West Africa, the Foundation granted a total of \$700,000 to the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, the Government of the Ivory Coast, and the University of Abidjan. The funds will support workshops for West African agriculturalists and networking among national agricultural institutions.

A grant to the International Livestock Center for Africa in Ethiopia will support a study of the economics of integrating small

ruminants—sheep and goats—into the farming systems of West Africa. The center is investigating a cropping system in which forage for the animals is grown between crop rows. The animals browse on the forage and their manure helps to improve the fertility of the poor tropical soils.

With supplementary grants totaling \$1 million, the Foundation continued to support seven international agricultural research and training centers that help developing countries improve the performance of their agricultural sectors.* With the Rockefeller Foundation, the Foundation helped establish the first of the centers more than twenty years ago. Now numbering thirteen, they receive support through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, a consortium of governmental and private funding agencies. By helping to introduce new high-yielding seeds and improved production technologies, the centers have been instrumental in increasing food production in many poor countries.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

In recent years the Foundation

*Centers supported by the Foundation, in addition to the International Food Policy Research Institute (see page 17), are the International Center for Tropical Agriculture in Colombia, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico, the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas in Syria, and the International Service for National Agricultural Research in the Netherlands.

has increased its support of village-based self-help experiments and of nongovernmental organizations that provide training and technical assistance for rural development. A particular objective of some of these groups is the expansion of employment opportunities for poor rural women and landless peasants. Among those receiving support this year were:

—Mahila Vikas Sangh, an organization affiliated with the Sarvodaya movement in India. The movement is a Gandhi-inspired effort to organize members of India's poorest villages into self-help groups. Funding was provided for a project that will train poor women to grow silkworms on a commercial scale and to weave silk into cloth that will be sold for export.

—National University of San Cristobal de Huamanga in Peru, which has been working among poor Indian peasants in the isolated highlands of Peru. Staff from the university have been helping the Indians improve their farming methods and organize inter-village self-help groups.

—Pan African Institute of Development, a private educational institution that for the past eighteen years has been training African civil servants to carry out rural development projects. It will launch a new training program aimed at strengthening the financial and managerial capacities of voluntary organizations that bring agricultural, health, and educational services to remote areas of West and Central Africa.

—Women's House of the



Teenagers work under supervision as construction aides in a housing program run by Mississippi Action for Community Education (MACE). A rural community development corporation supported by the Foundation since 1970, MACE offers poor Southern blacks such services as job counseling, literacy training, loans for business development, and help in forming credit unions and farmer cooperatives.

Northeast, a group organized by Brazilian feminists that has been assisting a cooperative of poor rural women to manufacture carpets, hammocks, and decorative fabrics.

—Busoga Multi-Sectoral Rural Development Project, a church-affiliated Ugandan group that has been helping isolated villages improve their food production, nutrition, sanitation, and housing. The group was formed in the wake of the economic dislocations and breakdown of governmental services brought on by civil conflict.

—Institute of Cultural Affairs, a Chicago-based organization

that has been working in more than 300 Kenyan villages to organize schools, literacy classes, health services, and training programs for farmers. Foundation funds are being used to train village leaders and health workers and to prepare a teacher's guide and a health manual.

In the United States, the Foundation continued to assist, with grants totaling \$1.1 million, three rural community development organizations with which it has been working for many years. The grants went to Mississippi Action for Community Education, South East Alabama Self-Help Association, and the

Southern Development Foundation. The organizations offer a wide range of services to poor Southern blacks—job counseling, literacy training, loans for business development, and help in forming credit unions and farmer cooperatives and in obtaining government services.

A total of \$1.1 million in loan and grant funds was provided to the National Rural Development and Finance Corporation, formed in 1977 to provide financing for job-creating projects in rural areas of the United States where there is high unemployment. The corporation has made loans to, among others, a small Alabama manufacturer of wooden pallets and a group of Puerto Rican farmers who grow and process fruit. The Foundation's action will permit a substantial enlargement of the loan pool.

An increasing proportion of poor rural families in the U.S. are now headed by women. In an effort to expand and upgrade employment opportunities available to these women, grants were awarded to four groups that provide a variety of training and advocacy services: the American Friends Service Committee, the Southeast Women's Employment Coalition, the Clearinghouse for Community Based Free Standing Educational Institutions, and the Displaced Homemakers Network. The groups offer such services as help in gaining access to nontraditional, higher-paying jobs; enforcement of employment rights; child care; and training in the management of small businesses.

Human Rights and Governance

20

The Human Rights and Governance office combines two of the Foundation's current programs: Human Rights and Social Justice and Governance and Public Policy.

The major focus of the Human Rights and Social Justice program is the promotion of fundamental civil and political liberties for all people. An allied concern is the securing of equality of opportunity and the protection of the law for disadvantaged groups in the United States and overseas. The program supports activities that challenge barriers to economic and social advancement and that increase the exercise of basic rights and entitlements. In addition, efforts are supported to promote and protect human rights worldwide and to assure the free exchange of ideas and information.

Governance and Public Policy focuses on two interrelated phenomena in the United States and other industrialized nations: changing patterns of intergovernmental relations and responsibilities; and the search for effective, affordable, and equitable income security and social welfare policies. Foundation-supported analyses and experimental projects are examining the shifting nature of governmental responsibilities, the role of government and of the private sector in providing public services, the impact of federal budget reductions upon social spending, and the long-term effects of economic and demographic trends upon income security

programs. In developing countries the program supports efforts to improve public policy research and planning.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

International Human Rights.

The Foundation continued to assist the work of the major nongovernmental organizations that monitor and bring to international attention human rights violations around the world.

Among new groups receiving grants this year were the Americas Watch Committee and the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, both concerned with promoting civil and political liberties throughout the Americas. The committee, which received \$180,000, was organized in 1981 by the U.S.-based Fund for Free Expression to bring human rights violations in the Americas to the attention of the news media and international organizations, and to provide support for human rights groups in the Western Hemisphere. The Inter-American Institute of Human Rights was founded in 1980 in Costa Rica. Its principal activities are training, public education, and research on human rights issues.

Another newly formed group receiving assistance was the Committee to Protect Journalists, based in New York City. A report last year by Amnesty International noted that some 300 members of the newsgathering profession have been jailed or have disappeared over the last ten years. Directed by a group of leading United States journalists, the committee monitors and

verifies abuses suffered by journalists, focuses media and public attention on them, and sponsors educational and exchange programs designed to promote freedom of the press.

Several other human rights groups received supplemental support this year:

—the Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights, a London-based organization that is concerned with such issues as indentured labor, debt-bondage, child labor, and threats to indigenous peoples.

—the Center for the Study of Human Rights at Columbia University, which supports research and teaching on human rights concepts from the perspectives of several scholarly disciplines.

—Helsinki Watch, an American group that monitors domestic and international compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords, in which thirty-five nations, including the U.S. and the USSR, agreed to defend individual rights and ensure the free flow of persons and information between East and West.

—the International Commission of Jurists, an association of judges and lawyers representing the world's principal legal traditions. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, the commission works directly to promote the rule of law and to persuade governments to observe human rights.

—the Minority Rights Group, an organization in London that investigates and publicizes the condition of oppressed ethnic, religious, and cultural minorities.

The Foundation has a long tradition of aiding scholars, professionals, and intellectuals who have been forced to seek asylum abroad as a result of political events in their home countries. This year funds were provided—through the American Council of Learned Societies and the Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange—to assist Polish intellectuals who were abroad when martial law was imposed in Poland and who did not return home.

Refugees' and Migrants' Rights, Ethnic Conflict. Work on refugee and migrant concerns is supported by the Foundation under three programs—Human Rights and Social Justice, International Affairs (see pages 43 of text and 59 of Grants List), and Urban Poverty (see page 47 of Grants List). In Human Rights and Social Justice, the focus is on the analysis of international and domestic law and the protection of the legal rights of refugees; in International Affairs, the emphasis is on planning and management of refugee relief operations and on analyses of the causes and consequences of refugee and immigration flows; and the Urban Poverty program concentrates on helping migrants and refugees resettle.

With grants to several public interest law and advocacy groups, the Foundation this year launched a new effort aimed at clarifying the rights, entitlements, and statuses of refugees and migrants entering the United States. To date, the program has been primarily focused

on the problems of Haitians, some 40,000 of whom have come here over the last decade, but the principles clarified will be applicable to all aliens similarly situated.

Receiving grants were the Lawyers' Committee for International Human Rights, the New York Civil Liberties Union, and the Haitian Refugee Center. The three groups work in complementary ways to secure for aliens the rights of due process and equal protection of laws that are guaranteed by the Constitution. The Lawyers' Committee put forward the plan that permitted parole of Haitians who had been detained by the government pending determination of their asylum petitions. With other groups, the committee is providing legal representation for between 1,700 and 1,900 Haitians under this parole program. The New York Civil Liberties Union seeks to safeguard the constitutional rights of aliens—for example, by challenging the government's practice of conducting sweep arrests—without a warrant—of suspected illegal aliens. The Haitian Refugee Center has been active in advocacy and legal efforts on behalf of the large Haitian community living in the Miami area.

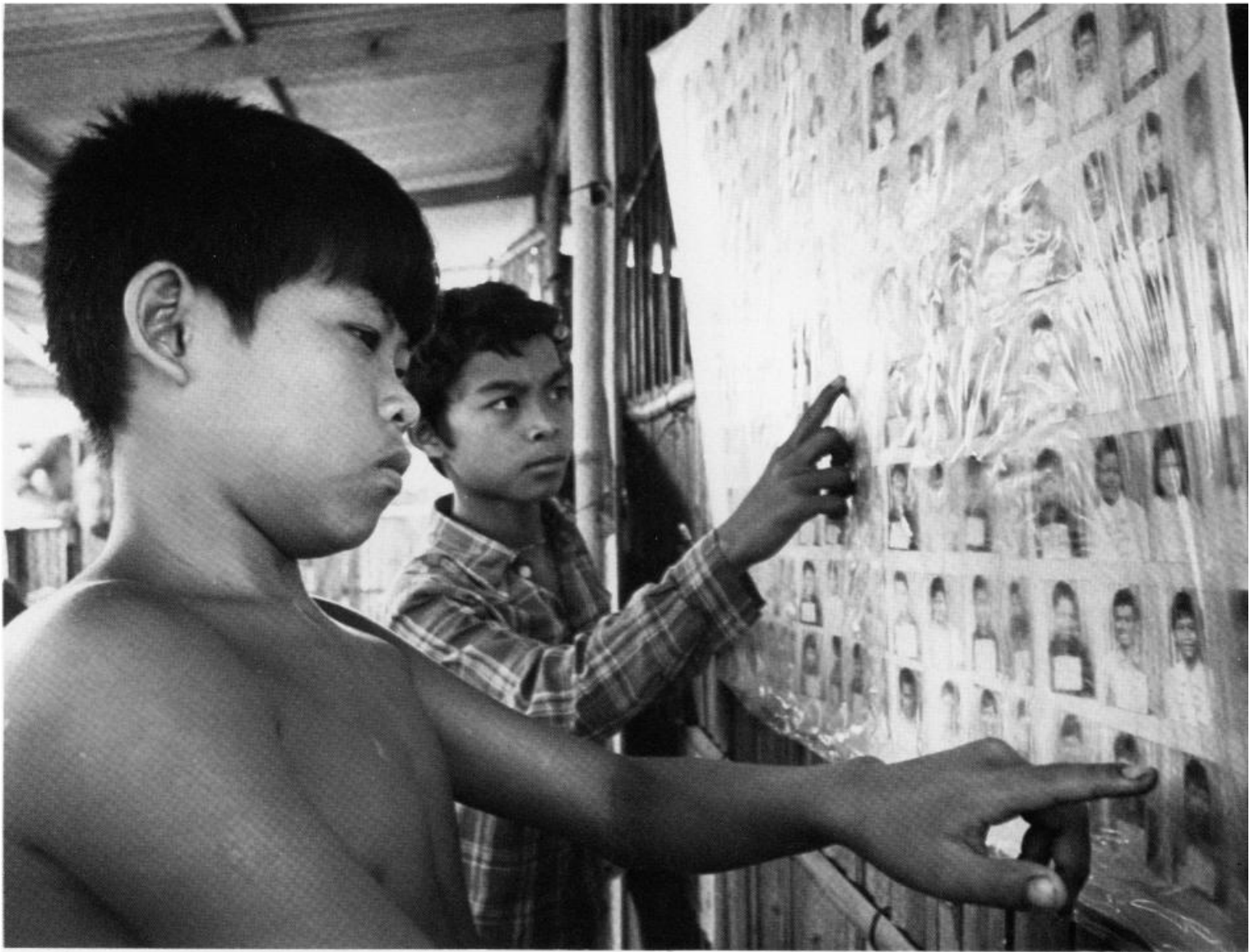
The Foundation also provided start-up funding for the National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum, a group formed in 1981 to promote public understanding of immigration, refugee, and related foreign policy issues. The forum, which recently merged with the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, has

sponsored meetings and special task forces to discuss proposed revisions of U.S. immigration policy. Among the issues it has been examining are amnesty for undocumented aliens, changes in U.S. admission policies, and the imposition of sanctions against employers who hire undocumented aliens.

Among other organizations receiving support this year for refugee-related work were World University Service of the United Kingdom, to help educated refugees from the Horn of Africa find appropriate employment; and Redd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children Fund), for an analysis of the problems of unaccompanied refugee children, their adjustment, agencies' experience in helping them, and legal issues pertaining to their temporary and permanent placement (see photo essay, page 22).

Related to the Foundation's concern for the rights of migrants and refugees are activities to promote harmonious intergroup relations and the resolution of ethnic conflict. Conflicts among ethnic and religious groups have brought untold suffering in many parts of the world, as, for example, during the recent clashes between Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka and between Christians and Moslems in Lebanon. Besides disrupting internal peace and hampering economic progress, intergroup conflicts heighten international tensions, particularly by adding to the flow of refugees throughout the world.

This year the Foundation aided the establishment of a new



Scenes of refugee children: above, Kampuchean children separated from their parents in fleeing the country scan photos used to facilitate family reunification; right, two of the many unaccompanied children among the Indochinese boat people who have sought refuge in Indonesia.

In the closing months of 1979, Everett Ressler, an American sociologist, went to Thailand as regional representative of Redd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children). By then, some 700,000 Kampuchean (Cambodian) refugees—ill, starved, and war-scarred—had crossed the border to Thailand. Among them were 3,000 “unaccompanied minors”—refugees under the age of eighteen not accompanied by an adult relative. Some of the children had become separated from their families in the chaos following the Vietnam war and the Khmer Rouge revolution in Kampuchea. Some had seen their parents killed or had been orphaned during the long and hazardous walk to the border. Others had been taken from their homes and put in Khmer Rouge “reeducation” work-collectives but had fled the harsh conditions of the camps. All of them had endured extraordinary physical and emotional stress.

Under a United Nations mandate, Ressler began working to help the children—but he soon found that he had nowhere to turn for guidance. There was no analytical research on earlier handling of young refugees to help him determine a plan of action for a particular child. What, for example, was the best way to link up lost children with their relatives? Ressler’s solution was to photograph each child and show the pictures to other refugees in the camps in the hope that the children would be

recognized by a relative or neighbor. The result was that half of the children in those camps were reunited with their families.

There were other problems. If relatives could not be found, what type of care would be best for a child—adoption, foster care, or a group home? What were the children’s legal rights? If a child’s family was found in Kampuchea, could the child be repatriated against his or her will? What about a child adopted abroad whose parents then turned up—refugees abroad themselves—to claim their lost child? What kind of psychological help is best for a child uprooted from home and family?

The problems Ressler faced apply to unaccompanied minors everywhere. Through the years tens of thousands have been displaced by war, natural disasters, or other calamities. In some cases, children have been sent abroad as “advance scouts” to ease the way for their families’ eventual immigration or to receive the benefits of special programs for unaccompanied children. And contrary to popular belief, most unaccompanied minors are not very young children but adolescents—which makes placement and adjustment more difficult.

After any kind of disaster or emergency, well-meaning individuals and agencies try to provide for the needs of these children, but—with no comprehensive studies available—they run into the same kinds of problems and gaps

in information that Ressler found in Thailand.

Ressler decided to try to fill in some of these gaps for himself and began investigating the past experiences of other aid agencies with disasters that produced large numbers of unaccompanied minors. His preliminary research identified some thirty such previous displacements since 1920, among them the “wild children of the Urals” (children who had been sent out of Petrograd—now Leningrad—for their safety during the aftermath of the Russian revolution), English children who were transferred for their safety to the countryside or to the United States and Canada during World War II, Bangladeshi children separated from their families during the 1970 cyclone and tidal wave, and unaccompanied children in the Cuban and Haitian exoduses to the United States.

Ressler also found that some aid programs concentrated on preparing children for adoption, while others emphasized efforts to find parents or other relatives. During the 1974 drought in Ethiopia, for example, unaccompanied children were adopted or placed in orphanages even though most of them, as it turned out, had families. On the other hand, of the 5,000 Nigerian children sent to neighboring countries for their safety during the 1970 Biafran war, all but 80 were returned and reunited with their families.

Ressler concluded that if these experiences could be collected and analyzed, they would yield useful information and guidance to policy makers and aid agency personnel throughout the world who are concerned with the care of unaccompanied minors. With the help of a Foundation grant in 1982 to Redd Barna, Ressler has undertaken this study. His aim is to produce a sourcebook by mid-1984 that will include analysis of three major components of aid to unaccompanied minors: care as it relates to placement, legal issues, and long-term effects of various placement alternatives. The research data and the sourcebook will be made available to any agency that wants to use them. In addition, Ressler is exploring the possibility of holding a conference specifically to discuss the contents of the sourcebook and its recommendations.

Left, Ethiopian refugee children at school at the Jalalaqi camp in Somalia. The Foundation is supporting research on refugee children as part of an expanded effort to aid the resettlement of migrants and refugees and to clarify policies concerning them.



international center that will support research and the exchange of information on ways to reduce ethnic tension and to resolve ethnic conflict. Called the International Center for Ethnic Studies and located in Sri Lanka, the organization is an outgrowth of two Foundation-supported workshops attended by scholars and lawmakers who analyzed various approaches to resolving intergroup conflict. The center will conduct research on such topics as the effectiveness of legislation in reducing discriminatory practices, the impact of development policies on the human rights of various ethnic groups, and the link between ethnic conflict and international migration.

Civil Rights in the United States. One of the lessons learned by civil rights adherents over the past twenty years is that progress cannot be taken for granted. Fair employment legislation, for example, does not necessarily translate into jobs for minorities, nor does increased political participation by minorities always assure changes in public policies. The prolonged economic recession, moreover, has eroded previous gains made by the disadvantaged in achieving equal opportunity. Continued efforts are needed to remove legal and customary barriers hindering the social, political, and economic advancement of disadvantaged minorities.

Maintaining its commitment to the major U.S. legal defense funds that represent the interests of minorities, the Foundation this year renewed support for:

—the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), a major civil rights organization serving Mexican Americans. In addition to its advocacy and litigation in such areas as immigration, voting rights, employment, education, and health care, MALDEF has been developing programs to increase Mexican American political participation and to help Mexican immigrants become naturalized citizens.

—the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the oldest civil rights litigating organization in the country. Many of the fund's activities are aimed at ending employment discrimination, a field in which it has won important legal victories in the past few years. It also challenges racial discrimination in education, housing, and prison conditions.

—the Native American Rights Fund (NARF), which represents American Indian interests in several areas: tribal sovereignty, the protection and development of Indian land and natural resources, civil and human rights, and education. NARF has won a number of significant court victories on matters ranging from Indian land claims to prisoners' religious rights.

—the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (PRLDEF), which conducts litigation on issues of voting rights, employment, education, and housing. In an early case, PRLDEF won for Puerto Rican children the right to bilingual, bicultural education in New York City's public schools. It also has challenged a number of

discriminatory practices that have resulted in the exclusion of Puerto Ricans from subsidized housing and from jobs as New York City police officers.

Renewed support also went to three national organizations that represent the nation's two principal minority groups and serve as overall resource centers for their constituencies.

A one-year grant of \$530,000 went to the NAACP to provide support for programs aimed at securing equity for blacks in such areas as education, housing, employment, criminal justice, and voting. The National Urban League received a two-year grant of \$1.5 million for programs that range from monitoring legislation affecting poor blacks to activities in child care, health, voting rights, employment, and community crime prevention.

The National Council of La Raza received support for projects that have concentrated on the needs of Mexican Americans in rural areas—for example, farmworker housing, water supply, and economic development. With declining federal funding, the organization is giving increased attention to research and policy analysis dealing with issues critical to the Mexican American community, among them bilingual education, migration, and youth employment.

In the field of equal opportunity in housing, two major organizations received supplementary grants: the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing (NCDH) and the Potomac Institute. NCDH is the leading national private organiza-

tion serving as advocate, test-case litigator, and resource for local groups promoting fair housing for minorities. The Potomac Institute is principally concerned with expanding housing opportunities for the poor and minorities in cities. Its program includes research, monitoring, and advocacy on such issues as displacement of the poor in neighborhood revitalization and the availability of housing subsidies. The Foundation is currently reducing its activities in the fair-housing field, although some support will continue through multipurpose civil rights organizations.

Although the Voting Rights Act has been in effect since 1965—and was extended by Congress this year—there are still significant disparities in electoral participation rates between whites and minorities. In 1978, for example, only 33 percent of Hispanics eligible to vote were registered. Minority officeholders are still few in number. To help increase participation by minorities in the electoral process, the Foundation renewed its assistance to the Voter Education Project (VEP) in Atlanta and to the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (SVREP) in San Antonio.

VEP, founded twenty years ago by the Southern Regional Council, works in eleven southern states. In addition to organizing voter registration drives—over 1,800 to date—it monitors the compliance of local jurisdictions with the Voting Rights Act and joins with civil rights groups to challenge practices that prevent full participa-

tion by blacks in the political process. SVREP works in six southwestern states to encourage registration and voting by Mexican Americans and Native Americans. Through research, litigation, and negotiation, it has succeeded in bringing about electoral redistricting in Texas so as to give minorities fairer representation in legislative bodies.

Access to Legal Services. In the United States, most of the legal services available to the poor are provided by some 1,400 neighborhood offices supported by the federal government through the Legal Services Corporation (LSC). For problems that demand specialized legal knowledge, the offices call upon a number of government-supported national back-up centers that deal either with substantive areas (such as welfare or housing) or with the needs of particular groups. Recent cuts in LSC's budget threaten the continued operation of these centers. Several foundations, including the Ford Foundation, this year provided funds to help the centers adjust to the reduced funding and to give them time to develop this support. Receiving grants were:

—the Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law in New York City, one of the country's leading institutions involved in shaping welfare policy and law.

—the National Economic Development and Law Center in Berkeley, California, which provides professional assistance to legal-service attorneys and community development corporations in organizing business ventures.

—the National Housing Law Project, also in Berkeley, which is concerned with the rights of low-income people to decent, affordable housing.

—the Food Research and Action Center in Washington, D.C., which protects the rights of the poor, of children, and of the elderly to federal food assistance.

—the Farmworker Justice Fund in Washington, D.C., a new center that seeks to enforce the law regulating migrant labor practices, foreign guestworker programs, and migrant housing and education.

Support also went to a number of initiatives in developing countries to provide legal aid to the poor. The Consumer Education and Research Centre in India received \$170,000 for a public interest law program that has focused on such issues as securing for its clients prompt payment of claims by life insurance companies and reduced public transportation fares. One of the center's major current activities is the drafting of legislation to enforce safety standards in dam construction.

Other legal aid groups overseas receiving support were the Center for Egyptian Civilization Studies in Cairo, which provides social services for indigents and which has added a professionally staffed legal aid center, and the Luiz Freire Cultural Center in Brazil, which serves poor urban communities in Recife.

In the Sudan, the University of Khartoum received a final grant of \$100,000 for its Customary Law Project, which was initiated in 1974 with Foundation

support. The aim of the project has been to integrate traditional law into law-school curricula along with Islamic and English common law.

The Foundation also continued to support several organizations that work to defend the rights of victims of apartheid and to promote social justice in South Africa.

The Legal Resources Trust, which received a grant of \$175,000, operates the Legal Resources Centre, South Africa's only public interest law group, with offices in Johannesburg and Durban. Established in 1979 with Foundation assistance, the center has won important test cases, including one easing the "influx control" regulations that limit the right of blacks working in cities to live there permanently and to be accompanied by their families. This year's grant is being used to open another center in Cape Town.

The U.S.-based Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, which received \$75,000, has been assisting South African attorneys who have been defending persons charged with serious offenses under South Africa's security laws and related legislation. It also carries on activities to ensure that the U.S. government and its citizens refrain from actions that encourage or condone apartheid.

The Investor Responsibility Research Center in Washington, D.C., received funds for studies of the role of U.S. companies in South Africa. It has reported on such subjects as changes in legislation and government policies since the 1976 Soweto

riots and their implications for employers; the effects of the growth of the black union movement in South Africa; and the policies and practices of U.S. firms operating in South Africa.

Also receiving support was the labor law program of the University of Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, established in 1978 to promote research and public education on laws affecting the rights of blacks in South Africa. The program provides legal aid to black and multiracial unions, trains black trade unionists in legal matters, and reports on industrial health and safety.

Women's Rights and Opportunities. A concern for the welfare of women pervades the Foundation's activities. This year the Foundation continued its support for legal action and advocacy aimed at removing barriers to equal opportunity for women, especially in employment. Among organizations receiving grants were:

—the American Civil Liberties Union in New York City, which focuses on issues of pay equity, access to jobs traditionally held by men, and pension inequities. One of the union's recent cases challenges private pension plans that provide smaller benefits to women, even though they contribute the same amounts as male co-workers.

—the Women's Law Fund in Cleveland, which, in addition to working to secure equal opportunity in education for women, is concerned with ensuring that women are treated equitably in the workplace.

—the Women's Legal Defense Fund in Washington, D.C., which has a joint project with the Women Employed Institute, a Chicago-based advocacy organization, to monitor compliance of government contractors with affirmative action regulations. The groups have assisted the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in developing favorable interpretations of anti-discrimination laws in such areas as pregnancy, wages, and exclusion of females from certain occupations.

The Foundation also assisted two groups that work to improve conditions for low-income clerical workers, almost all of whom are women. Chicago's Women Employed Institute is devising a model affirmative action program to provide advancement opportunities for clerical workers in the insurance industry. The Working Women Education Fund in Cleveland focuses its efforts on securing improvements in working conditions and on alleviating problems caused by office automation, including job loss and stress.

Women constitute nearly half of all employees in federal, state, and local governments, and they tend to be concentrated in low-paying jobs that offer little opportunity for advancement. For the past four years the Center for Women in Government at the State University of New York in Albany has been helping to eliminate barriers to the advancement of women employed by New York State. It was instrumental in persuading state officials to create intermediate-level jobs that enable women clerical workers to gain

experience so they can qualify for higher-paying professional positions. A grant this year of \$240,000 will help the center continue its work and expand its assistance to groups working on similar issues in other states.

The Women's Equity Action League in Washington, D.C., received a final grant for its intern program, in which students and volunteers carry out research and produce public information materials on such issues as the economic problems of older women, discrimination in employment, education and training, and the impact on women of changes in the federal budget.

Probably the lowest-paid women working today are household workers. In the U.S., the Foundation continued its assistance to the National Committee on Household Employment, through a grant to the National Urban League. The committee works to secure improvements in working conditions, wages, and benefits for household workers. Grants also went to household workers' associations in South Africa and Brazil to help members strengthen their leadership and organizational skills.

The Nepal Women's Organization received a grant of \$100,000 to establish legal service centers for poor women and to promote women's rights in Nepal. Nepali women are among the most oppressed in South Asia and, until recent constitutional changes, were not permitted to divorce, inherit property, or enter into legal contracts. In addition to counseling individual

women, the Nepal Women's Organization is conducting a public information campaign to inform women of their new legal rights.

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

The Reagan Administration has sought to reduce the role of the federal government in national life, especially in providing social services. Some major shifts anticipated early in the new Administration have not occurred. Yet programs in such areas as welfare, community development, health, education, and housing, which have benefited

millions of poor people over the past several decades, have been restructured, and funding for them has been reduced. The Administration also has focused attention anew on a major policy debate about the legitimacy of many social programs and the proper role of government and the private sector in maintaining the programs.

To provide information for responsible public debate on these issues and to help policy makers make appropriate choices—and, where necessary, mid-course corrections—the Foundation this year funded two major studies of the impact of



Shilu Singh, a lawyer and executive director of the Nepal Women's Organization, visits Darhamthali villagers to inform them of women's rights concerning dowry, divorce, and ownership of property. Nepali women are among the most oppressed in South Asia, and the Foundation is assisting the organization in establishing legal service centers and in disseminating information on recent constitutional changes affecting women.

the Reagan Administration's changes upon domestic policy.

To trace the effects of federal policy decisions in such areas as income assistance, health care, and employment creation, the Urban Institute received a \$3.5 million grant. The study is assessing the impact of the policy changes on the jobs and incomes of various groups, particularly the poor, minorities, the elderly, and households headed by women. In addition to measuring the large-scale effects of the new policies, the study will analyze the differential impact on specific regions of the country and sectors of the economy. With support from other sources, the study also is investigating the effects of cut-backs on services provided by public and nonprofit organizations that have been receiving federal funds.

The second project is being conducted by Princeton University's Urban and Regional Research Center, which received \$908,400. The study is measuring the effects of the Administration's policies on the finances of twelve large cities and some thirty suburbs and rural areas in fourteen states. Like the Urban Institute, the center is analyzing some of the underlying assumptions of the new economic and social policies—for example, that improvements in the economy will offset public service cut-backs, that resources will be targeted to the neediest people, and that social programs will improve if they are handled locally.

The National Puerto Rican Coalition received a grant to

study the effects of federal cut-backs on employment opportunities for Puerto Ricans on the island and in New York City and Miami.

Compounding the problems of modern economic management is the persistence of inflation. Because inflation has been coupled with substantial unemployment in many Western countries, the traditional governmental remedies for maintaining full employment and price stability do not seem to work any longer. A \$120,000 grant this year to the Brookings Institution is helping to support research by economist Charles Schultze on new ways to deal with inflation. Following up on research begun by his late colleague Arthur Okun, Schultze is examining the nature of modern price- and wage-setting in the United States and half a dozen other industrialized countries. He is trying to account for the differences in inflation rates by comparing the structural characteristics of the labor and product markets of the various countries.

Another major public policy research organization, the Joint Center for Political Studies in Washington, D.C., received renewed support this year. The center was formed in 1970 to provide assistance to black elected officials. It has since evolved into a national research and public policy institution that addresses a broad range of issues important to the black community in the United States. The Foundation's grant is being used for research on four subjects as they pertain to blacks: political participation, the mili-

tary services, the changing structure of American government, and immigration policies and practices (see page 43).

Pleas to nonprofit groups to assume responsibility for programs formerly run by the government revealed a serious lack of information about the nonprofit sector's size, scope, and capacity to respond. To help meet the need for reliable data about the sector, the Foundation supported studies by several organizations, among them Yale University's Program on Nonprofit Organizations. The program is building a body of information on nonprofit institutions and addressing policy and management issues confronting them. The Foundation's grant is supporting a study of the size of the nonprofit sector in relation to that of the entire U.S. economy. One preliminary finding is that the share of the gross national product originating in the nonprofit sector, while small (5 percent in 1980), increased by 52 percent from 1960 to 1975. The growth of government during the same period was 26 percent.

Several grants also went to organizations in developing countries to help strengthen research on public policy issues. In India, the National Council of Applied Economic Research received funds for development of an econometric model that enables policy makers to respond to fast-changing economic conditions, such as oil price changes. The Center for Studies of the State and Society in Buenos Aires was granted assistance for workshops that will address major social and political

issues confronting contemporary Argentine society. Support was also given to the Government of Botswana for a project, administered by Williams College, that is providing foreign advisers to work with ministers and senior civil servants in Botswana's key ministries.

The Foundation continued to assist the work of several organizations that seek to improve the operation of America's criminal and civil justice systems.

A \$2.5 million supplementary grant went to the Police Foundation, which was formed in 1970 to stimulate experiments and reforms in policing. Through research, pilot projects, and assistance in training police, the Police Foundation has helped introduce changes that have resulted in more effective crime control in the nation's cities and in improved police-community relations. It has sponsored more than 200 projects that have examined traditional crime-control practices, tested new ways of delivering police services, and improved the training of police executives and personnel. Supplementing \$30 million in previous grants, the new funds will enable the Police Foundation to evaluate neighborhood experiments in crime control, investigate strategies for controlling the illegal carrying of guns, and examine new ways to curb police misuse of deadly force.

Although the Foundation has reduced its funding in the criminal justice field, a few grants were made this year to organizations performing outstanding work in areas relatively neglected by other funders.



Police officer Omar Sheriff, coordinator of Atlanta's Business Watch program, visits a store owner to explain crime prevention techniques. The Police Foundation, which has received Foundation support since 1970, has been working with police in Atlanta and other cities to develop more effective crime control and to improve police-community relations.

For continued support of *Corrections Magazine*, a leading source of information on jails, prisons, and alternative correctional programs, a grant of \$300,000 went to Criminal Justice Publications. The National Coalition for Jail Reform, in Washington, D.C., received funds to continue its efforts to encourage government and community and civic groups to address the deplorable conditions in correctional facilities in the United States and to develop alternatives to incarceration for nondangerous offenders. And the Legal Action Center of the City of New York was granted renewed support for its litigation

and advocacy on behalf of ex-offenders and ex-addicts. The center has been particularly effective in gaining access to public employment for its clients.

The Rand Corporation was granted \$250,000 for support of its Institute for Civil Justice. Formed in 1979, the institute has been studying the civil justice system in the United States, the behavior of people who participate in it, the way its institutions operate, and its effects on the nation's social and economic systems.

The Foundation continued to support research on organized crime with a grant to the Center for Research on Institutions and Social Policy in New York City. The center was formed in 1979 to examine ways to control crime by improving the functioning of regulatory laws, such as those concerned with the liquor, tobacco, and vending-machine industries.

With a final grant to the Institute for Environmental Mediation, the Foundation moved toward the conclusion of six years' support for experiments that use mediation to resolve environmental disputes. The grant will assist activities of the institute's Seattle, Washington, office and its newly acquired Madison, Wisconsin, office, formerly the Wisconsin Center for Public Policy. The offices have negotiated compromises in a number of disputes, including one involving the routing of an interstate highway in Seattle and another, in Wisconsin, over the location of a solid-waste dumping site.

Education and Culture

30

The Foundation's Education and Culture Program is concerned with work in the following major areas:

—Development of talented scholars, the resources for scholarship, and methods to improve teaching and learning.

—Development of talent and resources in the creative and performing arts.

—Preservation and interpretation of culture.

—Analysis of long-range policy issues in higher education and the arts.

Following are descriptions of early efforts in the program.

DEVELOPMENT OF TALENT AND RESOURCES

Scholarship. Fellowships for scholarly research are a major means of advancing knowledge in the humanities and improving the quality of graduate and undergraduate teaching. At a time when the vitality of entire fields of humanistic study in the U.S. is threatened by cutbacks in public and private funding and by limited opportunities in the academic job market, it is more important than ever that fine scholars in the humanities be given opportunities for independent research. The Foundation has therefore joined with a coalition of donors, including the National Endowment for the Humanities, the MacArthur, Andrew W. Mellon, and Rockefeller foundations, and the Carnegie Corporation, in support of a postdoctoral fellowship program of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS).

Some sixty-five scholars will be assisted. Half of the Foundation's \$1 million, five-year grant is earmarked for scholars planning research in areas of Foundation interest—for example, rural or urban poverty, human rights, or international security and arms control. Since 1957 the Foundation has provided a total of \$20.7 million to ACLS for scholarship in the humanities.

To broaden opportunities for postdoctoral study by blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans, the Foundation in 1979 established the Minority Postdoctoral Fellowship Program, which is administered by the National Academy of Sciences. A \$1.3 million supplement was granted this year for a fourth round of fellowships. To date, 105 minority scholars have engaged in advanced study in such fields as the biological and physical sciences, mathematics, engineering, the social sciences, and the humanities. They have spent their fellowship year at major universities, laboratories, and research centers. Foundation support for the program now totals some \$4.5 million.

Scholarship on the role of women in history and contemporary life has grown dramatically in the United States in the past ten years. There are some 350 college and university programs of teaching and research about women as well as three dozen major research centers, most of which have been assisted by the Foundation. To advance women's studies abroad, where interest in the subject is spreading rapidly, several grants were made this

year. (For a discussion of efforts to integrate this new knowledge into university curricula, see page 31.)

The International Group for the Study of Women, in Japan, received \$85,600 for research, international exchanges and conferences, and publications on the changing status of women in contemporary Japan. The group, which is composed of some 200 men and women, has initiated a program of research and education on such subjects as the problems of the growing number of working mothers, the salaries of women in small and medium-size enterprises, learning opportunities for older women, and problems of single Japanese women. To increase the number of women on the teaching faculties of Japanese universities, the Foundation also granted the International House of Japan funds for research fellowships for young Japanese women scholars. Only a very few women have faculty appointments or the opportunity for advanced study to strengthen their credentials for academic employment.

To advance women's studies in India, the Foundation granted \$100,000 each to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and to the University Grants Commission. The Tata organization will develop courses and conduct research on women's issues for incorporation into the professional training of social workers. The commission will acquire library materials to help develop women's studies programs at ten women's colleges and research institutions.

In Brazil, a grant of \$120,000 went to the Carlos Chagas Foundation for the third round of a national research competition on the work, health, and family roles of women in that country. The grant also provided support for a visiting researcher.

To increase mutual access and foster understanding between the U.S. and China, the Foundation, since the early 1970s, has supported exchanges of scholars and other intellectuals between the two countries. The two principal U.S. organizations concerned with promoting these exchanges received renewed support this year. The Committee for Scholarly Cooperation with the People's Republic of China, at the National Academy of Sciences, was granted \$194,000 for three projects: short-term exchanges of senior scholars; exchanges of American and Chinese economists; and a panel to coordinate research and other joint activities in the social sciences and humanities. A grant to the National Committee on United States-China Relations enabled a delegation of Chinese historians to participate in a special colloquium, held in Chicago, on China's 1911 revolution.

Academic and research libraries have had much difficulty since World War II in keeping pace with the information explosion, growing numbers of students, and the escalating costs of securing, preserving, and storing research materials. Libraries have made substantial progress in stemming the deterioration of their collections and in developing new technologies for bibliographic services. For exam-

ple, computerized sharing of bibliographic information among libraries has made it easier for users to learn where particular titles are located. But the actual delivery of a book, photograph, periodical, or other document still takes place in the traditional way—by handing it over from the library's own stock or by securing it through an inter-library loan. To help develop an access system that will streamline the delivery of documents to library users, the Foundation granted the Council on Library Resources (CLR) \$200,000. Established by the Foundation in 1956 and supported with funds totaling some \$32 million, CLR has been a major force in adapting new technology to the needs of rapidly expanding libraries. CLR will study the benefits and potential problems in current and emergent technologies for document delivery; it will also assess the performance of an experimental delivery system and explore the legal and economic implications of delivering materials in machine-readable form.

Teaching and Learning. The past two decades have seen a dramatic increase in the number of students going to college. Many are older, and many come from a wider variety of racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic backgrounds, than students of a generation ago.

To help improve the learning environment for this new generation of students, both young and old, the Foundation this year assisted a variety of

projects to integrate the new scholarship on women and minorities into the traditional liberal arts curriculum so that it will more adequately reflect the diversity of human experience. To improve literacy, broadly defined, the Foundation has begun to support programs aimed at strengthening college students' writing skills. Overseas, the major emphasis was on providing educational and career opportunities for groups traditionally excluded from advanced education.

A two-year grant of \$401,773 to the City University of New York supported development of a new introductory course in American history that will integrate recent scholarship with the conventional political emphasis of traditional history courses. This new scholarship examines the economic roles of women and families, the changing composition of the working class, shifting patterns of voting behavior and popular culture, and the way diverse groups, often in competition, helped shape the American experience. It also focuses on the perennial struggle for equality—perhaps the central theme in American history. The new course is being developed by a team of scholars, artists, and filmmakers led by historian Herbert G. Gutman. Intended for beginning students in community colleges, liberal arts colleges, and university adult education programs, it should be ready for classroom use by the fall of 1986.

The University of the West Indies received \$285,000 for a program designed to encourage

GREAT SALE

of

SLAVES

JANUARY 10, 1855

There Will Be Offered For Sale at Public Auction at the SLAVE MARKET, CHEAPSIDE, LEXINGTON, All The SLAVES of JOHN CARTER, Esquire, of LEWIS COUNTY, KY. On Account of His Removal to Indiana, a Free State. The Slaves Listed Below Were All Raised on the CARTER PLANTATION at QUICK'S RUN, Lewis County, Kentucky.

.....

3 Bucks Aged from 20 to 26, Strong, Ablebodied
1 Wench, Sallie, Aged 42, Excellent Cook
1 Wench, Lize, Aged 23 with 6 mo. old Picinniny
One Buck Aged 52, good Kennel Man
17 Bucks Aged from twelve to twenty, Excellent

.....

TERMS: Strictly CASH at Sale, as owner must realize cash, owing to his removal to West. Offers for the entire lot will be entertained previous to sale by addressing the undersigned.

JOHN CARTER, Esq.
 Po. Clarksburg Lewis County, Kentucky

LEWIS COUNTY SLAVES SOLD ON CHEAPSIDE

greater attention to women in the university's major teaching and research programs. The grant will support development of courses and teaching materials, including audio-visual aids. Funds will also assist the training of staff in the university's Women and Development unit, which was formed in 1978 to help eliminate discrimination against women and to increase their participation in the development process.

Many American schools and colleges have been trying to raise the level of student literacy by stressing writing in as many courses as possible. One institution that has had considerable success with an unusual writing program is Bard College, which requires all incoming freshmen to enroll in a three-week writing workshop prior to the opening of the fall semester. To help establish an Institute of Writing and Thinking, Bard received a Foundation grant of \$145,000 along with a similar amount from the Booth Ferris Foundation. The institute will train high school and college teachers, conduct research on ways to improve writing and critical thinking, and offer workshops on the Bard writing program for other institutions.

Since 1968 the Foundation has granted some \$2.5 million to train minority men and women in the U.S. for professional careers in journalism. This year the Institute for Journalism Education received \$250,000 to continue its support of a program that trains experienced minority reporters to become editors and thereby advance to

The cruelty and inhumanity of slavery are vividly illustrated in this pre-Civil War poster. It is one of hundreds of audio-visual materials that will be integrated into a new course in American history being developed at the City University of New York with Foundation support. The course aims to give students a broader perspective on the diverse experiences that helped shape this nation.

the first rung of management. The program is conducted each summer at the University of Arizona's School of Journalism.

The Foundation also granted funds to enable minority students to participate in an editorial internship program at the *Wilson Quarterly*, which is published by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Overseas, the Zimbabwe Publishing House received \$108,000 to train eight Zimbabwean and two Namibian editors in the technical aspects of publishing. After completing the program, participants will edit educational materials for government ministries.

South Africa's restrictive racial laws have put innumerable stumbling blocks in the way of blacks trying to obtain advanced education. Support was provided this year for several projects aimed at eliminating or reducing some of these obstacles. The Institute of International Education and the South African Council of Churches received funds for a program in which black students are sent to U.S. colleges and universities to receive the advanced training unavailable to them at home. Support also went to the Border Council of Churches, in South Africa, for the Zingisa Educational Project, which provides financial aid and counseling to black South African students.

A program at the University of Cape Town to train black students as researchers while they pursue undergraduate studies received renewed support. The students work closely with faculty members of the univer-

sity's Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit, which has been exploring the causes and effects of South Africa's urbanization, poverty, and unemployment. The grant will also be used to repatriate five black scholars who have been studying abroad.

The Foundation made a two-year grant of \$250,000 to further the career advancement of female academic, administrative, and nonprofessional personnel at Ethiopia's Addis Ababa University. The funds will support advanced training for seven faculty women, and formal schooling or job-related training for some 320 nonprofessionals.

Creative and Performing Arts.

The Foundation's encouragement of individual talent in the arts goes hand in hand with efforts to strengthen the cultural and performing institutions through which artists express their creativity. To strengthen these resources, the Foundation, since 1971, has granted some \$29.8 million to American performing arts groups in the theater, opera, and dance to help stabilize their financial condition. The program has two key features: first, if a group can reduce its net current liabilities by 50 percent within a year, the Foundation will eliminate the remaining 50 percent; second, if the group continues to operate in a net current asset position and meets a variety of management-improvement tests, the Foundation contributes annually, over a five-year period, to a revolving working capital reserve. The stabilization program has helped trigger a dra-

matic improvement in the finances of the majority of the organizations that have participated in the program.

The program was continued this year with grants totaling some \$1.4 million to ten performing arts companies.* At the same time, the Foundation continued to explore with other funding groups the establishment of an independent organization that would carry forward the stabilization program.

The Foundation also supports groups that foster communication among artists and arts organizations and that create a greater public awareness of various art forms. One such group, Alternate Roots, in Atlanta, received funds to continue booking services and technical assistance to community-based performing arts companies that tour towns and hamlets in the American South. These companies draw their inspiration and material from the folk heritage of the region and of their own communities. In contrast, the Kitani Foundation presents performances by national arts companies before large, racially mixed audiences of children and adults in Columbia, South Carolina. A grant of \$75,000 will enable Kitani to expand these performances to additional communities in the state.

*The grants went to: Arizona Theatre Company, Ballet Theatre Foundation (American Ballet Theatre), Baltimore Opera Company, Connecticut Players Foundation (Long Wharf Theatre), Hartford Stage Company, Michigan Opera Theatre, New York School for Circus Arts (Big Apple Circus), Opera Festival Association (Lake George Opera Festival), Opera Theatre of St. Louis, and Washington Drama Society (Arena Stage).

Several grants were made to encourage talent among under-represented groups in the arts. Recipients included the Los Angeles Actors' Theatre Foundation, which sponsors El Teatro de la Unidad, a Spanish-language theater for the city's Mexican American community, and the American Theatre Association, which is helping to establish a national network of women in academic and professional theater.

Support also went to the American Place Theatre for a fourth year of workshops and productions for women playwrights and directors; and to Shakespeare & Company in Lenox, Massachusetts, to enable minority actors to participate in the company's professional training program.

Since its founding in 1963, the North Carolina School of the Arts has earned a national reputation for excellence in training talented students for professional careers in the performing arts. Its productions also contribute to the cultural life of Winston-Salem and the surrounding community. Since the school's opening, however, its performing space on campus has been inadequate to mount major dramatic productions, musical theater, or opera, or to house equipment necessary for the proper training of theater technicians. To round out its training capability by giving students the chance to perform in a large, high-quality space, the school is renovating a former movie house and vaudeville theater. The Foundation provided the school with a five-year, low-interest

loan of \$1 million to help finance the renovation.

CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION

Most of the Foundation's activities in cultural preservation this year were conducted in developing countries, especially in India, where the Foundation has a long history of support for the traditional arts. The aim of these activities has been to preserve, revitalize, and make more accessible to the people of the developing world their own rich cultural heritage; to foster creativity and excellence in the arts and in intellectual life; and to advance understanding of the cultural and human dimensions of socioeconomic and technological changes.

Since each region in India has its own distinct cultural tradition, Foundation assistance in that country has focused on helping regional organizations become centers for the folk performing arts. Thus, grants went to the Indian National Theatre in Bombay, which serves the western states of Maharashtra and Gujarat, to the School of Drama at Trichur in Kerala, South India, and to three groups in central India: Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College and Sri Nilakanteshwara Natyaseva Sangha in the state of Karnataka, and the Kala Parishad in Madhya Pradesh. The funds will support research, performances, and creative writing in regional Indian languages.

On the national level, the Foundation made a grant to the Cultural Resources and Training Centre in New Delhi for its

repository of cultural materials on folk performing arts.

Grants to encourage creative writing went to the Vatsal Foundation in Delhi for workshops for younger writers, and to Granthali, a book club in Bombay, for the writing, publication, and promotion of literature on important social topics.

The Foundation also granted funds to the newly established International Society for Traditional Arts Research in Delhi for a project to preserve the rich musical tradition of North India. The society grew out of an unusual collaboration of scientists and artists—a French electronics engineer, an American musicologist, and an Indian musician. The three are using newly developed electronic instruments to study the inner logic of North Indian music. They hope to contribute to contemporary music composition by making more accessible the musical knowledge embodied in the tradition.

In Indonesia, the Foundation allocated funds for research and training in ethnomusicology. Programs are being developed in academies of performing arts in Java and Bali and at the University of North Sumatra to preserve the rich traditions in dance and music found in many parts of the country.

A new effort was begun this year to help preserve the cultural traditions of West Africa, which are in danger of being lost through neglect and commercial exploitation. To enhance the capacities of West Africa's museums to serve as repositories of the region's cultural heritage,



In the state of Rajasthan in northwestern India, a traditional musician, or Bhopa, prepares to sing an epic for an audience of villagers. He is part of the Rupayan Sansthan (Institute of Folklore), one of several regional folk art centers the Foundation is supporting in India.

the Foundation granted \$135,000 to the International African Institute (IAI). The grant will support workshops, symposia, cataloging projects, and training to strengthen selected national museums in the region. An additional \$150,000 was allocated for promising cultural preservation projects initiated by the IAI museum program or by other groups.

In the U.S. a grant of \$130,267 went to support the affiliation of the International Theatre Institute of the United States with Columbia University's School of the Arts. The aim is to give U.S. students greater knowledge of contemporary European and Third World drama by bringing distinguished foreign actors, playwrights, and directors to the campus for lectures and short-term visits.

POLICY ANALYSIS

As a backup to the projects and activities it supports, the Foundation assists studies of major policy issues—including rising costs, changing demographics, and reduced funding—that currently affect educational and cultural institutions. Grants were made this year to analyze the condition of public universities, which enroll about one-quarter of all postsecondary students in the United States; to clarify problems in financing higher education; to help states plan for projected declines in college enrollments; and to study the special needs of minorities and women in education.

Decreasing enrollments, higher costs, and reduced government funding are forcing



Betty Parsons Dooley, executive director of the Women's Research and Education Institute, a nonpartisan group that keeps policy makers informed about the effects of public policies on women.

Bridging Research and Policy

Nothing so concentrates the mind of an elected official as the prospect of defeat at the polls. When the elections of 1982 showed that women, much more than men, entertained doubts about the government's economic and social policies, many politicians began to pay closer attention to women's concerns. Nor did it escape the politicians' notice that women make up more than 51 percent of the U.S. population and are voting in increasing numbers. In Washington, D.C., women's groups that for years had been pressing government officials to consider the effects of various public policies on women suddenly found more people willing to listen to their arguments. Membership in the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, a bipartisan group of men and women, rose to 130, making it one of the largest caucuses on Capitol Hill.

With this heightened interest has come a

need for accurate information on the status of women and the extent to which public laws and policies help or hinder their full participation in American life. One of the most reliable sources has proved to be the Women's Research and Education Institute (WREI), which began as part of the Congressional Caucus. Now a separate entity, it provides information to caucus members, other legislators, government officials, and the public. With the help of a Foundation grant in 1980, WREI established close working relations with thirty-six women's research and resource centers throughout the country, many of which have received Foundation support. In 1981, the centers formed the National Council for Research on Women (NCRW) to disseminate the results of their research to scholars in all disciplines and to policy makers. The link between WREI and the centers through NCRW is a major asset.

Using a computerized information retrieval system, WREI responds to requests either over the telephone or in succinct written reports. Sometimes the requests are for simple facts—for example, the increase in women working outside the home in the past thirty years. In other cases, WREI provides more detailed analyses. It has assessed the effects of cutbacks in key federal programs benefiting women and compiled data on discrimination against women in Social Security benefits, insurance policies, and pensions.

In conjunction with NCRW, WREI publishes a directory of research in progress at the centers and distributes it to policy makers. Twice a month it sends the centers *Update*, a bulletin on activities concerning women in Congress, regulatory agencies, and the executive branch. WREI thus acts as a bridge between the scholars, whose work often appears only in scholarly journals, and the political debate, negotiation, and compromise that precede changes in laws and policies. A second Foundation grant this year will help WREI continue these activities.

WREI will also continue to focus on practical matters and to enlist the support of those scholars at the centers who are analyzing women's economic development. Most women, like most men, now work out of necessity. Yet in just about every field women are paid less than men, and in many occupations women are locked out of opportunities for training and advancement. Nine out of ten single-parent households are headed by women, and one-third of them are below the poverty line. The vast majority of food stamps and welfare benefits go to women and their dependents. This "feminization of poverty" has been exacerbated by cutbacks in government social programs.

WREI and NCRW are trying to ensure that public officials become more sensitive to these issues. According to Betty Parsons Dooley, WREI's executive director, "Right now a great many women are clerical workers. It has been estimated that by 1990 only about a third of their jobs will remain. With the prospect of such enormous job displacement, planning ways to keep them in the work force should begin now."

Since legislators and others in government usually move from crisis to crisis and from one debate to another, they have little time for reflection or for planning to meet future problems. WREI and NCRW are therefore preparing an agenda for long-term research that will provide a bank of information on which policy makers can draw. Among the possible subjects for such research are the health risks associated with many low-level jobs held by women in high-technology industries, the special problems of minority women in the work force, and the kinds of policies needed to meet changes in family life.

all institutions of higher education to rethink their priorities. This is particularly true of public universities, which have a special responsibility to serve large numbers of students from varied backgrounds. A grant to the University of Massachusetts supported an analysis of the changes in public universities that have occurred since World War II. The aim of the study is to develop a new model of the public university and to suggest improvements in curriculum, teaching, faculty training, and students' preparation for the world of work.

The National Center for Higher Education Management Systems received a supplementary grant to help an additional five states plan for anticipated enrollment declines in higher education. To date the center has helped five states (Connecticut, Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Virginia) design detailed analyses of data on current and prospective students. Estimates are also made of the impact of lower enrollments upon specific educational institutions and programs.

Disputes related to faculty collective bargaining, to rights and liabilities under the new copyright law, and to staff reductions caused by budget cutbacks, among other problems, have increasingly embroiled college and university administrations in legal controversies. To help meet the growing need for expertise in educational legal affairs, the Foundation granted \$73,297 to the National Association of College and University Attorneys for a legal reference service. The

service, which will be available to subscribing colleges and universities for a small fee, will include a registry of current litigation affecting higher education and a computer-assisted research system.

A grant to the National Association of College and University Business Officers supported publication of the second in a planned annual series of public reports on the purposes and performance of higher education. The theme of the 1982 report, entitled *The National Investment In Higher Education*, is that financial aid to college students is a key form of investment in the nation's human capital. The report also points to the contributions of higher education in basic research and notes its expanding role in job training, including the retraining of older workers.

In a related action, the Foundation made a grant to the American Council on Education to evaluate the impact of proposed federal cutbacks in the Guaranteed Student Loan program. Funding was also provided for several studies of minorities and women in higher education at present and what is required to improve their status.

The Southern Education Foundation (SEF) received \$379,562 for a new program that is analyzing the effects of public policies on educational opportunities for the poor and minorities in the South. Among the issues SEF task forces are examining are the use of educational block grants by southern states and the linking of training and education at predominantly black colleges

and universities to the economic needs of the South.

The University of Michigan's Survey Research Center was granted \$165,000 for a study of ways to increase the participation of minorities in graduate education. The minority presence in graduate schools has leveled off after a surge in the 1970s. The objective of the study is to assist the design of a program that would increase the number of minority scholars qualified to join faculties in the 1990s, when college teachers are again likely to be in demand.

On the issue of equity for women in higher education, grants this year went to:

—the Association of American Colleges, for its Project on the Status and Education of Women, which is working to improve opportunities for women faculty, staff, and students. The project analyzes legislation and current practices on campus and disseminates reports to administrators and government officials.

—Russell Sage Foundation, for a study of women in higher education and for a review of women's studies programs in American colleges and universities.

The Foundation also granted \$250,000 to the Women's Research and Education Institute for the coordination and dissemination of policy research conducted at women's research centers throughout the nation (see photo essay, page 36). A particular aim is to communicate to policy makers information on how women have been adversely affected by public policies in such areas as jobs, welfare, child care, and student aid.

Under the theme International Affairs, the Foundation supports work on international peace and security, international economics and development, and refugee and migration policies. The hope is that reasoned analysis and expanded knowledge can fruitfully be applied to these major issues, thereby assuring wise decisions by policy makers and a better-informed public. In addition to working on these major policy issues, the Foundation supports programs concerned with U.S. foreign policy and with the capacity of Third World countries to address international problems.

Even at a time of intense demands on philanthropic resources for domestic projects, new efforts are under way to increase private American grant making for international activities. Together with other foundations and corporations, the Foundation this year made a grant to the Council on Foundations for the work of the Committee on International Grantmaking. In a major report this year, the committee said, "There is potential in the diverse institutions that make grants in our society for increased internationalism. The major ingredient that is needed is leadership from the grant-making community. . . . Resources will follow."

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

For a decade the Foundation has conducted a major program of research, training, and policy

analysis in peace, international security, and arms control. The need for this effort continues. In 1982, apprehension over possible nuclear conflict led to major public demonstrations in the United States and Europe; relations between the superpowers deteriorated; conventional war raged from the Falkland Islands to Lebanon to Iraq and Iran; and uncertainties about future conflict persisted in Eastern Europe, Indochina, Central America, and Southern Africa.

Among the world's major centers of policy research and training in international security and arms control is the International Institute for Strategic Studies. In 1982 IISs received \$500,000 for the third and fourth years of a five-year general support commitment the Foundation made in 1980. The London-based center—described by one observer as "the conscience and nag for the governments of the world, the only international institution capable of mounting a credible assault on a government monopoly"—publishes reliable accounts of military and strategic affairs in its annual publications *Military Balance* and *Strategic Survey*. These and other IISs publications on topics ranging from regional security in the Third World to the future of strategic deterrence epitomize the contribution that private institutions can make to public debate on matters that are the classic preserve of the nation state.

A new generation of specialists in security and arms control—who are needed in government agencies, universities, and journalism—is being educated at

more than a dozen Foundation-supported research and training centers. But work toward a more stable international order also requires men and women who combine expertise in security and arms control with knowledge of particular foreign areas. During the postwar period, many U.S. scholars shifted their attention from Western Europe to non-Western regions of the world. Moreover, the study of strategy in the United States centered strongly on American interests and choices, deflecting attention from the security problems of particular countries and from wider intellectual matters such as diplomatic, political, cultural, and military history. Thus, the Foundation this year emphasized support for the training of specialists in the broad security policies of Western Europe, Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union. For the West European component, Harvard University received a three-year grant for the training of eighteen graduate students and postdoctoral fellows in international security, arms control, and West European politics, history, economics, and languages. This program will feature a biweekly research seminar of scholars, fellows, and students from institutions in the Boston area.

The Harvard program is modeled after a fellowship program the Foundation has supported since 1978 to promote similar "dual competence" in international security/arms control and Soviet/East European area studies. Now administered by Columbia University, this

program has made twenty-seven awards, including seven to non-Americans. A new grant will finance three more rounds of fellowships along with conferences and the publication of research and teaching materials.

Northern Europe's smaller countries—the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, and Norway—play an important role in the political framework of the Atlantic Alliance. A grant was made to the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs in Paris for a study of the security policies of those countries and their contribution to the security of the alliance. The center will collaborate with institutes in the four countries.

National security research is a major component of the Brookings Institution's Foreign Policy Studies program (see photo essay, page 40). Since 1969 the program has received \$2.8 million in Foundation support, including \$222,000 this year. Brookings' recent titles in strategic studies range from the book *Cruise Missiles* to the topical staff paper *Planning Conventional Forces 1950–1980*. Its experts in strategic studies have extensive contact with the press and conduct seminars for interested persons. The new funds will be used in part for appointment of a specialist on European security and for preparation of a book on the current debate over the first use of nuclear weapons.

Closely allied to United States policy choices on international security is the present manpower composition of its military forces, which, in turn, touches many domestic social and

economic issues. Yet analysts lack a solid understanding of how the public feels about military service. The Foundation therefore convened a group of specialists to consider ways to test public sentiment. They commissioned an extensive survey by the National Opinion Research Center on a range of defense manpower issues—from compulsory *vs.* volunteer service, to government spending on military and other programs, to attitudes toward foreign affairs. Part of the survey will examine the roles of minorities and women in the armed forces. In addition, a grant to the Joint Center for Political Studies (see page 28) will support research on black participation in the military.

To strengthen analysis of Asian security matters, the Foundation this year made grants to India's Centre for Policy Research and to the New Delhi Program Office of the United Nations University (UNU). The center is embarking on an investigation of regional security issues, including strategic perceptions in South Asia, the balance of regional interests, the interdependence of South and Southwest Asia, and the role of the superpowers in regional stability. Linked with the research will be programs for the training of senior and junior scholars.

The UNU program, which will include non-Indian as well as Indian researchers, will focus on conflicts over natural resources, patterns of international cooperation, human rights, and linkages between nonviolence and security.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

New shocks to the international economic order in 1982—the threat to the worldwide monetary system, for example—were the backdrop to the Foundation's work in this field. Along with the global recession, the continued disarray in the international economy underscored the importance of strong centers of economic policy research in the industrialized countries as well as in developing regions.

The year was also marked by a summit meeting in Cancun, Mexico, on the widening gap between rich and poor nations and by preparation for meetings of signatory nations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to reduce trade barriers. The Foundation granted funds to the American Society of International Law for a series of policy papers on issues discussed at the GATT meetings. The society's earlier contribution to the Tokyo Round of trade negotiations was influential and highly valued.

One of the foremost research units in Asia, the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, received a supplemental grant of \$250,000 under a five-year Foundation commitment. The institute administers a wide range of projects on economic development and relations within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and with the worldwide economic community. Among the institute's publications is the new *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*.

Regional economic cooperation in South Asia was the focus of

Kaufmann of MIT

William W. Kaufmann used an anecdote to conclude his chapter on the defense budget in the Brookings Institution's annual volume on federal spending, *Setting National Priorities: The 1983 Budget*. "Legend has it that John Jacob Astor was in the ship's bar when the *Titanic* hit the iceberg. Supposedly he turned to the bartender and said: 'I asked for ice, but this is ridiculous!'"

The injection of humor at the end of fifty pages of closely reasoned prose on the nation's defense capabilities and spending options was Kaufmann's shorthand way of arguing that the U.S. Department of Defense had failed, in his view, to prove its case for a five-year, \$1.8 trillion budget. It was also indicative of the increasingly skeptical tone he has taken toward defense planning and budget issues in recent years. While arguing that the nation must respond to the increased military threat from the Soviet Union, Kaufmann differs with current policy on spending levels and how the money should be spent. "In a world of ambiguous intentions and motives," he observes, "there can be no fixed military requirements that must be met within a specified period of time regardless of cost and other opportunities foregone."

Kaufmann is one of a relatively small band of senior academic specialists who have spent their careers analyzing U.S. military requirements, defense spending options, the potential for nuclear war, proposals for arms control, and the military capabilities of potential adversaries. What has made him exceptional is the breadth of his experience as a teacher and as a military analyst and the almost universal high regard in which he is held by specialists in the field.

Kaufmann began his career not as a defense analyst but as a diplomatic historian. He wrote his Ph.D. thesis at Yale on British policy toward Latin America and taught history at Princeton in the early 1950s. He became interested in defense issues while working in the Social Sciences Division of the Rand Corporation in the late 1950s. In 1961, in order to combine his interests in teaching and defense analysis, he became a professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and an affiliate of its Center for International Affairs.*

At MIT, Kaufmann has trained dozens of young specialists in defense policy, international security, and arms control who have gone on to positions of responsibility in government, research institutions, and the media. He takes very seriously the obligation to pass on to new generations of students the capability to think rationally about defense.

Simultaneous with his move to MIT,

*The center's program in defense policy and arms control has been supported with some \$1.7 million in Foundation grants since 1973, much of it in fellowship support for Kaufmann's students. The Foundation has also supported the preparation of Brookings' *Setting National Priorities* series and its Foreign Policy Studies program.



William W. Kaufmann, professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a noted defense analyst who has for several years written the chapter on the defense budget for the Brookings Institution's annual Setting National Priorities series.

Kaufmann began working for the Office of the Secretary of Defense as a consultant. He has served in both Republican and Democratic administrations, drafting defense posture statements and speeches for four secretaries of defense that have been marked by clarity of thought, directness of prose, and power of analysis. In recognition of his service, the department has awarded him its distinguished service medal on three different occasions.

In combination, his two jobs as teacher and government consultant eventually became so demanding—requiring more than 200 days of consulting for the Department of Defense in his final year—that in 1981 Kaufmann informed the then Secretary of Defense Harold Brown that he wished to be relieved of his assignment. He also plans to retire from MIT in June 1984 so that he can spend more time "thinking systematically" and writing about defense issues. "After all, defense policy is theory that only rarely gets tested and we need to get the theory right."

In the three years he has been consulting for Brookings, Kaufmann's writings on defense issues have become "hot copy" in Washington. They are circulated in typescript before publication on Capitol Hill, and members of Congress and the press are attentive to his views.

In his latest analysis of the 1984 defense

budget, Kaufmann argues for a more modest increase in military spending, a more gradual pace of military modernization, and a more confident view of U.S. military capabilities than had been presented in the defense secretary's posture statement. Although conceding that the USSR may have developed a theoretical capability to attack the U.S. land-based missile force, he asserts that the U.S. and its allies could nonetheless deter a Soviet attack because of the retaliatory capability of U.S. submarine-launched missiles and long-range bombers.

With regard to conventional forces, however, Kaufmann is less sanguine. He has long been a proponent of highly mobile and combat-ready land and sea forces to deter war. He argues that nuclear weapons "are no damn good" and that this country's capacity to deter and, if necessary, wage conventional war is the crucial variable in the East-West competition. He urges the U.S. to expand substantially its reserve and National Guard forces, to enhance their combat readiness, and to provide them with a sea-lift capability to permit their rapid deployment to threatened areas.

"The conventional military capabilities are the critical ones. If one side fails in a conventional conflict, then the chances of a nuclear exchange are greatly increased."

two grants. The Committee for Studies on Cooperation in Development in South Asia, a consortium of scholars, has commissioned research in forty-seven institutions on themes ranging from import-export structure and trade expansion to development of Himalayan resources. A new grant, administered by the Marga Institute in Sri Lanka, will support regional workshops on the results of these studies and on new areas for bilateral and regional development.

In India, the Council for Research on International Economic Relations received funds for a data and information center on regional and Third World issues. Among those it will assist are Indian newspapers seeking to improve their coverage of regional and world economic and political events.

The first of a series of grants was made to improve economic policy analysis in Bangladesh. A program conducted by the Ministry of Economics will seek, through overseas study fellowships and internships in international economics centers, to increase the supply of trained Bangladeshi analysts. In addition, research and seminars will focus on such issues as bottlenecks to the disbursement of aid, export development, and the relation of commodity aid to other types of assistance.

The Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (CIEPLAN) in Chile was established in 1971 by leading government, academic, and business economists and has been supported by the Foundation

since then. A new grant of \$220,000 will support research on the influence of foreign debt on national economies, one of the most pressing problems throughout the Third World. Complementing the research, which will focus on Chile, will be short courses for journalists, students, and labor leaders and dissemination of the research findings through lectures, seminars, and publications.

The Latin American Institute for the Study of Transnationals, in Mexico, received support for studies of Third World debt and of investment in the Third World by multinational corporations. Since it began in 1975, the institute has produced an impressive array of published research.

In Brazil, a leading center for work in international economics is at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro. A new grant will support outreach by the university's economics department to other Latin American economics centers. Activities will include faculty exchanges, fellowships, and joint research.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

The quality of foreign policy in a democracy depends not only on the skills and knowledge of professionals and officials but also on the public's grasp of international affairs. The Foundation works to raise the level of public as well as official understanding of American foreign policy issues and also seeks to encourage informed study of U.S. policy in other countries.

The key private domestic cen-

ter for illumination of U.S.—Third World relations, the Overseas Development Council (ODC), was granted \$825,000 for the next three years. Assisted by the Foundation since its inception in 1969, ODC focuses on stimulating informed discussion of U.S. policy toward the developing countries and on advancing understanding of the development process and of North-South economic linkages. In addition to continuing its research and publications, ODC is stepping up its briefings for Congress, the press, business, and labor.

Two grants were aimed at hastening U.S. adjustment to new conditions in Latin America: greater independence from U.S. policy, alignments with other Western and Third World countries, political instability in Central America, and the expanding role of Cuba. The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C., received funds for its five-year-old program in Latin American, Caribbean, and inter-American affairs. The program sponsors research by North American and Latin American scholars and exchanges of political leaders and business executives, government staff members, and journalists.

The Council on Foreign Relations last year set up a major project on Latin American and inter-American affairs. Initial work, supported by the Foundation this year, consists of study groups focusing on the relations between the U.S. and advanced Latin American nations, Cuban foreign policy, prospects for pri-

vate-sector investment, the triangular relations among the U.S., Mexico, and Canada, immigration and refugee issues, and U.S. policy toward Central America.

To further assist the leading Mexican program of research and publications on the U.S. and on international relations, the Foundation made a supplementary grant of \$200,000 to the Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (CIDE). CIDE, which has an institute of U.S. studies and a department of international politics, conducts a master of arts program and has helped other Latin American centers develop study programs on the U.S.

Additional support was granted to the Council on Foreign Relations for its International Affairs Fellowship Program—a highly successful fifteen-year effort to bridge the worlds of academic analysis and practice in international affairs. The program enables younger scholars and government officials to spend a year out of their normal habitats. The former attach themselves to government agencies related to their scholarly interests; the latter engage in research on subjects close to their responsibilities. Alumni of the program have gone on to positions of high responsibility in government, universities, and the private sector.

For continuation of a series of candid discussions between African and American leaders that began in the late 1960s, a grant was made to the African-American Institute. Topics will include Namibian independence,

Arab cooperation in African development, and the role of the private sector in U.S.-African relations. The funds will support dialogues, which alternate between here and Africa, among national leaders, seminars for Congressional aides on African issues, and regional conferences.

Since 1976 the French-American Foundation (FAF) has sought to improve communication between leaders and experts in France and the United States. Historically close, relations between the two countries have been strained in recent decades. FAF's objective is to improve mutual understanding of the political, economic, and social climates of the two countries. A new grant will help focus FAF's program on foreign policy through a seminar on the U.S. Congress and foreign policy, meetings of specialists and younger leaders, and a study of the image of France on American television.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Foundation encourages research, training, and analysis in international relations in the Third World, as well as in the West.

Asia, for example, commands attention because of its growing economic vitality, the turnabout in Chinese leadership and policy since 1976, and the ties between the U.S. and several Far Eastern and Southeast Asian nations. Columbia University's East Asian Institute and International Economic Research Center, along with the Asia Society, received funds this year for analytical

reappraisals and public education on Asian-American relations. Columbia will commission research papers and books by economists and political scientists. The Asia Society will undertake policy studies and, to encourage in-depth journalistic coverage of Asia, conduct briefings and provide background material and consultant services for the print and broadcast media. Both the university and the Asia Society will hold conferences for academic specialists, government officials, and members of the business and banking communities.

Korea University and the University of California in Berkeley received grants for analyses of economic and political relations among the countries of Northeast and Southeast Asia. The former's Asiatic Research Center, in cooperation with scholars from the five member countries of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), will conduct research on regional economic and political interdependence. The Berkeley grant will enable scholars from the U.S. to join with colleagues from Japan, Korea, and ASEAN countries in a project on development, stability, and security in the Pacific-Asia region.

New funds were set aside to continue scholarly exchanges with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The program will permit Chinese international relations specialists to pursue advanced study in the U.S. and to establish contact with institutions in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Other grants supported a

study by Egyptian political scientists of power relations among Arab countries, superpower strategies in the Middle East, and the Arab-Israeli conflict; teaching and research in international relations at the Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research; the launching by Universities Field Staff International of a news service on Third World developments; and a conference of Western and Third World journalists on the sparse coverage of Third World news by the American media.

REFUGEE AND MIGRATION POLICY

As a funding agency engaged in elucidating important international problems, the Foundation has long been concerned with the international movement of people seeking better lives, escape from oppression, or both. In addition to assisting work on this problem under other programs (see page 21), the Foundation supports independent institutions and programs that develop knowledge and explore policy questions about the movement of migrants and refugees. The Foundation also supports efforts to strengthen organizations that provide services to refugees.

In the United States, refugee programs are administered by a dozen or more voluntary agencies. The crisis of Asian "boat people" in the late 1970s led to formation of the Indochinese Refugee Action Center, a resource to which private and governmental agencies could turn for coordination, information, and program planning.

Now a resource and policy center to deal with all groups of refugees has been established. Known as the Refugee Policy Group, it engages in research, policy formation, and organizational analysis, and runs a library service on refugee matters. In domestic policy analysis, for example, the group will assess the rate of welfare dependency among refugees. The new center was granted \$421,900 by the Foundation; funds are administered by the Youth Project in Washington, D.C.

One of the most effective vehicles for coordination of voluntary agency efforts on behalf of refugees throughout the world, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) was granted support for two years. ICVA plans to broaden representation from Third World countries, where most refugees settle, and to promote economic development as part of the refugee assistance process. ICVA will continue its liaison role between voluntary and intergovernmental agencies and its information work, including the multilingual bimonthly *ICVA News*.

Although refugee and migration matters could benefit greatly from the professional skill and perspectives of scholars, such issues have received very little academic attention. In contrast to support for refugee relief and resettlement, funds for research are scarce. The Foundation last year set aside \$200,000 for such work, from which two grants were made in 1982. One went to scholars at the University of Notre Dame for a study of the

evolution of United States refugee admissions policy since World War II. Notre Dame is the repository of the research papers of the 1979-1981 Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy.

The staff director of the commission, Professor Lawrence Fuchs of Brandeis University, is embarking on a study of American pluralism, for which the other grant was made. Professor Fuchs is the author of several books about ethnic variety in the United States.

The impact of immigration on U.S. blacks is a critical factor in refugee absorption and public policy on immigration. Part of the major grant noted earlier to the Joint Center for Political Studies (see page 28) is earmarked for studies of this issue, including the effect of refugee resettlement on cities with large black populations. The studies are aimed at informing the black community about immigration policies and practices.

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

It has been three years since the President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies warned that weaknesses in this area "pose threats to America's security and international viability." Yet support for international scholarly research is still precarious. Therefore, the Foundation granted \$7.5 million in 1982 to two major U.S. scholarly organizations to enable American specialists to study overseas, to assist joint research with foreign scholars, and to continue exchanges of scholars with the

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Recipients were the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). The major grants to SSRC and ACLS are designed to assure their international work for at least ten years at about current levels. The funds will be used for individual research and the joint planning activities of SSRC/ACLS committees of scholars who are specialists on various regions. Support was included for an exchange program, administered by the International Research and Exchanges Board, that annually sends about 100 American

scholars to study in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Support also went to another major exchange, the American Studies Program conducted by the ACLS, which assists leading foreign specialists in American studies. Begun more than twenty years ago, when the emphasis was on establishing chairs of American studies in Western Europe, the program now draws young scholars from Western and Eastern Europe and Asia in a wide array of disciplines. Supported entirely by the Foundation until five years ago, the program now has a diverse base of funding from American and foreign sources.

Two other grants were designed to help assure that major organizations concerned with Asian studies in the U.S. continue after annual funding from the Foundation ends. Both the Association for Asian Studies and the American Institute of Indian Studies complement the joint ACLS/SSRC committee work on those areas through publications (*e.g.*, the *Journal of Asian Studies*), planning of research agendas, and fellowships for research abroad by U.S.-based scholars. The Foundation's grants qualify as matching contributions to challenge grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Population

The Foundation continued its support of several ongoing population programs, with the major emphasis on efforts to develop new and improved contraceptives and to ascertain the safety of those already in use. In addition, the Foundation continued to support demographic research and information dissemination on population issues.

Five grants totaling more than \$1 million were made as the Foundation's contribution to a collaborative program for research in reproductive science jointly sponsored by the Ford, Mellon, and Rockefeller foundations. Initiated in 1980 to speed

the search for improved contraceptives, the program focuses on four research areas that show the most promise of yielding new methods of fertility regulation. The areas are: gonadal inhibitors of reproductive function, post-testicular sperm maturation and function, gonadotropin-releasing hormone and its analogs, and innovative barrier methods and spermicides.

Grants went to support the work of scientists at the Catholic University of Louvain, Duke University, and the Zoological Society of London. They are developing substances that interfere with the motility and fertilizing capacity of sperm. The aim of the research is to synthe-

size a drug that will not affect testosterone levels, and thus the male libido, and yet will inhibit male fertility. At Florida State University and the University of Texas, scientists received support to study gonadotropin-releasing hormone, a substance secreted by the brain that triggers the reproductive function. Chemical analogs of the hormone show promise of inhibiting ovulation as well as sperm production.

A supplementary grant of \$700,000 went to the Population Council for its contraceptive leads program. The council developed the NORPLANT implant, which is inserted under the skin and which releases a low-dose contraceptive steroid. A single insertion of the implant

is effective for five years. It has proved highly successful in field tests in a number of countries. The council is also working on several other projects that show promise of producing useful contraceptives. They include a contraceptive-releasing vaginal ring that can be left in place for extended periods; a steroid-releasing intrauterine device (IUD); a long-acting anti-pregnancy vaccine; and a drug related to gonadotropin-releasing hormone.

The council also received \$750,000 for general support of its activities, which include, in addition to biomedical research, technical assistance for family-planning services in Third World countries, policy analysis, and demographic research.

The Foundation also supports research on the safety and effectiveness of the contraceptives currently in use. The birth control pill, used by some 54 million women worldwide, may increase the risk of cardiovascular disease, particularly for women who are over thirty-five, who smoke, and who have other predisposing conditions. The intrauterine device can cause complications, particularly if inserted incorrectly.

Several grants were made this year for studies aimed at assessing the benefits and risks of various fertility-control methods. Scientists at the Sisters of Providence Hospital in Seattle, Washington, received support to study the biochemical changes that underlie the increased risk of cardiovascular disease in women taking the pill. A related grant went to the International

Fertility Research Program in North Carolina, which, in association with the Korean Institute of Population and Health, is studying whether vasectomized men have an increased risk of coronary heart disease and strokes.

In Indonesia, Yayasan Kusuma Buana, a voluntary organization concerned with family planning and reproductive health, received \$156,850 to investigate the extent to which the IUD and other contraceptives are being improperly used. It is also studying the health effects of traditional herbal medicines used to induce abortion.

The Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT), with administrative headquarters in Seattle, received funds to establish an information service on contraceptive development and safety. PIACT was founded in 1976 to advise developing countries on the manufacture of contraceptive products and on ways to adapt them to the needs of their societies. PIACT will publish a quarterly bulletin that will give up-to-date information on new contraceptive products.

In East Africa, the Foundation set aside \$90,000 for community-based projects and research on population and development issues. One of the projects uses folk drama and songs to motivate both men and women to use contraceptives. Another is studying the relations between population growth and agricultural production patterns. In addition, funds were provided for postdoctoral fellowships in population studies for senior

social scientists from Eastern and Southern Africa.

Two Peruvian institutions that conduct demographic research—the Multidisciplinary Association for Training and Research on Population and the Andean Institute for Population Studies and Development—received support for their work. The association is composed of professionals from a variety of fields who have a common interest in population issues. They have sponsored research on such subjects as urban slum children, the participation of women in the labor force, and migration from the Amazon region. The Andean Institute is studying the economic impact of national demographic trends; Peruvian internal migration; the effects of development policies on employment; and the family, health, and reproductive behavior.

For almost fifteen years the Foundation has supported population work in Indonesia, the world's fifth most populous country. A major contributor to the development of demographic research in Indonesia has been the Population Council, which this year received a final grant for activities in that country. Working with the Central Bureau of Statistics, the council has been assisting Indonesians in the analysis of social, economic, political, and cultural factors that affect population trends. This year's grant will support, among other activities, workshops on the use of census data for analyzing population and social changes and on the implications of such analyses for national development.

In recognition of the tax-free services it receives as a property owner in New York City, the Foundation in 1968 established the Fund for the City of New York, an independent grant-making organization that assists activities designed to improve the effectiveness of municipal and community services. For example, the fund has supported a sanitation enforcement project in which photographs are used to grade the cleanliness of city streets as a basis for assigning additional staff. The fund makes annual awards to city employees for outstanding public service, and has also provided support to organizations that monitor municipal performance in such areas as housing and child welfare. The Foundation granted \$2.5 million for 1982-83 operations of the fund, bringing its total support to \$16.5 million.

Program-Related Investments. In addition to making grants, the Foundation also uses a portion of its capital to finance or invest in commercial and noncommercial enterprises that advance philanthropic purposes. These funds, called program-related investments (PRIs) (see listing on page 77), generally support projects for which commercial financing is not readily available. They involve a greater degree of risk and pay a smaller return than conventional investments.*

PRIs are loans, guarantees of loans, or equity investments in

*A pamphlet describing the Foundation's PRI program in greater detail is available upon request.



Leonard Bernstein and Isaac Stern rehearsing for the opening of the Roger L. Stevens Center for the Performing Arts at the North Carolina School of the Arts. A Foundation program-related investment of \$1 million helped renovate the center.

projects that promote the economic development of low-income communities, housing opportunities for minority families, and jobs for the unskilled. Unlike grants, PRIs must be repaid so the funds can be reinvested in other activities.

Because PRIs are funded from the Foundation's endowment rather than from endowment earnings, the Foundation adds to the overall resources it has available for program activities. PRIs are often combined with funds from banks and insurance companies, industrial corporations, and federal and state governments that also invest on a concessional basis in projects serving social purposes.

In evaluating PRI applications, the Foundation first determines whether the project serves a charitable purpose related to its program objectives. Other criteria are then applied, including the organization's management capability, the economic feasibility of the project, and the availability of other financing. The average maturity of a PRI is five years, and most invest-

ments are in the \$250,000 to \$1 million range.

In 1982 the Foundation committed a total of \$9.7 million in PRIs for ten projects in the fields of housing, minority enterprise, economic development, the arts, and education. Among recipients were the Enterprise Foundation, for housing revitalization in some thirty low-income communities (see page 7); the Tennessee Valley Center for Minority Economic Development, for loans to minority-owned businesses (see page 10); the Council of the Great City Schools, to help urban schools effect cost reductions (see page 11); the National Rural Development and Finance Corporation, for job-creating projects in rural areas (see page 19); and the North Carolina School of the Arts, for renovation of a performing arts theater (see page 34).

Since 1968, when the program was initiated, the Foundation has committed a total of \$91 million for PRIs. At the end of fiscal 1982, seventy-three investments representing total commitments of \$57.6 million were outstanding.

Grants and Projects

FISCAL YEAR 1982

47

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>Following is a list of Foundation grants and delegated-authority projects approved in fiscal year 1982 under the new organizational framework of the Foundation. Delegated-authority projects are allocations of Foundation funds for a specified philanthropic purpose from which grants up to \$50,000 and other expenditures are made. The "Approvals" column shows the amounts approved and the "Payments" column the amounts paid on grants and projects during the year.† In some cases, grants approved in prior years and supplemented in 1982 are listed. Brackets show the original approval amounts of prior-year grants. Addresses of grant recipients are available upon request.</p>					
<h2>Urban Poverty</h2>					
<h3>UNITED STATES</h3>					
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	\$ 872,239	\$ 21,516			
<h4>PHYSICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL REVITALIZATION</h4>					
<h5>Neighborhood reinvestment and conservation</h5>					
Catholic Charities Diocese of Brooklyn Corporation for Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia)	125,000	125,000			
Dispensario San Antonio (Puerto Rico)	35,000	35,000			
Enterprise Foundation (Maryland)	1,000,000	1,000,000			
GLIE Community Youth Program (New York)	20,000	20,000			
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York) [\$5,000,000—1981]	5,250,000	5,575,000			
National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs (Washington, D.C.)	400,000	200,000			
National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States (Washington, D.C.)	75,000	37,500			
National Urban Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	350,000	43,749			
Neighborhood Housing Services of New York City	100,000				
Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project	50,000	50,000			
Sports Foundation (New York)	150,000	87,000			
United States Conference of Mayors (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000			
<h5>Community development corporations</h5>					
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (New York)	850,000	425,000			
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	150,000	56,250			
Mexican American Unity Council (Texas)	300,000	150,000			
Mississippi Action for Community Education	450,000	300,000			
South East Alabama Self-Help Association	420,500	286,786			
Southeast Development, Inc. (Baltimore)	250,000	150,000			
Southern Development Foundation (Louisiana)	250,000	170,000			
Spanish Speaking Unity Council (Oakland)	300,000	150,000			
Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles)	450,000	225,000			
<h5>Economic and manpower development, technical assistance, and evaluation</h5>					
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	418,000	238,000			
Council of New York Law Associates: Community Development Legal Assistance Center	200,000				
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	7,000	7,000			
			<h4>Minority Business Information Institute (New York)</h4>		
			230,000		
			90,000		
			<h4>National Executive Service Corps (New York)</h4>		
			300,000		
			<h4>National Training and Information Center (Chicago)</h4>		
			125,000		
			125,000		
			<h4>Energy assistance to the poor</h4>		
			<h5>Energy Task Force (New York)</h5>		
			20,000		
			<h5>Pratt Institute (New York)</h5>		
			195,385		
			20,000		
			67,596		
			<h4>WELFARE AND TEEN PREGNANCY</h4>		
			<h5>Social service and employment programs</h5>		
			<h5>Center for the Study of Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)</h5>		
			359,000		
			204,000		
			<h5>Columbia University</h5>		
			101,000		
			<h5>Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)</h5>		
			3,018,750		
			1,392,000		
			<h5>Michigan, University of</h5>		
			87,000		
			<h5>Teenage pregnancy</h5>		
			<h5>Brigham and Women's Hospital (Boston)</h5>		
			250,000		
			100,000		
			<h5>Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)</h5>		
			10,000		
			<h5>Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore)</h5>		
			46,384		
			46,384		
			<h5>Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)</h5>		
			669,000		
			400,000		
			<h5>National Child Labor Committee (New York)</h5>		
			50,000		
			50,000		
			<h5>Syracuse University</h5>		
			15,000		
			<h5>Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)</h5>		
			43,108		
			<h5>Child care and family services</h5>		
			<h5>August Aichhorn Center for Adolescent Residential Care (New York)</h5>		
			20,000		
			20,000		
			<h5>Little Sisters of the Assumption Family Health Services (New York)</h5>		
			200,000		
			97,752		
			<h5>National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (Washington, D.C.)</h5>		
			233,000		
			40,000		
			<h5>Employment opportunities for women</h5>		
			<h5>Hispanic American Career Educational Resources (New York)</h5>		
			25,000		
			25,000		
			<h5>MDC, Inc. (North Carolina)</h5>		
			100,000		
			70,000		
			<h5>National Congress of Neighborhood Women/Project Green Hope: Services for Women (New York)</h5>		
			40,000		
			40,000		
			<h5>Rand Corporation (California)</h5>		
			89,476		
			89,476		
			<h5>Wider Opportunities for Women (Washington, D.C.)</h5>		
			25,000		
			25,000		
			<h5>Women's Technical Institute (Massachusetts)</h5>		
			150,000		
			75,000		
			<h4>REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESETTLEMENT</h4>		
			<h5>American Council for Nationalities Service (New York)</h5>		
			35,000		
			35,000		
			<h5>Center for Applied Linguistics (Washington, D.C.)</h5>		
			144,000		
			144,000		
			<h5>Florida Lutheran Council on Social Ministry</h5>		
			40,000		
			40,000		
			<h5>Indochina Refugee Action Center (Washington, D.C.)</h5>		
			100,000		
			100,000		
			<h5>Indochinese Economic Development Center (Washington, D.C.)</h5>		
			50,000		
			50,000		
			<h4>SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT</h4>		
			<h5>School-improvement projects and demonstrations</h5>		
			<h5>Archdiocese of New York</h5>		
			50,160		
			<h5>Board of Education of the City of New York</h5>		
			501,641		
			153,650		
			<h5>Bronx Frontier Development Corporation</h5>		
			200,000		
			74,418		
			<h5>Delegated-authority project: City High School Recognition Program*</h5>		
			1,500,000		
			348,225		

†In the case of delegated-authority projects, the "Approval" amount is residual, i.e., the original approval amount has been reduced by delegated-authority grants (up to \$50,000) as well as by other reductions.

*List available upon request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Harvard University	6,750		Redlands Christian Migrant Association (Florida)	420,000	70,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	87,000	87,000	Vanderbilt University	479,315	3,000
New York City School Volunteer Program	100,000		Nutrition and health studies and programs		
Pittsburgh Board of Public Education	119,000		Harvard University	16,804	16,804
Rutgers University (New Jersey)	19,018		Yale University	12,500	12,500
South Bronx Development Organization	260,000		POLICY RESEARCH AND PROGRAM EVALUATION		
Research and dissemination			Cornell University	19,070	
AAP Education and Research Institute (New York)	25,000	25,000	George Washington University	220,000	108,121
Allegheny Conference on Community Development (Pennsylvania)	60,400	29,400	National Council on Employment Policy (Washington, D.C.)	161,000	37,500
Capital Children's Museum (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	20,000	Rutgers University	33,000	33,000
East Anglia, University of (England)	2,900	2,900	Seattle Opportunities Industrialization Center	48,098	48,098
National Catholic Educational Association (Washington, D.C.)	22,500	22,500	Wirtz and La Pointe (Washington, D.C.)	7,000	7,000
San Francisco Education Fund	85,000	50,000	CRIME PREVENTION		
Parent and community participation in schools			Boston-Fenway Program	25,000	
Institute of Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.)	45,000	45,000	Citizens Information Service of Illinois	200,000	50,000
Latino Institute (Chicago)	250,000	66,250	Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence (Washington, D.C.)	434,000	49,800
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	40,000	40,000	Justice Resource Institute (Boston)	78,000	
Youth employment: research and training			Northwestern University	229,575	
Bank Street College of Education (New York)	49,260		Victim Services Agency (New York)	20,000	20,000
Center for Public Resources (New York)	50,000	50,000	Virginia Community Action Re-Entry System	50,000	50,000
Columbia University	25,000		ARSON PREVENTION		
Educational Products Information Exchange Institute (Stony Brook, N.Y.)	49,400	49,400	Flatbush Development Corporation (New York)	105,000	19,250
Flowers with Care (New York)	40,000	40,000	Institute for Social Analysis (Virginia)	235,552	48,000
Jobs for Youth Boston	100,000	25,000	People's Firehouse (New York)	120,000	47,640
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	230,000	11,073	Urban Educational Systems (Boston)	225,000	
MDC, Inc. (North Carolina)	160,000		OTHER		
National Council on Employment Policy (Washington, D.C.)	50,000		American Association of School Administrators (Virginia)	72,000	72,000
National Institute for Work and Learning (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000	Arizona School Administrators	75,000	75,000
National Youth Advocacy Coalition (New York)	50,000	50,000	Council of the Great City Schools (Washington, D.C.)	350,000	350,000
New York, City University of	40,128	20,064	Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.) [\$318,114—1981]	26,415	201,415
Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America (Philadelphia)	23,525		Morehouse College (Georgia)	46,620	46,620
Project Awareness (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000	North Carolina, University of	21,395	21,395
Robert F. Kennedy Memorial (Washington, D.C.)	30,000	30,000	Northeast Coalition of Educational Leaders (Massachusetts)	73,000	73,000
Vera Institute of Justice (New York)	50,000	50,000	Northwest Women in Educational Administration (Oregon)	71,000	71,000
Vocational Foundation (New York)	25,000	25,000	Southern Coalition for Educational Equity (Mississippi)	50,991	50,991
URBAN-ORIENTED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES			Southwest Educational Development Corporation (Texas)	64,081	50,753
New York, City University of	46,666		DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
CHILD SURVIVAL/FAIR START			GENERAL		
Projects and demonstrations			Delegated-authority project: small program actions	100,700	
Center for the Development of Non-Formal Education (Austin, Texas)	178,191	30,000	AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
Child Welfare League of America (New York)	482,235		EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Columbia University	330,000		Delegated-authority project: small program actions	8,000	2,800
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	30,000				
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	45,195	11,300			
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	4,684	4,684			
National Black Child Development Institute (Washington, D.C.)	350,000	125,000			
National Child Nutrition Project (New Jersey)	160,607				
North Carolina, University of	35,000	35,000			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Physical, economic, and social revitalization			Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
Marianists of Ohio (handicrafts in Kinyango, Kenya)	17,000	17,000	Yayasan Panca Bhakti (Indonesia)	8,338	831
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA			Refugee and migrant resettlement		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	60,000	10,175	Center for Applied Linguistics (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
Refugee and migrant resettlement			Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (Switzerland)	20,000	20,000
Delegated-authority project: aid to refugees in the Sudan	100,000		Fair start for children		
International Rescue Committee (Sudan)	9,650	9,650	Delegated-authority project: child survival and early child development in Indonesia	120,000	
National Council of the Churches of Christ (New York)	5,000	5,000	Helen Keller International (New York)	7,500	
Sudanaid (Sudan)	25,000	25,000	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Fair start for children			ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Birzeit University (Jordan)	150,000		Delegated-authority project: small program actions	10,000	
Delegated-authority project: child-survival studies	150,000		Fair start for children		
Policy research and program evaluation			Enterprise for Development Cooperation (Colombia)	125,000	
Delegated-authority project: research on urban women and work in Egypt	150,000		Policy research and program evaluation		
WEST AFRICA			Center of Studies for Development and Participation (Peru)	30,000	
Fair start for children			BRAZIL		
Baptist Medical Center (Nigeria)	23,250		Delegated-authority project: small program actions	33,300	9,074
National Postgraduate Medical School (Nigeria)	132,750		Refugee and migrant resettlement		
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST			São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of	16,400	16,400
Fair start for children			Fair start for children		
Witwatersrand, University of (South Africa)	50,000	50,000	Center for Studies and Social Action	9,000	8,743
ASIA			Children's House Foundation of Olinda	43,100	43,100
BANGLADESH			First of May Society	49,000	30,158
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	66,051	18,609	Residents' Association of Plataforma	50,000	30,724
Fair start for children			São Paulo, Archdiocese of	25,000	12,906
Bangladesh Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health	20,600	5,000	São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of	50,000	35,365
Institute of Nutrition and Food Science	195,000		SOS-Corps Women's Health Group	20,600	5,856
Pathfinder Fund (Boston)	7,789	7,789	Study Group on Mathematics Teaching of Porto Alegre	50,000	38,333
Women for Women	3,811	3,811	MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA			Delegated-authority project: small program actions	450	
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	100,000	9,695	Fair start for children		
Welfare and teen pregnancy			National Institute of Nutrition (Mexico)	24,482	8,217
Sanjivini Society for Mental Health (India)	20,000	10,000	Policy research and program evaluation		
Fair start for children			California, University of (Berkeley)	8,000	8,000
Christian Medical College and Hospital (India)	150,000		Regional Center of Adult Education and Literacy (Mexico)	6,550	6,550
Indian Council of Medical Research	62,500		OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Naujhil Integrated Rural Project for Health and Development (India)	125,000		Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
Nutrition Foundation of India	200,000		Johns Hopkins University	5,300	5,300
SOUTHEAST ASIA			Fair start for children		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	5,500	13,755	Columbia University	284,000	
			West Indies, University of	150,000	
			TOTAL, URBAN POVERTY	\$32,596,139	\$16,420,601

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Rural Poverty and Resources			International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	250,000	250,000
			Population Council (New York)	31,092	
			Wisconsin, University of	107,832	
UNITED STATES			AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	\$ 1,808		EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Employment generation			Delegated-authority project: small program actions, logistic support	6,341	16,981
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	155,000		Agricultural productivity		
Artisans Cooperative (Chadds Ford, Pa.)	40,000	\$ 25,000	Botswana, University College of	12,000	12,000
Clearinghouse for Community Based Free Standing Educational Institutions (Washington, D.C.)	45,000		Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania)	3,000	3,000
Displaced Homemakers Network (Washington, D.C.)	27,046		Delegated-authority project: training of agricultural scientists	130,000	
Southeast Women's Employment Coalition (Kentucky)	102,080		International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	4,000	4,000
Youth Project (Washington, D.C.)	61,010		Employment generation		
Land and water management			International Cooperative Alliance (England)	6,176	6,176
Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	175,000	40,000	Kenya, Government of	6,900	6,900
Designwright's Collaborative (New Mexico)	43,500	43,500	Land and water management		
John Muir Institute (California)	175,000	20,000	Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)	15,000	
National Governors' Association (Washington, D.C.)	100,000		Environment Liaison Centre (Kenya)	24,600	
Virginia Water Project	49,692	25,000	International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	31,000	31,000
Policy development			Mazingira Institute (Kenya)	122,550	60,550
California, University of (Berkeley)	171,226		UNICEF/NGO Water for Health Project (Kenya)	5,600	
Equity Policy Center (Washington, D.C.)	5,000	5,000	Zimbabwe, University of	10,894	10,894
National Rural Center (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000	Policy development		
Resources for the Future (Washington, D.C.)	200,000		African Medical and Research Foundation (Kenya)	25,000	23,880
Rural community development			African Regional Agricultural Credit Association (Kenya)	35,000	
Colorado State University	88,000	48,125	Co-operative College of Kenya	2,200	2,080
National Rural Development and Finance Corporation (Washington, D.C.)	100,000		Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (Tanzania)	3,880	3,082
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES			International Livestock Centre for Africa (Kenya)	20,000	6,155
GENERAL			Kenya, Government of	20,000	20,000
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	81,496	10,281	Makerere University (Uganda)	20,000	14,864
Agricultural productivity			Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	7,840	
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)	200,000	149,000	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Kenya)	29,945	
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	75,000	50,000	Zimbabwe, Government of	25,600	24,590
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	200,000	150,000	Rural community development		
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	75,000	60,000	African Adult Education Association (Kenya)	30,000	
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	150,000	110,000	Experiment in International Living (Vermont)	106,000	78,300
International Service for National Agricultural Research (Netherlands)	50,000		Innovations and Networks for Development (Switzerland)	100,000	
Land and water management			Institute of Cultural Affairs (Kenya)	136,200	70,200
Colorado State University	25,000	25,000	Kenya Freedom from Hunger Council for National Development	6,000	6,000
Policy development			Kenya, Government of	1,200	
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	20,432	20,432	Silveira House (Zimbabwe)	100,000	95,337
			Tanzania Press Club	10,500	
			Zimbabwe Project Trust	50,000	50,000
			WEST AFRICA		
			Delegated-authority project: small program actions	100,000	53,702
			Agricultural productivity		
			Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast)	8,500	8,500

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Ife, University of (Nigeria)	37,800	16,500	Agricultural productivity		
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	330,000	20,000	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council	22,000	11,000
International Livestock Centre for Africa (Ethiopia)	150,000		Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute	153,600	
Ivory Coast, Government of	240,000		Employment generation		
Policy development			Delegated-authority project: rural unemployment and landlessness	250,000	
Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast)	155,000		Integrated Rural Development Programme	25,670	6,000
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal)	100,000	50,000	Land and water management		
Delegated-authority project: training in rural social sciences	225,813	25,813	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute	15,000	13,947
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	20,000	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology	161,000	
Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science	3,000	3,000	Dhaka, University of	8,000	4,000
Rural community development			Policy development		
National Board of Young Men's Christian Associations (New York)	2,866		Agricultural Development Council (New York)	250,000	
Pan African Institute for Development (Switzerland)	180,000		Delegated-authority project: consultants	42,000	25,000
Upper Volta, Government of	8,000	8,000	Rural community development		
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA			Bangladesh Bank	616,000	
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	140,000	73,259	Kumudini Welfare Trust of Bengal	7,190	7,190
Land and water management			INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
American University in Cairo	50,000		Delegated-authority project: small program actions	219,250	34,082
Delegated-authority project: water management in Egypt and the Sudan	146,650		Agricultural productivity		
Egypt, Government of	15,350	9,350	Indian Society of Agricultural Engineers	5,625	
Gezira, University of (Sudan)	75,000		International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (India)	3,750	3,750
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	16,938	16,938	International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	1,300	1,300
Rahad Corporation (Sudan)	100,000		Kalyani, University of (India)	44,000	22,000
Sudan, Government of	4,940	4,940	Employment generation		
Policy development			Institute of Social Studies Trust (India)	150,000	
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	200,000		Mahila Vikas Sangh (Women's Development Organization) (India)	209,000	
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	300,600	43,100	People's Institute for Development and Training (India)	25,000	12,500
Rural community development			Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (India)	39,500	
Ahfad University College for Women (Sudan)	25,000	12,000	Land and water management		
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST			Delegated-authority projects: public-lands policy, wasteland development in India	310,000	67,722
Employment generation			Giri Institute of Developmental Studies (India)	5,000	5,000
Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (Philadelphia)	25,000	25,000	Haryana, Government of (India)	18,750	14,608
Policy development			Indian Environmental Society	11,250	11,250
African-American Institute (New York)	27,930	27,930	Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore)	120,000	
International Service for National Agricultural Research (Netherlands)	23,000	23,000	Indian Water Resources Society	5,000	5,000
Rural community development			Perarignar Anna University of Technology (India)	5,000	5,000
Environmental and Development Agency (South Africa)	8,295		Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (India)	25,000	25,000
Zamani Soweto Sisters Council (South Africa)	25,000		Water and Land Management Institute (India)	5,500	5,500
ASIA			Xavier Labour Relations Institute (India)	164,000	
BANGLADESH			Policy development		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	53,000	58,988	Agrarian Research and Training Institute (Sri Lanka)	17,000	
			Rural community development		
			Community Service Guild (India)	25,000	
			Gram Gourav Pratisthan (India)	145,000	
			Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Sharmadana Sangamaya (Sri Lanka)	10,000	
			Working Women's Forum (India)	50,000	25,000
			SOUTHEAST ASIA		
			Delegated-authority project: small program actions	182,718	66,998

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Agricultural productivity			Land and water management		
Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	146,000	14,000	Center for Research and Planning of the Environment (Chile)	20,000	20,000
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	1,123	1,123			
Land and water management			Rural community development		
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	19,000	19,000	Enterprise for Development Cooperation (Colombia)	5,000	5,000
Allah Valley Muslim Association (Philippines)	18,340	18,255	Huayuna Institute for Promotion and Development (Peru)	16,000	16,000
Andalas University (Indonesia)	28,090	8,537	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (Costa Rica)	7,000	7,000
Antique, Province of (Philippines)	44,000	25,611	National University of San Cristobal de Huamanga (Peru)	122,000	62,200
Asian Institute of Management (Philippines)	150,000	75,000			
Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia)	233,800		BRAZIL		
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Hawaii)	11,928		Delegated-authority project: small program actions	19,995	2,000
Development Academy of the Philippines	35,500	22,000			
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	49,361	49,023	Employment generation		
Igorot Mutual Association (Philippines)	21,300	11,220	Women's House of the Northeast	122,000	
Indonesia, Government of	57,725	9,834			
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	275,000		Policy development		
National Irrigation Administration (Philippines)	370,000	111,000	Rio de Janeiro, Federal Rural University of	79,454	42,176
Padjadjaran University (Indonesia)	11,499	10,857			
Philippines, Government of the	40,000	20,000	Rural community development		
Philippines, University of the	332,500	144,000	Institute of Cultural Affairs	24,505	17,480
PROSIDA (Ministry of Public Works, Indonesia)	204,000	2,561			
Rutgers University (New Jersey)	42,300	32,300	MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Silliman University (Philippines)	14,472	14,472	Delegated-authority project: small program actions	28,742	
Thailand, Government of	3,000	2,722			
Policy development			Agricultural productivity		
Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia)	50,000		Institute for Research on Biotic Resources (Mexico)	38,335	38,335
Brawijaya University (Indonesia)	33,200	4,666			
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Hawaii)	10,566	10,566	Land and water management		
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	2,670	2,670	Mexican Institute of Appropriate Technology	11,232	11,232
Sussex, University of (England)	5,750	4,995			
Yayasan Obor Indonesia	10,690	7,387	Policy development		
Rural community development			Institute of Ecology (Mexico)	1,935	1,935
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	9,368	9,368	International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua	33,000	
Institute for Development Studies (Indonesia)	8,416	8,364	Mexico, College of	25,000	25,000
Philippine Association for Intercultural Development	16,500	5,725	National Autonomous University of Mexico	25,000	25,000
OTHER ASIA					
Agricultural productivity			Rural community development		
Cornell University	2,000	2,000	Celaya Association for Agricultural and Livestock Development (Mexico)	10,376	10,376
Michigan State University	7,000	7,000	Center for Development Assistance (Mexico)	13,335	13,335
Land and water management			Center for Family Orientation (Mexico)	5,975	5,975
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	267,300	67,000	Center for Research on Appropriate Technology (Mexico)	13,335	13,335
Policy development			Center for Research on Promotion and Development (Mexico)	20,950	20,950
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	184,000	184,000	Cultural and Educational Development (Mexico)	13,970	13,335
Boston University	15,755		Delegated-authority project: rural development in Mexico	250,000	
			Honduran Institute for Rural Development	33,776	
			Integrated Cooperative Services of Mexico	13,335	13,335
			Michoacan Institute of Social Research (Mexico)	35,549	35,549
			Promotion of Integrated Education for the Rural Sector (Mexico)	13,335	13,335
			Promotion of Popular Development (Mexico)	23,400	23,400
			Rural Consultants, A.C. (Mexico)	13,335	13,335
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			OTHER LATIN AMERICA		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE			Policy development		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	43,800		International Center for Research on Women (Cambridge, Mass.)	32,000	\$3,854,068
Agricultural productivity			TOTAL, RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES	\$13,975,747	\$3,854,068
International Fertilizer Development Center (Alabama)	20,500				

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Human Rights and Social Justice					
UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE					
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	\$ 218,348	\$ 10,000	National Coalition for Jail Reform (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Civil and political liberties			National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing (Washington, D.C.)	850,000	488,400
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	50,000	50,000	National Committee on Pay Equity (Washington, D.C.)	45,000	45,000
Chekhov Publishing Corporation (New York)	9,000	9,000	National Conference on Women and the Law (Washington, D.C.)	10,000	10,000
Committee to Protect Journalists (New York)	100,000		National Consumer Law Center (Boston)	5,000	5,000
Helsinki Watch (New York)	78,000	50,000	National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	500,000	375,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000	National Council of Negro Women (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (San Francisco)	900,000	487,500	National Economic Development and Law Center (California)	300,000	
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York)	50,000	50,000	National Housing Law Project (California)	200,000	
NAACP Special Contribution Fund (New York)	50,000	50,000	National Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	25,000	25,000	National Urban League (New York)	1,600,000	1,460,001
Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (San Antonio)	100,000	99,800	National Women's Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Voter Education Project (Atlanta)	150,000	53,169	Native American Rights Fund (Colorado)	705,000	376,591
International human rights law			New York, State University of (Albany)	240,000	
Columbia University	165,000	17,180	Policy Analysis Inc. (Massachusetts)	49,590	49,590
Johns Hopkins University	15,424	15,424	Potomac Institute (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	12,500
New York University	50,000		Public Broadcasting Service (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	20,000
Yale University	10,000	10,000	Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York) [\$225,000—1980]	125,000	143,750
Exchange of ideas and information			Runnymede Trust (England)	10,000	10,000
American Council of Learned Societies (New York)	50,000	50,000	Southern Tenant Farmers Union (Alabama)	12,500	12,500
Anthropology Resource Center (Boston)	21,192	21,192	Women Employed Institute (Chicago)	25,000	25,000
Center for Communications (New York)	10,000	10,000	Women's Equity Action League (Washington, D.C.)	200,000	100,000
Chekhov Publishing Corporation (New York)	48,000	48,000	Women's Law Fund (Cleveland)	400,000	150,000
Columbia University	43,800		Women's Legal Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.)	155,000	76,125
Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange (France)	80,000	80,000	Working Women Education Fund (Cleveland)	150,000	75,000
International Council on the Future of the University (New York)	20,000	20,000	Refugees' and migrants' rights		
P.E.N. American Center (New York)	20,000	20,000	American Immigration and Citizenship Conference (New York)	50,000	50,000
Poland Watch Center (Washington, D.C.)	39,000	39,000	Center for Migration Studies of New York	5,000	5,000
Toronto, University of	15,000	15,000	Haitian Refugee Center (Florida)	150,000	
Access to social justice/legal services			Henry Dunant Institute (Switzerland)	25,000	
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education (Chicago)	15,000	15,000	Lawyers' Committee for International Human Rights (Washington, D.C.)	85,000	
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	440,000	195,900	New York Civil Liberties Union Foundation	45,000	22,500
Catholic University of America (Center for National Policy Review) (Washington, D.C.)	165,000	165,000	Redd Barna (Save the Children, Norway)	87,500	87,500
Catholics for a Free Choice (Washington, D.C.)	25,000		Ethnic conflict		
Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law (New York)	250,000		Columbia University	15,000	
Columbia University	15,000		Michigan, University of	40,000	
Educational TV and Film Center (Washington, D.C.)	7,050	7,050	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
Farmworker Justice Fund (Washington, D.C.)	90,000		GENERAL		
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	110,000		Delegated-authority project: small program actions	394,800	8,000
Metropolitan Action Institute (New York)	50,000	35,000	Civil and political liberties		
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York) [\$450,000—1980]	225,000	262,500	International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	200,000	100,000
NAACP Special Contribution Fund (New York)	530,000	530,000	International human rights law		
			Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights (England)	150,000	75,000
			Exchange of ideas and information		
			Minority Rights Group (England)	175,000	75,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Access to social justice/legal services			Legal Resources Trust (South Africa)	175,000	
International Women's Tribune Center (New York)	20,000	20,000	South African Institute of Race Relations Witwatersrand, University of (South Africa)	19,000 20,000	19,000 10,000
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST			ASIA		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA			BANGLADESH		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	34,500	14,973	Delegated-authority project: small program actions	5,000	875
Civil and political liberties			Other		
Lesotho, National University of	50,000	25,000	Women for Women	2,100	1,745
International human rights law			INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Botswana, University College of	7,000		Delegated-authority project: small program actions	100,000	2,500
Access to social justice/legal services			Access to social justice/legal services		
Kenya National Council of Social Service	31,500		Consumer Education and Research Center (India)	170,000	
Refugees' and migrants' rights			Delegated-authority project: legal aid projects in India	200,000	
International Disaster Institute (England)	25,000	25,000	Institute of International Education (New York)	5,830	5,830
World University Service in the United Kingdom	60,000	60,000	Nepal Women's Organization	100,000	50,000
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA			Ethnic conflict		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	20,000	3,591	International Centre for Ethnic Studies (Sri Lanka)	410,000	
International human rights law			SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Assiut University (Egypt)	540	540	Delegated-authority project: small program actions	32,639	2,157
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	25,000	25,000	Access to social justice/legal services		
Access to social justice/legal services			Delegated-authority project: small grants for legal aid activities in rural Indonesia	100,000 13,339	13,339
Arab Republic of Egypt (for the Center for Egyptian Civilization Studies)	50,000	35,000	Indonesia, University of		
Delegated-authority project: small grants for legal aid projects	125,000	18,515	Ethnic conflict		
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	100,000	37,724	Philippines, University of the	25,000	25,000
WEST AFRICA					
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	50,000	2,741	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST			ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Civil and political liberties			Delegated-authority project: small program actions	(16,200)	
Witwatersrand, University of (South Africa)	250,000		Civil and political liberties		
Ethnic conflict			International League for Human Rights (New York)	68,000	37,000
Ben-Gurion University of Negev (Israel)	27,500	27,500	Exchange of Ideas and Information		
Delegated-authority project: intergroup relations in the Middle East	200,000		Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	7,200	7,200
Interns for Peace (New York City)	25,500	25,500	Access to social justice/legal services		
Israel Foundations Trustees	325,000		Research Center for the Defense of Public Interests (Colombia)	1,220	1,220
New York, City University of	24,902	24,902			
Exchange of ideas and information					
National Urban League (New York)	3,200	3,200			
Ravan Press (South Africa)	10,000	10,000			
Yale University	10,000				
Access to social justice/legal services					
Black Sash (South Africa)	25,000	25,000			
Investor Responsibility Research Center (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	33,333			
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	75,000				

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Other			Governance and Public Policy		
Afro-American Educational Research Institute (Colombia)	6,000	6,000	UNITED STATES		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	50,000	19,283	Delegated-authority project: small program actions	\$ 58,950	\$ 30,000
Center for Information and Resources for Women (Colombia)	50,000	25,000	Governmental structures and functions		
Delegated-authority project: women's activities in Chile, Colombia, and Peru	100,000		Criminal Justice Publications (New York)	300,000	175,000
Delegated-authority project: assistance to Afro-Colombian groups	44,000	15,500	Empire State Report (New York)	20,000	20,000
Regional Corporation for the Integral Study of Woman and the Family (Colombia) [\$124,000—1981]	213	78,163	Legal Action Center of the City of New York	250,000	122,500
BRAZIL			National Puerto Rican Coalition (Alexandria, Va.)	40,000	40,000
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	20,306	19,139	Princeton University	908,400	469,800
Exchange of ideas and information			Rand Corporation (California)	250,000	76,250
Association for Community Cooperation in Disadvantaged Areas of Salvador	10,250	5,176	Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	3,500,000	1,299,272
Carlos Chagas Foundation	30,000	11,519	Local initiatives		
Center for the Defense of Human Rights	3,961	3,961	Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	
Residents' Association of Plataforma	3,130	3,130	Civic participation		
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of	18,150	18,150	Center for Responsive Governance (Washington, D.C.)	45,000	45,000
Access to social justice/legal services			Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Brazilian Society for Instruction	25,000		Strengthening public service		
Children's House Foundation of Olinda	4,000	4,000	Police Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	2,500,000	900,000
Luiz Freire Cultural Center	50,000	35,741	Dispute resolution		
Professional Association of Domestic Employees of Rio de Janeiro	54,000		Indian Education Training (New Mexico)	21,912	
Professional Association of Domestic Employees of São Paulo	66,000		Institute for Environmental Mediation (Seattle)	350,000	164,220
Rio de Janeiro, Federal Rural University of	25,000	25,000	Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution (New York)	50,000	50,000
São Paulo Pro-Indian Commission	41,490	11,307	Criminal justice		
Ethnic conflict			Center for Research on Institutions and Social Policy (New York) [\$150,000—1981]	155,000	187,500
Bahia, Federal University of	45,874	45,874	Citizens' Research Foundation (Los Angeles)	15,000	15,000
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of	71,000	35,500	Criminal Justice Publications (New York)	50,000	50,000
Society for the Study of Black Culture in Brazil	5,250	5,250	Public policy analyses		
Other			Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	120,000	30,000
Center for the Defense of Women's Rights of Belo Horizonte	11,100	9,122	Center for the Study of the Presidency (New York)	25,000	25,000
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of	17,000	15,460	Center for the Study of Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)	15,000	
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA			Colorado, University of	14,500	14,500
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	60,000	12,547	Columbia University	25,000	
Refugees' and migrants' rights			Conference Board (New York)	25,000	25,000
CARITAS of Santa Rosa of Copan (Honduras)	9,000	9,000	Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence (Washington, D.C.)	24,550	24,550
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			Greater Washington Research Center (Washington, D.C.)	375,000	181,250
Civil and political liberties			Joint Center for Political Studies (Washington, D.C.)	1,544,500	662,500
Fund for Free Expression (New York)	180,000	63,750	Labor Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	4,500	4,500
International human rights law			Michigan, University of	450,000	
Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica)	300,000		National Center for Policy Alternatives (Washington, D.C.)	5,000	5,000
Exchange of ideas and information			Other		
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	3,000		Yale University	100,000	
TOTAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE	\$16,005,698	\$7,594,129	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
			GENERAL		
			Delegated-authority project: small program actions	98,000	60,694

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST			MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA			Governmental structures and functions		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	36,000	35,120	Central American Institute of Public Administration (Costa Rica)	2,000	2,000
Governmental structures and functions			Strengthening public service		
Botswana, Government of	7,010	971	International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua	20,000	20,000
Local initiatives			Public policy analyses		
Kenya, Government of (Ministry of Economic Planning and Development)	7,500	7,500	Central American Institute of Public Administration (Costa Rica)	48,000	48,000
Strengthening public service			OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
African Association for Public Administration and Management (Ethiopia)	25,000	10,703	Governmental structures and functions		
Botswana, Government of	160,000	160,000	National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver)	4,000	
Public policy analyses			Public policy analyses		
Lesotho, National University of	15,000	15,000	Center for Inter-American Relations (New York)	25,000	25,000
Other			Pittsburgh, University of	22,000	
Zimbabwe, University of	2,000		Terra Productions (New York)	10,000	10,000
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA			TOTAL, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY	\$12,342,622	\$5,260,499
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	10,000	8,702			
WEST AFRICA					
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	100,000	5,269			
ASIA					
BANGLADESH					
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	10,400	6,285			
Strengthening public service					
Bangladesh, Government of	54,600				
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA					
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	100,000	79,423			
Public policy analyses					
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)	25,000	25,000			
National Council of Applied Economic Research (India)	75,000	37,500			
SOUTHEAST ASIA					
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	55,000	36,490			
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN					
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE					
Governmental structures and functions					
Center for Studies of State and Society (Argentina)	50,000				
BRAZIL					
Other					
Campinas, State University of	63,800				
			UNITED STATES		
			Delegated-authority project: small program actions	\$ 153,446	\$ 650
			DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES		
			Scholarship		
			American Council of Learned Societies (New York)	1,000,000	
			Council on Library Resources (Washington, D.C.)	200,000	
			Institute for Journalism Education (Berkeley, Calif.)	250,000	
			Michigan, University of	7,000	
			National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	1,314,900	966,933
			Smith College (Massachusetts)	38,790	24,900
			Social Science Research Council (New York)	4,500,000	4,500,000
			Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	34,500	34,500

Education and Culture

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Teaching and learning					
Bard College (Annandale, N.Y.)	145,000		Notre Dame, University of (Indiana)	10,000	10,000
Barnard College (New York)	50,000	50,000	Russell Sage Foundation (New York)	155,710	
Center for Applied Linguistics (Washington, D.C.)	8,000	8,000	Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta)	379,562	95,000
New York, City University of	401,773		Tennessee Higher Education Commission	10,000	
			Vermont, University of	17,076	17,076
Creative and performing arts			Women's Research and Education Institute (Washington, D.C.)	250,000	117,500
Alternate Roots (Atlanta)	60,000	30,000			
American Place Theatre (New York)	30,000	30,000	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
American Theatre Association (Washington, D.C.)	42,635	42,635	GENERAL		
Black Filmmaker Foundation (New York)	5,000	5,000	Delegated-authority project: small program actions	146,366	44,615
Holy Names College (Oakland, Calif.)	5,388				
Kitani Foundation (Columbia, S.C.)	75,000	75,000	POLICY ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION		
Kuumba Theatre (Chicago)	45,000	45,000	AFS International/Intercultural Programs (New York)	5,000	5,000
Los Angeles Actors' Theatre Foundation	20,000	15,000			
Mabou Mines Development Foundation (New York)	9,290	9,290	AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
Shakespeare & Company (Lenox, Mass.) [\$41,050—1981]	4,800	29,650	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
			Delegated-authority project: small program actions	68,200	43,069
Stabilization grants					
Arizona Theatre Company	250,000	35,110	DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES		
Ballet Theatre Foundation (American Ballet Theatre) (New York)	150,000		Scholarship		
Baltimore Opera Company	48,028	12,007	Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)	110,000	
Connecticut Players Foundation (Long Wharf Theatre)	77,244	19,311	Botswana, University College of	5,000	
Hartford Stage Company	41,126	10,280	Delegated-authority project: social science research and conferences	138,400	
Michigan Opera Theatre	250,000		International Council for Adult Education (Canada)	15,000	
New York School for Circus Arts (Big Apple Circus)	250,000		Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	36,870	15,462
Opera Festival Association (Lake George Opera Festival)	38,811	9,702	Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa (Kenya)	2,100	
Opera Theatre of St. Louis	250,000	62,500	Society for International Development (Kenya Chapter)	25,000	25,000
Washington Drama Society (Arena Stage)	137,231	34,307	Zambia, University of	5,000	2,500
			Zimbabwe, Government of	12,250	6,628
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION			Zimbabwe, University of	4,100	4,058
Artists of Indian America (Albuquerque)	19,190	19,190	Disadvantaged groups in higher education		
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Colorado)	500,000	100,000	Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)	250,000	
Columbia University	90,000		Kenya Association of University Women	1,500	1,500
Eakins Press Foundation (New York)	30,000	30,000	Zimbabwe Publishing House	108,000	98,000
International Theatre Institute of the U.S. (New York)	130,267	107,334			
La Mama Experimental Theater Club (New York)	10,000	10,000	CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION		
Middletown Film Project (New York) [\$100,000—1981]	10,000	110,000	Museums Trustees of Kenya	15,800	15,800
Mississippi, University of	25,000	25,000			
New York University	13,500	12,000	POLICY ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION		
			Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania)	15,000	15,000
POLICY ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION			International Cooperative Alliance (England)	18,000	
American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.)	30,000		WEST AFRICA		
Association of American Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	260,000	165,000	CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION		
Association Council for Policy Analysis and Research (Washington, D.C.)	10,000		Cultural Research and Communication (Emeryville, Calif.)	5,000	5,000
Massachusetts, University of	40,000				
Michigan, University of	179,810				
Mississippi, University of	10,455				
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$97,000—1981]	5,285	50,750			
National Association of College and University Attorneys (Washington, D.C.)	73,297	51,000			
National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (Colorado) [\$199,838—1981]	91,777	105,080			
New Directions for Women (New Jersey) [\$55,025—1981]	4,620	24,850			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Delegated-authority project: cultural preservation in West Africa	150,000		Institute of Historical Studies (India)	13,500	7,000
International African Institute (England)	135,000		Institute of International Education (New York)	8,530	8,530
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA			International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (Italy)	4,000	4,000
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	27,500	9,507	International Council of Museums (France)	11,000	1,000
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES			International Society for Traditional Arts Research (India)	70,000	
Teaching and learning			Library of Tibetan Works and Archives (India)	50,000	16,000
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	25,000	15,000	Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad (India)	200,000	
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION			Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College (India)	88,000	
American Research Center in Egypt	22,500	12,500	Master Craftsmen's Association of Mithila (India)	10,000	
Sudan, Government of	10,000	8,500	National Centre for the Performing Arts (India)	75,000	
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST			Sri Lanka, Government of	1,500	1,500
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES			Sri Nilakanteshwara Natyaseva Sangha (India)	94,444	
Scholarship			Vatsal Foundation (India)	25,000	12,500
Howard University	3,000	3,000	Other		
Disadvantaged groups in higher education			Centre for Women's Development Studies (India)	20,000	10,530
Border Council of Churches (South Africa)	20,000	20,000	SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	120,000		Delegated-authority project: small program actions	89,477	73,522
Institute of International Education (New York)	75,000		DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES		
Sached Trust (South Africa)	25,000	25,000	Scholarship		
South African Council of Churches	80,000		American Society for Eastern Arts (San Diego)	4,436	4,150
Southern Africa, Federal Theological Seminary of	50,000	25,000	Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	26,640	
Creative and performing arts			Social Science Association of Thailand	4,054	4,054
The People's Space (South Africa)	50,000	25,000	Social Science Foundation (Indonesia)	206,000	4,360
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION			Teaching and learning		
Pennsylvania, University of	4,500	4,500	Ohio University	31,000	9,424
POLICY ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION			CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION		
Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.)	46,267	46,267	Delegated-authority project: development of ethnomusicology in Indonesia	175,000	30,500
ASIA			Hawaii, University of	6,000	2,819
BANGLADESH			Pennsylvania, University of	60,000	10,000
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	10,000		Press Foundation of Asia (Philippines)	5,601	661
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA			Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Press Organization (Thailand)	1,500	1,433
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	165,000	15,603	Thailand, Government of	23,300	11,000
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES			POLICY ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION		
Scholarship			Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development (Singapore)	1,000	1,000
Tata Institute of Social Sciences (India)	100,000		Other		
University Grants Commission (India)	100,000		Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	4,787	4,787
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION			Indonesia, Government of	3,600	3,536
Calicut, University of (India)	68,000		OTHER ASIA		
Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (India)	35,000		DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES		
Chicago, University of	9,000	9,000	Scholarship		
Granthali (India)	75,000	40,000	International Group for the Study of Women (Japan)	85,600	
Indian National Theatre	100,000	10,000	National Academy of Sciences (Committee for Scholarly Cooperation with the People's Republic of China) (Washington, D.C.)	194,000	10,800
			National Committee on United States-China Relations (New York)	5,342	5,342
			New York, State University of (Albany)	18,490	18,490

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			International Affairs		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE			UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	35,000		Delegated-authority project: small program actions	\$ 326,999	\$ 77,661
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES			Refugee and migration policy		
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile)	1,364	1,311	Brandeis University (Massachusetts)	65,000	35,000
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION			Columbia University	39,000	
Center for Study and Development of Culture and the Arts (Chile)	50,000		International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	100,000	
POLICY ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION			Michigan State University	40,833	
SER Research Institute (Colombia)	150,000		National Opinion Research Center (Chicago)	25,000	25,000
BRAZIL			Notre Dame, University of (Indiana)	135,000	45,000
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	12,500	9,100	Youth Project (Washington, D.C.)	421,900	82,000
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES			Peace and security		
Scholarship			Atlantic Institute for International Affairs (France)	50,000	50,000
Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics	250,000		Austrian Institute for International Affairs	20,000	20,000
Carlos Chagas Foundation	120,000	7,560	Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$300,000—1981]	221,900	300,000
Ceara, Federal University of	25,000	25,000	California, University of (Berkeley)	25,000	25,000
Institute of Economic, Social, and Political Studies	15,000	15,000	Catholic University of America	33,096	33,096
Disadvantaged groups in higher education			Columbia University	16,500	
Olorun Baba Min Group	17,300	8,840	Committee for National Security (Washington, D.C.)	22,000	22,000
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION			Cornell University	15,000	15,000
Olorun Baba Min Group	3,592	3,592	Editors' Organizing Committee (New York)	604	604
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA			Harvard University	356,268	
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES			International Institute for Strategic Studies (England) [\$2,500,000—1981]	500,000	827,175
Scholarship			International Organization for the Study of Group Tensions (New York)	15,000	15,000
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua	30,000	30,000	National Opinion Research Center (Chicago)	63,400	63,400
Mexican Council of Social Sciences	25,000	25,000	Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute (Washington, D.C.)	5,000	5,000
Veracruz University (Mexico)	4,752	4,752	Rand Corporation (California)	22,206	22,206
Yucatan, University of (Mexico)	6,864	6,864	Resources for the Future (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			Tulane University	7,000	7,000
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES			U.S. foreign policy		
Scholarship			American Committee on East-West Accord (Washington, D.C.)	28,825	14,413
Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (Jamaica)	4,500		Asia Society (New York)	281,000	
Center for Educational Studies (Brazil)	5,000	5,000	Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
Conference on Latin American History (California)	1,200	1,200	Columbia University	253,400	
West Indies, University of the	258,500		Congress-European Parliament Project (Washington, D.C.)	27,000	27,000
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION			Council on Foreign Relations (New York)	250,000	100,000
National Dance Theatre Company (Jamaica)	44,000	15,000	French-American Foundation for the Development of Relations Between France and the U.S. (New York)	50,000	50,000
POLICY ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION			Johannes Kepler University (Austria)	5,100	
Association for Development (Dominican Republic)	4,000	4,000	Pan Pacific Community Association (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	20,000
TOTAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE	\$17,432,037	\$8,134,221	Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
			International economics and development		
			American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.)	49,350	49,350
			Boston College	25,000	25,000
			California, University of (Berkeley)	77,309	77,309
			Chicago, University of	15,000	15,000
			Getulio Vargas Foundation (Brazil)	10,000	10,000
			Michigan, University of	24,640	8,500

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Overseas Development Council (Washington, D.C.)	750,000	125,000	workshops, and research in international relations in the Middle East	165,200	26,080
Philippine Institute for Development Studies	20,000		Egypt, Government of	12,300	12,300
St. Catherine's College, Oxford University (England)	5,000	5,000	Jordan Center for Studies and Information	22,500	22,500
Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies	2,389	2,389	Maryland, University of	16,907	16,907
International relations of developing countries			OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
California, University of (Berkeley)	40,000		Peace and security		
Columbia University	32,277		American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	25,000	25,000
Council on Foreign Relations (New York)	21,100	21,100	Georgetown University	5,000	5,000
Johns Hopkins University	20,000	20,000	International relations of developing countries		
Korea University	50,000	50,000	Africa Fund (New York)	3,000	3,000
Overseas Development Council (Washington, D.C.)	75,000	75,000	African-American Institute (New York)	125,000	75,000
Universities Field Staff International (New Hampshire)	15,000	15,000			
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	4,630	4,630			
International studies			ASIA		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York)	3,040,000	2,500,000	BANGLADESH		
American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago)	100,000	100,000	Delegated-authority project: small program actions	2,500	(3)
Association for Asian Studies (Michigan)	150,000	48,984	International economics and development		
Columbia University	580,123		Bangladesh, Government of	274,500	70,500
Indiana University	5,000	5,000	INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Radio Free Europe Fund (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000	Delegated-authority project: small program actions	82,950	32,403
Other			Peace and security		
René Descartes University (France)	40,000	40,000	Centre for Policy Research (India)	116,000	
			United Nations University (Japan)	100,000	
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES			International economics and development		
GENERAL			Boston University	25,000	15,000
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	317,500	45,436	Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	6,500	6,500
Refugee and migration policy			Marga Institute (Sri Lanka)	10,188	10,188
Center for Applied Linguistics (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	20,000	International relations of developing countries		
International economics and development			Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations	60,000	
Society for International Development (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000	Marga Institute (Sri Lanka)	60,000	
Other			SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	15,000	15,000	Delegated-authority project: small program actions	23,593	32,908
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST			Refugee and migration policy		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA			Save the Children Federation (Thailand)	20,000	20,000
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	20,800	18,418	Peace and security		
Refugee and migration policy			Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	26,407	11,757
Lesotho, National University of	26,500		International economics and development		
International economics and development			Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	250,000	
Zimbabwe, University of	4,200		OTHER ASIA		
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA			International economics and development		
International relations of developing countries			Pakistan Institute of Development Economics	30,000	
Delegated-authority project: publications,			Rand Corporation (California)	30,000	30,000
			Rutgers University (New Jersey)	10,000	10,000
			International relations of developing countries		
			Delegated-authority project: joint program with Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	200,000	

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			Population		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE					
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	12,500				
International economics and development					
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (Chile)	220,000				
Pacific University of the (Peru)	25,000	25,000			
International studies					
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile)	17,800	13,350			
BRAZIL					
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	29,180	11,379			
International economics and development					
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of	7,620	7,620			
	75,000				
International relations of developing countries					
Brazilian Society of Instruction	100,000				
International studies					
Research Development Foundation	24,500	24,500			
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research	22,000	3,375			
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA					
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	2,300	2,654			
U.S. foreign policy					
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	29,080				
American University (Washington, D.C.)	9,600	9,600			
Arizona University of	15,000				
Interamerican Planning Society (Mexico)	6,100	6,100			
International economics and development					
Latin American Institute for the Study of Transnationals (Mexico)	165,000				
International relations of developing countries					
Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (Mexico)	200,000				
Central American Historical Institute (Nicaragua)	5,000	5,000			
Mexico, College of	20,000	20,000			
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN					
Refugee and migration policy					
Florida University of	50,000				
New York University	49,500				
International relations of developing countries					
Corporation for International Studies (Chile)	36,000				
Johns Hopkins University	5,000	5,000			
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	290,000				
International studies					
Caribbean Studies Association (Puerto Rico)	5,000	5,000			
Latin American Studies Association (Texas)	17,000	17,000			
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York)	4,000	4,000			
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	\$12,267,574	\$5,887,289			
			UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE		
			Delegated-authority project: small program actions		
			\$ 100,000		
			Reproductive science and contraceptive development		
			Center for Research and Control of Maternal and Infant Diseases of Campinas (Brazil)		
			23,550	\$ 23,550	
			213,500		
			336,734		
					2,000
			2,000		
			300,000		84,000
			31,620		31,620
			700,000		700,000
			135,000		
			171,333		
			100,143		100,143
			Population problems (social sciences)		
			6,975	6,975	
			56,900	56,900	
			7,500	7,500	
			28,992	28,992	
			General support for major institutions		
			750,000	816,668	
			DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
			AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
			EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
			Population problems (social sciences)		
			Delegated-authority project: postdoctoral fellowships		
			30,000	30,000	
			Family-planning programs		
			Delegated-authority project: population and development projects in East Africa		
			90,000		
			Dissemination of information		
			4,000	4,000	
			17,500	8,750	
			ASIA		
			BANGLADESH		
			Delegated-authority project: small program actions		
			45,560		

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Population problems (social sciences)			Special Program Actions		
Institute of Statistical Research and Training	25,000		Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)		
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA			Annual dues	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Population problems (social sciences)	12,000	12,000	Dearborn, City of (Michigan)		
Karnataka, Government of (India)			Henry Ford Centennial videotape collection	7,500	7,500
SOUTHEAST ASIA			Delegated-authority projects:		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	18,406	850	Small program actions, field office operations	2,785,706	1,297,010
Reproductive science and contraceptive development			United Way of Tri-State	6,826	6,826
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	17,900	5,314	Planning and technical assistance for program-related investments	223,195	
Population Council (New York)	81,450		Detroit Association of Black Organizations		
Other			Administrative and development costs	77,000	38,500
Indonesia, Government of (National Institute of Health Research and Development)	3,694	3,694	Foundation Center (New York)		
OTHER ASIA			General support	150,000	150,000
Reproductive science and contraceptive development			Foundation for Management Education and Development (Indonesia)		
International Fertility Research Program (North Carolina)	63,528		Training in small-business management	210,000	108,370
Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (Seattle)	142,000		Fund for the City of New York		
Yayasan Kusuma Buana (Indonesia)	156,850		Improving the performance of municipal agencies	2,500,000	1,250,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			Japan Center for International Exchange		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE			Staff costs for Asian philanthropic trust	20,000	10,000
Population problems (social sciences)			Telecommunications Cooperative Network (New York)		
Andean Institute for Population Studies and Development (Peru)	50,000		Study of communications network among nonprofit organizations	132,500	132,500
Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training in Population (Peru)	150,750	647	Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (New York)		
TOTAL, POPULATION	\$3,872,885	\$1,923,603	Promotion of women's concerns in philanthropy	50,000	50,000
			TOTAL, SPECIAL PROGRAM ACTIONS	\$ 6,182,727	\$ 3,070,706
			TOTAL, 1982 GRANTS AND PROJECTS	\$114,675,429	\$52,144,516

Grants and Projects

FISCAL YEARS PRIOR TO 1982

63

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>Following is a list of Foundation grants and delegated-authority projects approved in fiscal years prior to 1982 under the previous organizational structure of the Foundation. Delegated-authority projects are allocations of Foundation funds for a specified philanthropic purpose from which grants up to \$50,000 and other expenditures are made. Only those grants and projects are listed upon which there was activity during 1982. The "Approvals" column shows supplementary approvals or reductions and the "Payments" column shows payments and refunds occurring in 1982.* Brackets show the original approval amounts of the grants and projects. Addresses of grant recipients are available upon request.</p>					
<h2>National Affairs</h2>					
Delegated-authority project: grants for small research and development projects [\$665,733—1981]	\$ (42,449)	\$ 489	National Center for Policy Alternatives (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1981]		25,000
Delegated-authority project: technical assistance and advisory services for grant recipients [\$250,000—1980]	(98,000)		National Consumer Law Center (Boston) [\$155,000—1981]		110,000
<h2>COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS</h2>					
Delegated-authority project: technical assistance and consultants [\$95,274—1980]		11,794	Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (Washington, D.C.) [\$230,000—1981]		117,000
<h3>Neighborhood conservation and housing management</h3>					
Arkansas Community Foundation [\$50,000—1981]		22,500	Urban Coalition of Minneapolis [\$24,964—1981]		24,964
Association of Neighborhood Housing Developers (New York) [\$15,000—1981]		5,000	Urban Homesteading Assistance Board (New York) [\$67,780—1981]		36,042
Columbia University [\$10,000—1981]		2,040	Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1981]		25,000
Delegated-authority project: small grants, technical assistance [\$206,885—1980]		10,000	<h3>Energy and environmental research and education</h3>		
Housing Authority of the City of Greensboro (N.C.) [\$50,000—1981]		50,000	Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.) [\$143,257—1981]		83,257
Housing Conservation Institute (San Francisco) [\$50,000—1981]		18,750	Delegated-authority project: state environmental management	821	
Neighborhood Housing Services of Baltimore [\$100,000—1981]		51,500	Rand Corporation (California) [\$100,000—1980]		42,000
Neighborhood Rental Services of Baltimore [\$50,000—1981]		25,000	Scientists' Institute for Public Information (New York) [\$50,000—1981]		30,000
<h3>Refugee assistance</h3>			<h2>THE UNDERCLASS</h2>		
Indochina Refugee Action Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$120,000—1981]		40,000	<h3>Welfare, social service, and employment studies and programs</h3>		
Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (Switzerland) [\$37,000—1981]		37,000	Community Service Society of New York [\$75,000—1981]		75,000
<h2>ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT</h2>					
<h3>Energy conservation and assistance to the poor</h3>					
Academy for Contemporary Problems (Ohio) [\$10,000—1981]		10,000	Corporation for Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia) [\$375,000—1981]		144,000
Alliance to Save Energy (Washington, D.C.) [\$68,600—1981]		34,300	Delegated-authority project: studies and projects in employment and social policy [\$208,522—1981]	(11,736)	18,918
Cleveland State University [\$274,700—1980-1981]		142,450	Delegated-authority project: projects to improve status of Hispanic Americans	5,545	2,800
Consumer Energy Council of America (Washington, D.C.) [\$76,546—1981]		51,031	Jobs for Delaware Graduates [\$150,000—1980]		150,000
Kansas City Neighborhood Alliance [\$200,000—1981]		156,300	Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York) [\$150,000—1981]		25,000
Mexican-American Research Center (Texas) [\$141,200—1981]		41,286	National Opinion Research Center (Chicago) [\$15,000—1981]		15,000
			<h3>Health and nutrition studies of severely disadvantaged</h3>		
			Commonwealth (California) [\$25,000—1981]		
			Delegated-authority project: research and small grants [\$280,000—1979]		
			New York University [\$24,498—1981]		
			<h2>CIVIL RIGHTS AND MINORITY OPPORTUNITY</h2>		
			<h3>Fair housing: research and demonstrations</h3>		
			Calvin College and Seminary (Michigan) [\$25,000—1981]		
			Fair Housing Council of Bergen County (New Jersey) [\$25,000—1981]		
			Urban League of Westchester County (New York) [\$20,000—1981]		
			<h3>Civil rights advocacy organizations</h3>		
			American Indian Historical Society (California) [\$250,000—1981]		
			Capp Street Foundation (San Francisco) [\$20,000—1981]		
			National Council of Negro Women (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1981]		
			National Puerto Rican Forum (New York) [\$25,000—1981]		
			National Urban Coalition (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1981]		
			National Urban League (New York) [\$150,000—1981]		
			<h3>Voting rights</h3>		
			Potomac Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$6,000—1981]		
			(1,154)		
			4,846		

*In the case of delegated-authority projects, the "Approval" amount is residual, i.e., the original approval amount has been reduced by delegated-authority grants (up to \$50,000) as well as by other reductions.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
STATUS OF WOMEN					
Child-care services					
American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences (Massachusetts) [\$80,000—1981]		10,000	Environmental Defense Fund (New York) [\$154,543—1980]		58,043
Marin County Department of Health and Human Services (California) [\$5,556—1981]	(2,141)	3,415	Georgetown University (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1981]		72,000
Wellesley College Center for Research on Women (Massachusetts) [\$130,000—1981]		25,000	League of Women Voters Education Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$175,000—1980]		133,000
Legal action and advocacy			IMPROVING GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE		
National Conference on Women and the Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1981]		25,000	Public policy research and conferences		
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York) [\$150,000—1981]		75,000	Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$75,000—1981]		75,000
Employment			Former Members of Congress (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1981]		25,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.) [\$15,000—1981]		15,000	Russell Sage Foundation (New York) [\$250,000—1981]		95,000
Coal Employment Project (Virginia) [\$100,000—1981]		50,000	Research on state and local government		
Coalition for the Reproductive Rights of Workers (Washington, D.C.) [\$7,500—1981]		7,500	Columbia University [\$25,000—1981]		9,640
Corporation for Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia) [\$350,000—1981]		150,000	United States Conference of Mayors (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1981]		25,000
Public Affairs Committee (New York) [\$6,000—1981]		6,000	Urban research and policy analysis		
Research, conferences, dissemination of information			Council for International Urban Liaison (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1981]		100,000
Bank Street College of Education (New York) [\$150,000—1981]		72,000	Public Technology (Washington, D.C.) [\$20,000—1981]		10,000
Delegated-authority project: consultants, studies, conferences [\$254,328—1980-1981]	(7,793)	17,985	Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1981]		25,000
DNA—People's Legal Services (Arizona) [\$1,500—1981]		1,500	WORKERS AND THE WORKPLACE		
Princeton University [\$24,500—1979]		12,250	Studies and experiments on working life		
Towson State University (Maryland) [\$21,630—1981]		21,630	Michigan Quality of Work Life Councils [\$75,000—1981]		30,000
Family services, teenage pregnancy			New Ways to Work (San Francisco) [\$100,000—1980]		25,000
San Francisco Home Health Service [\$79,000—1981]		45,331	TOTAL, NATIONAL AFFAIRS		
Urban Affairs Corporation (Texas) [\$283,010—1981]		147,510		(204,038)	\$4,295,251
LAW AND JUSTICE					
Conflict resolution					
American Arbitration Association (New York) [\$275,000—1977-1978]		186,847			
Delegated-authority project: studies and explorations [\$131,648—1981]	4,022	10,138			
National Rural Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1980]	(21,912)	(21,912)			
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York) [\$31,912—1981]		31,912			
Task Force on Children Out of School (Boston) [\$50,000—1981]		18,750			
Environmental mediation					
New England Natural Resources Center (Boston) [\$250,000—1981]		119,069			
Rhode Island, University of [\$25,000—1981]		12,500			
Vermont Law School [\$12,000—1981]		12,000			
Corrections, courts, and criminal justice					
Harvard University [\$175,000—1981]		29,857			
Institute of Judicial Administration (New York) [\$20,000—1981]		20,000			
Legal Aid Society (New York) [\$15,000—1981]		15,000			
National Judicial College (Nevada) [\$20,000—1981]		20,000			
Tulane University (Louisiana) [\$5,000—1981]		5,000			
Vera Institute of Justice (New York) [\$650,000—1981]		243,750			
Public interest law					
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.) [\$400,000—1980]		200,000			

Education and Public Policy

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

MINORITY OPPORTUNITY

Strengthening colleges and universities

American Indian Higher Education Consortium (Denver) [\$300,000—1981]		177,298
Atlanta University Center [\$350,000—1981]		100,000
Border College Consortium (Texas) [\$202,705—1980]		83,913
Boricua College (New York) [\$275,000—1981]		124,800
Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1981]		187,500
Howard University [\$33,500—1981]		11,488
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York) [\$250,000—1981]		140,000
Tuskegee Institute (Alabama) [\$660,000—1977]		400,000

Research, policy analysis, technical assistance

American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$299,927—1981]		92,419
-------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--------

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Arizona, University of [\$150,000—1981]		45,000	Bank Street College of Education (New York)		20,000
Delegated-authority project: small grant actions [\$200,000—1981]	(56,695)	21,817	Bar-Ilan University (Israel) [\$6,500—1980]		6,500
Harvard University [\$5,400—1981]		5,400	Boston College [\$24,840—1981]		24,840
Howard University [\$225,000—1981]		75,000	Bureau of Educational Evaluation (New York)		30,800
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (San Francisco) [\$100,000—1981]		100,000	California, University of (San Diego)		17,200
Michigan, University of [\$176,018—1981]		91,400	Center for Applied Linguistics (Washington, D.C.)		1,500
National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1981]		82,534	Citizens Education Center Northwest (Seattle)		127,000
National Chicano Council on Higher Education (California) [\$202,500—1981]		94,500	College for Human Services (New York)		2,850
Stanford University [\$152,000—1980]		24,000	Colorado, University of [\$40,000—1977]	(16,402)	
Tennessee Higher Education Commission [\$80,000—1981]		42,800	Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$300,000—1981]	(1,264)	6,966
Graduate fellowships for minority students			Detroit Public Schools [\$400,069—1981]		300,052
Council of Southern Universities (Atlanta)		16,745	Education Collaborative for Greater Boston		95,370
Delegated-authority project: individual awards* [\$100,000—1979]		5,773	Educational Testing Service (New Jersey)		25,000
Educational Testing Service (New Jersey)		35,649	Edwin Gould Outdoor Education Center (New York) [\$5,000—1981]		5,000
Mathematics improvement			Harvard University		25,899
A Better Chance (Boston) [\$102,000—1981]		75,000	Israel Foundations Trustees [\$30,000—1981]		11,000
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.) [\$39,058—1981]		39,058	Massachusetts, University of		20,000
Atlanta University Center [\$63,100—1981]		63,100	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	(16,119)	(16,119)
Bennett College (North Carolina)		33,330	Memphis City Schools [\$357,226—1981]		218,157
Border College Consortium (Texas)		95,940	Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry (New Jersey)		75,000
California, University of (Berkeley)		45,700	National Child Labor Committee (New York)		37,500
Dartmouth College [\$50,600—1981]		50,600	National Coalition of Advocates for Students (Cleveland) [\$75,000—1981]		37,000
Fisk University (Tennessee) [\$31,240—1981]		31,240	Oxford University (England) [\$11,800—1981]		11,800
Illinois, University of [\$14,698—1981]		14,698	Push for Excellence (Chicago) [\$100,600—1981]		30,220
Jackson State University (Mississippi)		30,000	Rand Corporation (California) [\$50,858—1981]		34,058
Lincoln University (Pennsylvania)		25,000	Schoolwatch (New Jersey) [\$60,000—1981]		50,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		186,648	Seattle School District [\$150,000—1981]		145,000
New York, City University of [\$31,700—1981]		31,700	Syracuse University [\$10,000—1981]		6,180
Phillips Academy (Massachusetts)		151,400	Teachers and Writers Collaborative (New York)		25,000
Tuskegee Institute (Alabama) [\$341,000—1981]		90,000	Yale University [\$25,000—1981]		25,000
Xavier University (New Orleans) [\$29,780—1981]		14,890	New York City school improvement		
Racial desegregation			Archdiocese of New York [\$24,491—1981]		24,491
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia) [\$100,000—1981]		75,000	Board of Education of the City of New York		75,100
Education Commission of the States (Denver)		37,415	New York Urban Coalition [\$269,670—1980]		67,418
Institute for Services to Education (Maryland)	(85)	200,000	Advanced training for school administrators and policy makers		
Vanderbilt University [\$69,250—1981]		43,990	Board of Education of the City of Chicago		107,032
Ethnic studies			Education Commission of the States (Denver)		228,236
Harvard University [\$125,000—1981]		25,000	George Washington University [\$900,000—1980]	(26,415)	(11,180)
New York, City University of [\$300,369—1981]		150,185	Institute for Applied Behavioral Science (Virginia) [\$76,300—1981]		38,800
Yale University [\$20,000—1981]		20,000	National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (Washington, D.C.)		14,930
Leadership development			EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN		
Whitney M. Young, Jr., Memorial Foundation (New York) [\$50,161—1981]		5,000	Research, training, conferences, and publications		
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AND LEARNING RESEARCH			Council of Chief State School Officers (Washington, D.C.) [\$300,000—1978]		100,000
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)		25,000	Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$400,000—1981]	(52,816)	16,295

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Feminist Press (New York) [\$164,795—1981]		82,795	Urban League of Greater New York [\$100,500—1981]		64,400
Hartford Seminary Foundation (Connecticut) [\$15,802—1981]		15,802	Western Service Systems (Denver) [\$175,000—1981]		175,000
Institute for Research in History (New York) [\$50,000—1981]		23,000	CHILDREN'S RIGHTS		
National Academy of Education (Massachusetts) [\$153,625—1981]		10,000	California, University of (Berkeley) [\$97,000—1980-1981]	(44)	59,456
National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$3,000—1981]		3,000	Children's Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$650,000—1981]		450,000
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York) [\$249,125—1979-1981]		242,000	Constitutional Rights Foundation (Los Angeles) [\$6,050—1981]		6,050
Stanford University [\$150,000—1978]		30,000	HIGHER EDUCATION		
Women's studies programs			Urban-oriented institutions		
Arizona, University of [\$235,000—1981]		60,632	Center for the Study of Community Colleges (Los Angeles) [\$180,000—1981]		45,000
Brown University [\$233,624—1981]		16,286	College Board (New York) [\$245,792—1981]		164,251
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$250,000—1980]		99,254	De Paul University (Chicago) [\$63,840—1981]		63,840
Duke University [\$225,000—1981]		125,000	District of Columbia, University of the [\$112,490—1978]	(34,033)	(1,543)
Harvard University [\$200,000—1980]		70,650	Houston, University of [\$68,950—1981]		68,950
Institute for Research in History (New York) [\$16,950—1981]		16,950	Hunter College (New York) [\$123,582—1981]		61,791
Kansas, University of [\$100,000—1979]		11,970	Jersey City State College [\$50,414—1980]		17,130
Memphis State University [\$211,547—1981]		50,341	Massachusetts, University of (Boston) [\$48,000—1980]		48,000
Michigan, University of [\$93,785—1980]	(131)	10,369	Roosevelt University (Chicago) [\$60,000—1981]		60,000
New York, City University of [\$57,000—1981]		8,667	Financing and management of higher education		
Utah, University of [\$28,260—1981]		3,300	Academy for Educational Development (New York) [\$50,000—1981]		18,750
Washington, University of [\$126,592—1981]		37,731	American Association of State Colleges and Universities (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1981]		82,198
Wisconsin, University of [\$174,320—1979]		52,021	Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges (Washington, D.C.) [\$99,242—1981]		60,000
Career advancement and vocational opportunity			Board of Regents of Higher Education (Massachusetts) [\$25,000—1981]		25,000
Center for Citizen Education (Hawaii) [\$40,000—1981]		38,000	Bridgeport, University of (Connecticut) [\$50,000—1981]		35,000
Hartford Seminary (Connecticut) [\$63,700—1980]		13,312	College Board (New York) [\$104,070—1981]		82,070
Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.) [\$657,464—1981]		175,000	Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Higher Education and the Economy of Connecticut [\$45,000—1981]		45,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York) [\$150,000—1980]		37,500	Indiana Commission for Higher Education [\$75,000—1981]		30,000
National Council of Negro Women (Washington, D.C.) [\$198,600—1981]		100,000	Iowa State Board of Regents [\$39,200—1981]		19,600
Texas Southmost College [\$42,643—1981]		42,643	National Association of College and University Business Officers (Washington, D.C.) [\$10,000—1981]		10,000
SCHOOL FINANCE REFORM			National Commission for Cooperative Education (Boston) [\$120,000—1981]		120,000
Board of Education of the City of New York [\$100,000—1981]		25,000	Stanford University [\$20,000—1981]		20,000
Citizens Council for Ohio Schools [\$128,000—1981]		58,500	Policy studies and conferences on higher education		
Citizens Education Center Northwest (Seattle) [\$150,000—1979]		15,000	American Association for Higher Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$94,820—1981]		29,643
Delegated-authority project: small grant actions, conferences [\$200,000—1981]	(29,458)	23,506	Association for the Study of Higher Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$6,000—1981]		6,000
Education Commission of the States (Denver) [\$500,000—1979]		24,383	Association of American Colleges (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,076—1981]		40,200
Education Law Center (New Jersey) [\$575,000—1981]		275,000	Delegated-authority project: small grant actions [\$200,000—1981]	(14,840)	5,965
Intercultural Development Research Association (San Antonio) [\$150,000—1981]		83,533	Massachusetts, University of (Boston) [\$39,340—1981]		39,340
Johns Hopkins University [\$24,943—1980]	(40)	24,903	National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1980]		24,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$460,000—1980]		77,000	Private colleges: research and planning		
League of Women Voters Education Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$218,463—1979]		62,000	Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of New Jersey [\$42,975—1981]		20,975
National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver) [\$220,000—1981]		74,000			
New Hampshire, University of [\$100,300—1981]		40,000			
Rand Corporation (California) [\$74,500—1981]		14,500			
Rutgers University [\$180,000—1980]		51,000			
San Diego State University [\$110,000—1980]		15,557			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Conference of Small Private Colleges (New Jersey) [\$79,575—1981]		59,575	Contemporary Theatre, A (Seattle) [\$241,547—1981]		60,387
Council of Independent Colleges (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1981]		25,000	Ensemble Studio Theatre (New York) [\$125,000—1981]		50,000
National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities (Washington, D.C.) [\$90,000—1981]		30,000	Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theater Center (Connecticut) [\$292,489—1981]		124,989
New York University [\$65,303—1981]		24,489	Music Theatre Performing Group (New York) [\$69,000—1981]		15,000
Notre Dame, University of (Indiana) [\$65,093—1981]		32,546	Negro Ensemble Company (New York) [\$326,000—1981]		71,669
Experiments in curriculum			New York University [\$188,700—1979]		34,075
American Federation of Teachers Education Foundation (Washington, D.C.) [\$92,000—1981]		43,000	North Carolina School of the Arts [\$139,008—1979]		27,181
Elderhostel (Boston) [\$100,000—1981]		50,000	Off Off Broadway Alliance (New York) [\$140,000—1978]		20,000
Postdoctoral fellowships			Oregon Shakespearean Festival Association [\$250,000—1981]		62,500
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [\$3,200,000—1973]		359,250	Repertory Theatre of St. Louis [\$111,854—1981]		27,963
Library improvement			Theatre Communications Group (New York) [\$359,000—1980-1981]		234,000
Council on Library Resources (Washington, D.C.) [\$750,000—1979]		640,299	MUSIC		
Management education			Brooklyn Philharmonia [\$46,500—1980]		27,850
Carnegie-Mellon University [\$20,000—1981]		20,000	Cincinnati Opera Association [\$108,193—1981]		27,048
Delegated-authority project: evaluation of European management education [\$40,585—1978]		9,621	Houston Grand Opera Association [\$150,000—1981]		37,500
Social sciences			Kodaly Musical Training Institute (Connecticut) [\$185,000—1980]		55,000
Social Science Research Council [\$225,000—1968-1981]		38,421	Metropolitan Opera Association (New York) [\$250,000—1979]		75,000
Total, Education and Research	(\$248,412)	\$11,146,197	Opera Association of New Mexico [\$87,320—1981]		21,830
			San Diego Opera Association [\$93,372—1981]		23,343
			San Francisco Opera Association [\$150,000—1981]		75,000
			Seattle Opera Association [\$112,963—1981]		56,482
			Arts management		
			Delegated-authority project: advisory services, research [\$300,000—1980]		60,154
			Opportunity Resources for the Arts (New York) [\$50,000—1981]		10,000
			EQUAL OPPORTUNITY		
			Children's Art Carnival (New York) [\$220,300—1981]		58,011
			Educational Testing Service (New Jersey) [\$275,032—1981]		95,726
			Frederick Douglass Creative Arts Center (New York) [\$110,000—1980]		25,000
			Harlem School of the Arts (New York) [\$600,000—1975]		155,093
			International Arts Relations (New York) [\$148,974—1981]		49,702
			Mississippi Action for Community Education [\$25,000—1981]		25,000
			Newark Community School of the Arts [\$100,000—1980]		20,000
			New Federal Theater (New York) [\$9,000—1981]		9,000
			New York Foundation for the Arts [\$25,000—1981]		25,000
			North Carolina Cultural Arts Coalition [\$80,000—1981]		30,000
			Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre Company (New York) [\$140,000—1979]		35,000
			Real Art Ways (Connecticut) [\$10,500—1981]		10,500
			Rhode Island School of Design [\$15,000—1981]		15,000
			San Francisco Redevelopment Agency [\$7,500—1981]		7,500
			Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$180,000—1981]		60,000
			Women's programs		
			Actors Theatre of Louisville [\$20,000—1981]		10,000
THE ARTS					
DANCE					
Cunningham Dance Foundation (New York) [\$225,202—1978]		53,488			
Dance Notation Bureau (New York) [\$60,000—1981]		25,000			
Harry's Foundation (New York) [\$15,000—1981]		15,000			
Houston Ballet Foundation [\$150,000—1981]		37,500			
Nikolais/Louis Foundation for Dance (New York) [\$160,758—1978]		63,549			
Original Ballets Foundation (New York) [\$280,000—1981]		62,500			
Paul Taylor Dance Foundation (New York) [\$155,140—1978]		31,410			
THEATER					
Amherst College (for Folger Theatre Group, Washington, D.C.) [\$223,205—1979]		5,000			
Billie Holiday Theatre (New York) [\$150,000—1980]		50,000			
Center Stage Associates (Baltimore) [\$52,749—1981]		13,187			
Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles [\$250,000—1979]		62,500			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
American Film Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1980]		50,000	Women and the family		
Stanford University [\$7,575—1981]		7,575	Bank Street College of Education (New York) [\$60,000—1981]		50,000
Women's Interart Center (New York) [\$150,000—1980]		34,000	Harvard University [\$150,000—1978]		8,185
OTHER			Stanford University [\$100,000—1981]		71,000
Affiliate Artists (New York) [\$60,000—1981]		20,000	Presidential studies		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [\$21,160—1975]	(12,650)	(12,650)	Harvard University [\$100,000—1981]		55,000
Cleveland Museum of Art [\$20,000—1967-1975]		20,000	Public Agenda Foundation (New York) [\$280,000—1981]		140,000
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$350,000—1980]	(40,481)	(1,292)	Values and humanistic perspectives		
Detroit Institute of the Arts [\$39,867—1967-1977]		39,867	Delegated-authority project: awards to scholars and writers* [\$550,000—1979]		277,473
Literary Classics of the United States (New York) [\$600,000—1979]		177,500	Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences (Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.) [\$180,000—1981]		72,000
Nation Institute (New York) [\$10,000—1981]		10,000	National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$120,000—1979]		13,000
New York University [\$416,000—1968]		80,729	Special inquiries		
Society for the Restoration of New England Antiquities (Boston) [\$20,000—1975]		10,000	Association for Public Analysis and Management (California) [\$25,000—1981]		25,000
Southern Highland Handicraft Guild (North Carolina) [\$29,489—1979]		5,450	Delegated-authority project: nutrition and health studies [\$775,000—1980]	1,344	905
Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association (New York) [\$10,000—1981]		5,000	Delegated-authority project: workshop on ethnic conflict [\$109,520—1981]		78,062
Total, the Arts	(\$53,131)	\$2,692,816	Hunter College (New York) [\$40,000—1981]		32,000
			Johns Hopkins University [\$24,970—1981]		24,970
			National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$5,820—1981]		5,820
			Police Executive Research Forum (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1980]		50,000
			Western Ontario, University of [\$75,000—1981]		25,000
			Graduate training in public policy		
			Boston University [\$72,000—1978]		34,529
			Carnegie-Mellon University [\$200,000—1976]		32,324
			Rand Corporation (California) [\$158,000—1979]		115,878
			Total, Public Policy and Social Organization	\$ 2,529	\$1,658,552
PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION			COMMUNICATIONS		
Agricultural and rural policy			Conferences and studies on media and society		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$83,000—1981]		31,750	Columbia University [\$975,000—1981]		158,806
California, University of (Santa Cruz) [\$13,123—1981]		13,123	Delegated-authority project: small program actions	5,953	564
Chicago, University of [\$51,700—1980]		8,700	Journalism training		
Delegated-authority project: Rural American Task Force [\$150,000—1981]	1,185	4,928	Harvard University [\$160,000—1979]		51,425
Emergency Land Fund (Georgia) [\$7,000—1981]		7,000	Yale University [\$144,016—1980]		47,500
Federation of Southern Cooperatives (Georgia) [\$100,000—1981]		100,000	Total, Communications	\$ 5,953	\$ 258,295
Highlander Research and Education Center (Tennessee) [\$75,000—1981]		75,000	TOTAL, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC POLICY	(\$293,061)	\$15,755,860
Kentucky, University of [\$90,000—1981]		55,500			
Maryland, University of [\$21,000—1981]		21,000			
Resources for the Future (Washington, D.C.) [\$80,000—1981]		20,000			
Rural Coalition (Washington, D.C.) [\$20,000—1981]		20,000			
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$11,000—1981]		11,000			
The military and society					
American Assembly (New York) [\$90,000—1981]		10,000			
Chicago, University of [\$121,245—1981]		37,240			
Delegated-authority project: program development, small grant actions [\$200,000—1981]		1,165			
United States Air Force Academy (Colorado) [\$6,000—1981]		6,000			
Women's Equity Action League (Washington, D.C.) [\$199,654—1981]		125,000			

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International Division			Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee [\$140,000—1981]		
					1,101
			Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology [\$160,000—1978]		42,431
			Chittagong, University of [\$157,000—1979]		34,821
			Delegated-authority projects: rural unemployment, water development [\$150,000—1981]		(48,670) (627)
			Dhaka, University of [\$143,225—1979-1981]		7,143
			Friends in Village Development [\$15,000—1981]		9,009
			Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra [\$50,000—1981]		50,000
			Rajshahi, University of [\$41,500—1977]		4,643 7,376
			Development planning and management		
			Bangladesh, Government of [\$50,000—1978]		4,749
			Bangladesh Bank [\$176,000—1978]		12,000
			Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies [\$170,000—1979]		74,089
			Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs [\$15,093—1981]		13,218
			Civil Officers' Training Academy [\$25,000—1981]		(1,537) 4,109
			Institute of International Education (New York) [\$100,000—1979]		50,000
			Family planning, population studies		
			Bangladesh, Government of [\$190,000—1980]		72,708
			Dhaka, University of (Institute of Business Administration) [\$187,075—1981]		97,406
			Institute of Statistical Research and Training [\$61,000—1978]		13,027
			Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (Seattle) [\$142,000—1981]		34,200
			INDIA		
			Agriculture, rural development, natural resources		
			Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University [\$160,000—1979]		94,336
			Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation [\$300,000—1980]		59,000
			Bihar, Government of [\$125,000—1978]		19,285
			Birsra Agricultural University [\$25,000—1981]		8,333
			Delegated-authority projects: environmental management, community forestry, water resources, research on rice production [\$462,000—1981]		(112,163) 98,168
			Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery [\$276,000—1980]		38,850
			Harvard University [\$143,000—1980]		17,000
			India, Government of (Central Water Commission) [\$120,000—1980]		3,287
			Indian Council of Agricultural Research [\$160,000—1980]		37,556
			Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore) [\$25,000—1980]		2,000
			Indian Institute of Science [\$25,000—1981]		14,040
			Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) [\$180,000—1978]		30,000
			Indian Institute of Technology (New Delhi) [\$85,000—1978]		4,911
			Manipal Industrial Trust [\$100,000—1977]		27,365
			National Council of Applied Economic Research [\$14,000—1981]		7,000
			Perarignar Anna University of Technology [\$25,000—1981]		10,000
			Rajendra Agricultural University [\$225,000—1979]		23,000
			Ramakrishna Mission [\$91,000—1979-1980]		29,000
			Ranchi Consortium for Community Forestry [\$197,500—1980]		39,000
			Roorkee, University of [\$243,000—1980]		84,000
			Tamil Nadu Agricultural University [\$43,000—1981]		41,723
			Xavier Labour Relations Institute [\$150,000—1979]		75,000
			ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		
Delegated-authority projects: small program actions, consultants, individual grants* [\$377,189—1968-1980]			53,773	167,984	
Agricultural and rural development					
Agricultural Development Council (New York) [\$289,000—1981]				44,750	
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines) [\$200,000—1981]				60,000	
Asian studies					
American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago) [\$50,000—1981]				35,000	
Center for Research Libraries (Chicago) [\$1,000,000—1980]				750,000	
Research Libraries Group (California) [\$310,000—1980]				210,000	
Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$2,100,000—1976-1979]				115,008	
International relations and world problems					
Asia Society (New York) [\$150,000—1981]				50,000	
Delegated-authority project: assistance for Indochinese refugees [\$100,000—1981]			(44,469)		
Harvard University [\$375,000—1978]				52,759	
LAWASIA Research Institute (Australia) [\$120,639—1981]				53,618	
Stanford University [\$100,000—1980]			(13)	1,344	
Preservation of Asian art and culture					
Asian Cultural Council (New York) [\$150,000—1981]				50,000	
Research and exploratory activities regarding China					
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [\$85,000—1981]				85,000	
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (Hawaii) [\$35,000—1981]				35,000	
Columbia University [\$21,520—1981]			1,092	21,520	
Delegated-authority project: program development [\$329,000—1981]			(105,924)	172,723	
Harvard University [\$20,000—1981]				20,000	
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$155,000—1980]				51,667	
BANGLADESH					
Agricultural and rural development					
Bangladesh, Government of [\$177,000—1981]				84,337	
Bangladesh Academy of Rural Development [\$458,259—1973]			(41,668)		
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council [\$25,000—1981]				9,116	
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute [\$25,000—1981]			(532)	15,723	
Bangladesh Agricultural University [\$25,000—1981]				9,965	
Bangladesh Bank [\$279,000—1981]				214,000	
Bangladesh Rice Research Institute [\$200,000—1981]				100,000	

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Development planning and management			Women's programs		
Administrative Staff College of India [\$100,000—1981]	(868)	53,400	Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$410,000—1981]	(179,500)	36,012
Centre for Entrepreneurship Development [\$150,000—1979]		50,000	Indian School of Political Economy [\$80,000—1979]		20,750
G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology [\$224,000—1977]		101,900	Institute of Social Studies [\$50,000—1980]		25,000
Gujarat Institute of Area Planning [\$100,000—1981]		30,057	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust [\$200,000—1981]		50,000
Indian Environmental Society [\$14,700—1981]		7,350	Mahila Sewa Trust [\$24,000—1979]		6,000
Indian Statistical Institute [\$320,000—1976]	(190,833)	(55,333)	Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University [\$150,000—1981]		50,000
Institute of Economic Growth [\$260,000—1978]		68,000	Xavier Institute of Social Science [\$21,400—1981]		10,700
Institute of Regional Analysis [\$160,000—1981]		91,900			
Mysore, University of [\$200,000—1977]		31,545	INDONESIA		
National Institute of Public Finance and Policy [\$245,000—1980]		100,000	Agriculture, rural development, natural resources		
Systems Research Institute [\$220,000—1978]		57,198	Bogor Agricultural University [\$17,000—1981]		4,500
			Consumer Institute Foundation [\$11,879—1981]		5,436
Education and research			Delegated-authority projects: environmental research and training, irrigation development, training for voluntary organizations [\$250,000—1980-1981]	(175,949)	42,693
Centre for Policy Research [\$160,000—1980]		24,750	Gadjah Mada, University of [\$300,000—1980]		112,465
Delhi, University of [\$1,125,000—1974]		5,143	Indonesia, Government of [\$183,000—1979-1981]		76,762
Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council [\$150,000—1977]		26,756	Peasants' Socio-Economic Development Foundation [\$300,000—1980]		127,087
Indian Council of Social Science Research [\$250,000—1979]		100,000	Stanford University [\$90,000—1981]		60,000
Indian Institute of Education [\$175,000—1980]		50,000			
Indian Research Society for the Welfare of Backward Classes [\$25,000—1980]		8,550	Development planning and management		
Seva Mandir Sansithan [\$50,000—1977]		5,400	Management Foundation of East Java [\$10,000—1980]		1,916
University Grants Commission [\$300,000—1977]		75,000			
International relations and world problems			Education and research		
Bombay, University of [\$20,000—1981]		7,000	Delegated-authority projects: planning and management of Indonesian higher education, social science research [\$165,000—1979]	(32,210)	20,262
Delegated-authority project: international economic relations [\$180,000—1981]	(35,188)	69,789	Gadjah Mada, University of [\$105,000—1981]		92,433
Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations [\$355,000—1981]		172,000	Indonesia, Government of [\$300,000—1981]	4	162,306
Jawaharlal Nehru University [\$8,750—1981]		2,498	Social Science Foundation [\$200,000—1979]		12,500
Language and linguistics studies			Legal development		
Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages [\$370,000—1976]		180,500	Delegated-authority project: training in legal development and education [\$135,000—1979]	(10,978)	(223)
Central Institute of Indian Languages [\$350,000—1976]		40,000	Institute of Legal Aid/Public Defenders [\$45,000—1980]		22,000
Population studies, health, nutrition			Population studies, health, nutrition		
Baroda, University of [\$20,000—1981]		15,625	Delegated-authority projects: food and nutrition policy research, child health exploratory activities [\$304,000—1979-1981]	(32,497)	61,795
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$150,000—1981]	(12,000)	18,050	Indonesia, Government of [\$100,000—1980]		37,111
India, Government of [\$85,000—1975]		21,100	Indonesia, University of [\$69,500—1978]		6,461
Indian Association for the Study of Population [\$70,000—1981]		45,000	Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation [\$11,823—1981]		11,823
Indian Council of Medical Research [\$275,000—1978]		57,000	National Family Planning Coordinating Board [\$20,000—1981]		1,075
King Edward Memorial Hospital Rural Health Project [\$200,000—1980]		35,272	Population Council [\$136,600—1979]		45,214
Nutrition Foundation of India [\$70,000—1980]		35,500	Yayasan Essentia Medica [\$9,509—1981]		9,509
Preservation of art and culture			Yayasan Kusuma Buana [\$150,000—1981]		110,000
American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago) [\$120,000—1981]		120,000	Women's programs		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$270,000—1980]	(106,690)	10,981	Bogor Agricultural University [\$200,000—1980]		79,243
Hyderabad Urban Development Authority [\$35,000—1980]		20,000	Delegated-authority project: research and pilot projects [\$100,000—1980]	(5,750)	16,532
Public affairs			Social Science Foundation [\$250,000—1981]		58,416
Consumer Education and Research Centre [\$90,000—1981]		15,000			
Delegated-authority project: fellowships,* conferences [\$275,500—1980]	(30,823)	14,756	PAKISTAN		
			Agriculture, rural development		
			Agricultural Development Council (New York) [\$175,000—1980]		15,000
			Delegated-authority project: studies in the economics of agriculture [\$245,000—1978]		9,164

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
National Fertilizer Corporation [\$120,000—1979]		14,340			
Development planning and management			LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Karachi, University of [\$236,000—1981]		116,400	Agricultural development, natural resources		
University Grants Commission [\$25,000—1981]		25,000	Delegated-authority project: training and research in resource management [\$100,000—1980]	(89,837)	22,777
Education, cultural preservation			International Center of Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [\$100,000—1981]		25,000
Lahore Museum [\$25,000—1981]		7,654	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$150,000—1981]		33,000
National Museum of Pakistan [\$25,000—1981]	809	25,809	Education and research		
Quaid-e-Azam University [\$75,000—1977]		9,468	Delegated-authority projects: small program actions, individual grants,* consultants, [\$150,000—1981]	(10,600)	77,526
PHILIPPINES			International Development Research Centre (Canada) [\$7,000—1981]		7,000
Agriculture, rural development, natural resources			Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.) [\$103,000—1981]		88,000
Antique, Province of [\$29,817—1979-1981]	483	8,487	Social science research		
Asian Institute of Management [\$150,000—1980]		150,000	Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina) [\$125,000—1981]		50,000
Central Luzon State University [\$24,600—1981]		7,616	Regional Program on Employment for Latin America and the Caribbean (Chile) [\$30,000—1979]		10,000
De La Salle University [\$125,000—1981]		93,750	ARGENTINA		
Delegated-authority project: communal irrigation, uplands management [\$240,000—1980-1981]	(130,204)	8,832	Education and research		
Philippines, Government of the [\$113,951—1981]		104,182	Center for Population Studies [\$90,000—1979]		12,000
Philippines, University of the [\$330,000—1979-1981]		139,158	Center for Studies of the State and Society [\$65,000—1981]		10,000
Education and research			BRAZIL		
Asian Institute of Management [\$147,000—1974]	(80,181)	(29,749)	Agricultural and rural development		
Ateneo de Manila University [\$83,000—1981]		51,750	Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform [\$105,000—1980]		45,000
Council for Living Traditions [\$60,500—1979]	(37,499)		Campinas, State University of [\$65,000—1980]		8,550
Philippine Institute of Development Studies [\$20,000—1979]		4,778	Delegated-authority project: environmental management [\$220,000—1976]		11,595
Philippine Social Science Council [\$110,000—1981]		68,400	Getulio Vargas Foundation [\$143,000—1980]	(78,148)	(3,330)
San Carlos, University of [\$15,655—1980]		4,815	Municipal Foundation for Social and Community Development [\$100,000—1980]		50,000
Silliman University [\$20,000—1981]		4,937	Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$76,800—1981]		21,500
Xavier University [\$130,000—1980]		33,000	Rio Grande Do Sul, Federal University of [\$20,000—1976]	(7,811)	(6,435)
Population studies			Vicosa, Federal University of [\$210,000—1976]		3,947
Population Center Foundation.[\$65,000—1980]		16,250	Education and research		
THAILAND			Delegated-authority project: educational research awards [\$260,000—1976]		21,804
Land and water management			São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$15,000—1980]	273	5,129
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (Hawaii) [\$1,700—1981]	(37)	1,663	Human rights, legal services		
Chiang Mai University [\$245,000—1981]		174,205	Center for the Defense of Human Rights [\$120,000—1981]		60,000
Khon Kaen University [\$291,000—1981]		174,884	Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture [\$130,000—1980]		80,000
Mahidol University [\$120,000—1979]		31,303	Pastoral Commission for Favelas [\$150,000—1981]		51,000
Education, research, cultural preservation			Ruth Escobar Cultural Promotions [\$25,000—1981]		25,000
National Education Commission [\$60,000—1981]		45,173	International relations		
Pennsylvania, University of [\$220,000—1977]		80,827	Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$131,000—1981]		55,200
International economics			Delegated-authority project: Afro-Brazilian issues [\$125,000—1980]	(26,142)	42,995
Thammasat University [\$201,750—1979]		22,102	Population studies, nutrition		
Population studies			Brazilian Association for Population Studies [\$250,000—1981]		170,000
Institute of Population Studies [\$200,000—1978]		6,500			
Thai University Research Association [\$50,000—1981]		22,500			
OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES					
Development planning and management					
Nepal, Government of [\$212,000—1977]		21,000			
Education and research					
International House of Japan [\$200,000—1980]		100,000			
Malaya, University of [\$4,500—1981]	(2,526)	1,974			
Pittsburgh, University of [\$4,000—1977]		3,000			
Research Institute for Peace and Security (Tokyo) [\$65,000—1980]		17,840			
Sciences, University of (Malaysia) [\$90,000—1979]		5,000			

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Brazilian Chapter of the World Pre-School Association [\$2,289—1981]		2,289	Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University [\$129,000—1979]		10,836
Carlos Chagas Foundation [\$130,000—1980]		65,000	Popular Cultural Action [\$37,000—1980]		7,000
Delegated-authority project: population and nutrition studies [\$85,000—1979]	(666)	43,530	Ser Research Institute [\$34,500—1980]		9,500
Foundation for Environmental Research [\$25,000—1981]	666	6,412	Women's and child-care programs		
Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$3,209—1981]		3,209	Center for International Education and Human Development [\$125,000—1981]		49,081
Social science research and training			Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$50,000—1981]	712	30,740
Brasilia, University of [\$44,000—1977]		6,652	MEXICO		
Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences [\$225,000—1981]		109,000	Rural development		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$340,000—1979]	(40,000)	89,715	Delegated-authority projects: research on rural development, strengthening intermediate organizations [\$200,000—1981]	(156,775)	2,795
Higher Institute for Religious Studies [\$25,000—1981]	237	18,934	Regional Center for Adult Education and Functional Literacy [\$3,513—1981]		3,513
Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$49,000—1978]		20,031	International relations and world problems		
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of [\$15,000—1980]		6,186	California, University of (San Diego) [\$50,000—1981]		31,250
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$250,000—1979]		87,639	Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$75,000—1981]	(15,500)	13,683
São Paulo, University of [\$47,000—1977]		6,423	Interamerican Planning Society [\$55,000—1981]		55,000
CARIBBEAN			Stanford University [\$50,000—1981]		25,000
Social sciences, nutrition, women's programs			Social science research and training		
Center for the Study of Puerto Rican Reality [\$152,500—1980-1981]		49,100	Center for Teaching and Research in Economics [\$170,000—1980-1981]		118,500
Delegated-authority projects: studies of Mexican and Caribbean migration into U.S. and of U.S.-Puerto Rican relations [\$100,000—1981]	(35,000)	28,000	Delegated-authority project: fellowships and research [\$200,000—1980]	(9,961)	27,195
Ministry of Health of Barbados [\$134,000—1981]		92,000	Latin American Institute for the Study of Transnationals [\$150,000—1981]		95,400
West Indies, University of the [\$288,000—1980-1981]		134,250	Women's programs		
CENTRAL AMERICA			Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$50,000—1981]	(22,531)	16,244
Education and research			PERU		
Center for the Promotion of Agricultural Education (Nicaragua) [\$3,904—1981]		3,904	Rural development		
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica) [\$75,000—1981]		40,000	Center for Research and Promotion of Peasantry [\$23,000—1981]	1,093	10,184
Costa Rica, University of [\$40,000—1981]		38,500	Delegated-authority project: research and training in rural development in the Andean region [\$150,000—1980]	(55,566)	55
Delegated-authority project: training and research in anthropology [\$90,000—1977]		5,260	Foundation for National Development [\$75,000—1979]		10,000
Delegated-authority project: program in agriculture, women's roles, and nutrition in Nicaragua [\$150,000—1981]	(117,080)	1,128	Population studies		
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua [\$115,000—1981]		111,000	Andean Institute for Population Studies and Development [\$57,000—1981]		28,300
CHILE			Delegated-authority project: research and training [\$220,000—1980]	(750)	2,046
Education and research			Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training in Population [\$102,000—1981]		51,000
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism [\$253,838—1981]		212,402	Social science research and training		
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research [\$195,000—1981]		70,000	Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences [\$150,000—1981]		77,000
COLOMBIA			Women's programs		
Agricultural development			Manuela Ramos Movement [\$25,000—1981]		12,512
Colombian Agricultural Institute [\$385,000—1973]	(20,678)	(20,678)	Peruvian Women's Association [\$25,000—1981]		10,516
National Association of Sisal Producers [\$28,000—1981]		17,000	OTHER COUNTRIES		
Education and research			Social science research and training		
Delegated-authority project: educational research [\$215,000—1980]		9,149	Center for Economic Research (Uruguay) [\$100,000—1980]		50,000
Foundation for Higher Education and Development [\$75,000—1980]		25,000	Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay [\$60,000—1979]		20,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Interdisciplinary Center of Studies of Development (Uruguay) [\$7,700—1980]		1,700	Social science research and training		
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies [\$125,000—1980]		30,000	Delegated-authority project: research and training awards [\$176,000—1980-1981]	(64,446)	161,186
			Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$28,000—1981]		9,427
			Women's programs		
			Botswana, University College of [\$10,040—1981]		6,040
			Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania) [\$125,000—1979]		2,740
			Delegated-authority project: pilot rural development projects [\$125,000—1981]	(60,476)	19,437
			Maedeleo Ya Wanawake Organization (Kenya) [\$13,500—1981]		1,363
			Zimbabwe, University of [\$75,000—1981]		75,000
MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA			SOUTH AFRICA		
Delegated-authority projects: individual grants,* consultants, small program actions [\$273,000—1980-1981]	(262,412)	58,367	Education, research, training		
			Delegated-authority project: overseas fellowships* for black South Africans [\$195,000—1980]		15,499
Research and conferences on Africa and the Middle East			Institute of International Education (New York) [\$117,900—1981]		117,900
London, University of [\$25,000—1980]		8,780	Sached Trust [\$125,000—1980]		41,666
Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$90,000—1979]		76,457	South African Council of Churches [\$75,000—1981]		19,150
Trans-Africa Forum (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1981]		75,000	South African Institute of Race Relations [\$25,000—1981]		25,000
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (Switzerland) [\$100,000—1980]		40,000	Witwatersrand, University of [\$23,350—1980]		7,750
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA			Human rights		
Agricultural and rural development			Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$85,000—1980]		35,000
Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia) [\$81,500—1978-1980]		14,000	Legal Resources Trust [\$300,000—1981]		100,000
Africa Inland Mission (Kenya) [\$50,000—1981]		50,000	WEST AFRICA		
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania) [\$90,000—1980]		33,196	Agricultural and rural development		
Delegated-authority projects: training of agricultural scientists, strengthening community-based organizations [\$100,000—1981]	(42,500)	36,452	Centre for Applied Religion and Education (Nigeria) [\$104,000—1980]		9,916
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$126,500—1981]		69,250	Delegated-authority projects: improving tropical farming systems, training in rural social sciences [\$250,000—1980]	(86,300)	60,452
Makerere University (Uganda) [\$203,500—1975]		20,186	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [\$625,000—1980-1981]		325,000
Mazingira Institute (Kenya) [\$13,000—1981]		13,000	Mali, Government of [\$138,700—1981]		2,170
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$14,638—1981]	(5,242)	3,583	Nigeria, Government of [\$500,000—1973]		15,700
Savings Development Movement (Zimbabwe) [\$50,000—1981]		50,000	Education and research		
Silveira House (Zimbabwe) [\$75,000—1981]		12,320	Delegated-authority project: fellowships* for educational research [\$420,315—1979-1980]		97,348
Zimbabwe, University of [\$15,600—1981]		13,850	Laval University (Canada) [\$191,466—1981]		76,466
Zimbabwe Economic Society [\$20,000—1981]	1,726	21,726	Stanford University [\$250,000—1981]		119,000
Development planning and management			International relations		
Delegated-authority project: consultants and training [\$360,000—1981]	(3,443)	128,967	Delegated-authority project: training and research [\$280,000—1980]		66,389
Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (Tanzania) [\$127,600—1981]		45,600	Ife, University of (Nigeria) [\$166,000—1981]		29,383
Zimbabwe, Government of [\$147,500—1981]		75,000	Population and health		
Education and research			Delegated-authority project: training and consultants [\$225,000—1978]		7,495
Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia) [\$145,000—1980]		36,657	Johns Hopkins University [\$150,000—1978]		75,000
Botswana, Government of [\$80,000—1978]		25,000	Yaounde, University of (Cameroon) [\$49,900—1981]		21,900
Botswana, University College of [\$5,000—1981]	433	5,433	Social science research and training		
Language Association of Eastern Africa (Uganda) [\$43,000—1978]		11,920	Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast) [\$206,000—1980]		42,000
Law Society of Kenya [\$12,000—1981]		11,923	Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal) [\$155,000—1980]		38,750
Makerere University (Uganda) [\$16,500—1981]		8,384	Women's programs		
Population studies, health, nutrition			Delegated-authority project: research and training [\$100,000—1980]		26,649
Delegated-authority projects: research awards, fellowships* [\$195,000—1981]	(62,258)	126,988			
Public interest law					
Public Interest Law Centre (Kenya) [\$96,100—1978]		48,050			

*List available on request.

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA			Centers for Disease Control (Atlanta) [\$75,000—1981]		75,000
Agricultural and rural development, natural resources			Chile, University of [\$91,700—1979]		29,000
Catholic Relief Services (New York) [\$17,889—1981]		17,889	Chinese University of Hong Kong [\$67,500—1979]		32,520
Delegated-authority projects: research, training, village development [\$200,000—1981]	(197,478)	32,445	Clinical Research Institute of Montreal [\$250,040—1981]		82,300
Egypt, Government of [\$75,000—1981]		53,539	Delegated-authority projects: review of contraceptive development, studies of contraceptive safety [\$250,000—1981]	(55,170)	17,978
Gezira, University of (Sudan) [\$86,600—1979]		10,516	Florida State University [\$147,889—1981]		96,640
Holy Land Conservation Fund (New York) [\$2,000—1981]		2,000	Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences (Bethesda, Md.) [\$225,000—1981]		75,000
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria) [\$250,000—1981]		238,000	Helsinki, University of [\$184,000—1981]		30,667
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$470,350—1979]		196,438	Kansas, University of [\$40,000—1979]		7,645
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$51,670—1980-1981]		35,284	Karolinska Institute (Stockholm) [\$40,000—1979]		9,500
National Institute of Agronomy (Tunisia) [\$60,000—1981]		35,000	Mahidol University (Thailand) [\$78,430—1978]		4,000
Development planning and management			Michigan, University of [\$92,000—1979]		25,665
Delegated-authority project: foreign investment planning in Egypt [\$40,000—1980]		5,920	Oulu, University of (Finland) [\$90,000—1979]		29,000
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$115,000—1980]		27,880	Pittsburgh, University of [136,000—1977]		87,039
Education and research			Population Council (New York) [\$62,000—1981]		55,832
American University of Beirut [\$46,000—1981]		46,000	Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center [\$1,320,000—1974]		27,500
Beirut University College [\$80,000—1981]		40,000	Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (Seattle) [\$575,000—1980-1981]		350,000
Birzeit University (Jordan) [\$150,000—1980]		75,000	Rome, University of [\$103,500—1979]		33,000
Delegated-authority project: research on learning in Israel [\$220,000—1978]	(45,195)		Salk Institute for Biological Studies (San Diego) [\$433,467—1981]		148,000
International relations, refugee problems			Semmelweis University of Medicine (Hungary) [\$40,000—1979]		7,000
Delegated-authority projects: intergroup relations, refugee assistance [\$165,000—1981]	(164,459)	65,770	Tampere, University of (Finland) [\$50,000—1979]		13,500
Euro Action-ACORD (England) [\$40,900—1981]		40,900	Washington University (St. Louis) [\$60,000—1979]		27,057
Israel Foundations Trustees [\$120,000—1980]		54,000	Research, training, and communications		
Population research and training			Alan Guttmacher Institute (New York) [\$1,000,000—1981]		274,900
Delegated-authority project: research and training awards [\$150,000—1980]		49,113	Catholics for a Free Choice (Washington, D.C.) [\$19,560—1981]		19,560
Egypt, Government of [\$6,500—1979]		3,204	Columbia University [\$12,000—1981]		12,000
Population Council (New York) [\$274,500—1981]		256,500	Delegated-authority projects: research and consultants [\$200,000—1981]	(118,917)	73,067
Social science research			International Committee for the Management of Population Programs (Philippines) [\$225,000—1977]		75,000
Egypt, Government of [\$2,145—1981]		2,145	Michigan, University of [\$32,080—1980]		19,635
Israel Foundations Trustees [\$300,000—1981]		195,000	Planned Parenthood of New York City [\$200,000—1981]		50,000
	(\$3,034,019)	\$15,694,356	Population Council (New York) [\$12,763—1981]		12,763
			Princeton University [\$271,000—1970]		24,756
POPULATION			DEVELOPMENT STUDIES		
Population Council (New York)			Development research, training, conferences		
Matching capital tie-off grant [\$5,000,000—1981]		3,292,516	Agricultural Development Council (New York) [\$4,000—1981]		4,000
Reproductive sciences: research and training			Boston University [\$146,500—1979-1980]		70,800
Baylor College of Medicine (Texas) [\$499,013—1974]	(821)	45,967	Harvard University [\$120,000—1981]		107,882
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$90,000—1977]		22,736	Institute of International Education (New York) [\$280,000—1981]		104,110
			Environmental training and research		
			International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Austria) [\$375,000—1977]		30,000

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Switzerland) [\$245,000—1979]		85,000	Graduate Institute of International Studies (Switzerland) [70,000—1980]		30,000
Women's rights and opportunities			Human rights, intellectual freedom, refugee assistance, and migration		
Delegated-authority project: development of women's programs	2,083	430	American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1981]		250,000
International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.) [\$80,000—1981]		40,000	Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York) [\$16,750—1981]		16,750
Michigan State University [\$100,000—1981]		50,000	British-Irish Association (England) [\$18,000—1980]		6,000
Population Council (New York) [\$40,000—1981]		18,900	Chekhov Publishing Corporation (New York) [\$138,000—1979-1981]		42,750
			Cultural Survival (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$92,560—1981]		46,280
			Delegated-authority projects: small program actions, consultants, conferences	(63,508)	20,431
			Helsinki Watch (New York) [\$100,000—1981]		25,000
			Human Rights Internet (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1981]		75,000
			International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland) [\$280,000—1980]		48,500
			International Committee of the Red Cross (Switzerland) [\$120,000—1981]		72,190
			International League for Human Rights (New York) [\$100,000—1981]		75,000
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND WORLD PROBLEMS			Les Cahiers du Samizdat (Brussels) [\$90,000—1980]		60,000
Arms control and international security			Marga Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$14,200—1981]		14,200
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$450,000—1979]		160,736	Minnesota, University of [\$130,000—1981]		105,000
California Institute of Technology [\$100,000—1980]		40,932	National Association of Jewish Vocational Services (New York) [\$60,000—1981]		60,000
Chicago Council on Foreign Relations [\$38,000—1979]		12,000	Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1981]		50,000
Delegated-authority projects: consultants and research awards [\$517,821—1980]	1,944	25,091	Salzburg Seminar in American Studies (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$35,000—1981]		35,000
Denver, University of [\$45,000—1980]		40,000	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (New York) [\$25,000—1980]		25,000
Duke University [\$38,700—1979]		8,700	Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (England) [\$150,000—1981]		80,000
French Institute of International Relations [\$180,000—1981]		108,000			
International Institute for Strategic Studies (England) [\$60,000—1981]	(20,767)	(20,767)	International economics: research and conferences		
International Peace Academy (New York) [\$143,849—1980]		41,690	American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$73,500—1980]		43,500
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$125,000—1980]		25,000	Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$300,000—1981]		65,000
Pittsburgh, University of [\$34,350—1979]		9,350	European Cooperation Fund (Belgium) [\$225,000—1981]		100,000
Rand Corporation (California) [\$450,000—1979]	(12,360)	70,140	Institute for International Economics (Washington, D.C.) [\$70,000—1981]		70,000
Royal Institute of International Affairs (England) [\$50,000—1980]		18,750	Institute for Research on Public Policy (Montreal) [\$450,000—1979]		80,000
United Nations Association of the USA (New York) [\$25,000—1981]		20,000	Institute of International Affairs (Rome) [\$50,000—1981]		50,000
			Minnesota, University of [\$5,000—1981]		5,000
East European and Soviet studies			Trade Policy Research Centre (England) [\$85,000—1981]		85,000
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [\$75,000—1981]		75,000			
British Universities Association of Slavists [\$30,000—1980]		20,000	International relations and foreign policy: research and conferences		
Columbia University [\$8,000—1981]		4,000	American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Boston)	10,000	10,000
Harvard University [\$80,000—1981]		80,000	American Friends of Bilderberg (New York) [\$15,000—1981]		5,000
Indiana University [\$110,000—1977]	(7)	11,897	Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$27,000—1981]	(27,000)	
Israeli Association of Slavic and East European Studies [\$30,000—1980]		10,000	Delegated-authority project: fellowships* [\$180,000—1980]	(50,000)	
			Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York) [\$58,000—1981]		23,000
East/West fellowships, scholarly exchanges, and conferences					
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [\$350,000—1981]		350,000			
Delegated-authority projects: small program actions, individual awards* [\$350,000—1981]	(220,970)	33,467			
Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange (France) [\$325,500—1981]		95,801			

*List available on request.

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	
Royal Institute of International Affairs (England) [\$235,000—1980]		113,375	General			
Spanish Institute of International Affairs [\$30,000—1981]		25,000				
International studies programs, research, and conferences				Reductions and refunds		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [\$180,000—1981]		180,000		Net miscellaneous reductions and refunds of less than \$10,000 each and approvals and payments of \$1,000 or less on grants and projects approved in past years.	(\$ 243,318)	(\$ 178,017)
Linguistic Society of America (Arlington, Va.) [\$200,000—1975]		25,000		Delegated-authority projects:		
National Council on Foreign Languages and International Studies (New York) [\$125,000—1981]		80,000		Audio-visual dissemination of results of Foundation-supported activities [\$50,000—1981]		15,328
Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$1,036,000—1981]		736,000		Consultants, planning grants, and legal fees for program-related investments [\$450,000—1981]	(17,595)	50,135
Southern European research, fellowships, and conferences				Internships for Foundation staff, small grant actions [\$85,700—1980]	(49,488)	
Center for Study and Action (Italy) [\$72,000—1975]		24,000		United Way of Tri-State (New York)		
Delegated-authority project: fellowships* [\$75,000—1980]		7,639		Charitable activities in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut [\$5,884—1981]		5,884
European Institute of Business Administration (France) [\$34,425—1981]		34,425		Philanthropic activities in Michigan		
Italian Social Science Research Council [\$70,000—1981]		70,000		Impression Five [\$50,000—1980]		12,000
Women's Editorial Cooperative (Portugal) [\$5,000—1981]		5,000		Michigan Housing Coalition [\$50,000—1980]		12,600
Western European research				United Foundation (Detroit) [\$250,000—1980-1981]		104,200
European University Institute (Italy) [\$60,000—1980]		6,000		Total, General	(\$ 310,401)	\$ 22,130
Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$35,000—1979]		5,086		TOTAL, GRANTS AND PROJECTS (Years prior to 1982)	(\$ 4,397,012)	\$45,690,375
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	(\$ 555,493)	\$ 9,922,778		TOTAL, GRANTS AND PROJECTS (1982 and prior years)	\$110,278,417	\$97,835,491
		(\$3,589,512)				

Program-Related Investments

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>Program-related investments are capital funds invested in socially important enterprises in various fields of Foundation interest. Listed below are investments where there were new commitments, disbursements, terminations, or capital repayments during fiscal 1982. The "Approvals" column shows amounts of original commitments, and "Invested or Guaranteed" shows amounts loaned, invested, or guaranteed as of September 30, 1982. Addresses of investment recipients are available on request.</p>			<p>EDUCATION AND CULTURE</p>		
<p>1982 Approvals</p>			<p>North Carolina School of the Arts Foundation (Winston-Salem, N.C.) Financing for performing arts center</p>		
			1,000,000		
<p>URBAN POVERTY</p>			<p>Pre-1982 Approvals</p>		
<p>Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix, Ariz.) Acquisition and rehabilitation of office building</p>					
\$ 762,000			<p>ARTS</p>		
<p>Council of the Great City Schools (Washington, D.C.) Management improvements in urban school systems Five-year loan, 4%</p>					
1,000,000			<p>Forty-Second Street Local Development Corp. (New York, N.Y.)—1978 Establishment of revolving development fund Twenty-five-year loan</p>		
\$1,000,000			250,000		
			214,000**		
<p>Enterprise Foundation (Columbia, Md.) Revitalization of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods</p>					
1,500,000			<p>The Moving Image (New York, N.Y.)—1980 Renovation of exhibition center for independent films Six-year loan, 4%</p>		
600,000			400,000		
			310,000**		
<p>Harlem Interfaith Counseling Service (New York, N.Y.) Construction of mental-health complex</p>					
500,000			<p>Performing Arts Foundation (Huntington Station, N.Y.)—1979-1980 Resident theater group Seven-year loan, 8%</p>		
500,000			100,000		
			*		
<p>National Trust for Historic Preservation of the United States (Washington, D.C.) Historic preservation of inner cities Five-year loan, 5%</p>					
1,500,000			<p>Studio Museum in Harlem (New York, N.Y.)—1980 Renovation of new facilities Three-year loan, 8%</p>		
1,500,000			1,050,000		
			250,000*		
<p>Tennessee Valley Center for Minority Economic Development (Memphis, Tenn.) Investment fund for minority businesses</p>					
215,000			<p>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</p>		
215,000			<p>Black Peoples' Unity Movement (Camden, N.J.)—1978 Construction financing for urban industrial park Three-year loan, 6%</p>		
1,600,000			900,000		
			280,000		
<p>RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES</p>			<p>East Bay Asian Local Development Corp. (Oakland, Calif.)—1979 Development of community resource center Loan, 8%</p>		
<p>Artisans Cooperative (Chadds Ford, Pa.) Working capital for handicraft production Three-year loan, 5%</p>					
215,000			737,500		
			642,314		
<p>Delta Enterprises (Greenville, Miss.) Expansion of minority businesses Seven-year loan, 6%</p>					
1,600,000			<p>Illinois Neighborhood Development Corp. (Chicago, Ill.)—1977 Urban development Nine-year loan, 6%</p>		
1,600,000			600,000		
			450,000**		
<p>National Rural Development and Finance Corporation (Washington, D.C.) Rural economic development projects</p>					
1,000,000			<p>Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change (Atlanta, Ga.)—1980 Construction of office/conference center Three-year loan, 8%</p>		
1,000,000			750,000		
			290,952**		
			<p>Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio, Tex.)—1976 Construction of community center Eight-year loan, 8.5%</p>		
			400,000		
			382,623**		

*Investment or guarantee repaid or terminated during the year
**Investment partially repaid or written off during the year

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project (Savannah, Ga.)—1980 Preservation of historic district Three-year loan, 8%	750,000	272,869**	Interracial Council for Business Opportunity (New York, N.Y.)—1981 Loan fund for minority businesses Six-year loan, 6%	1,500,000	1,500,000
Spanish Speaking Unity Council (Oakland, Calif.)—1975 Construction of new office facilities Eight-year loan, 8.5%	325,000	304,934**	Minority Contractors Assistance Project (Washington, D.C.)—1970-1982 Technical and financial assistance for minority contractors Guarantee Five-year loan, 6%	1,500,000 1,500,000	* 700,000**
Woodlawn Community Development Corporation (Chicago, Ill.)—1975 Real estate development and neighborhood revitalization program Five-year loan, 8%	1,044,000	*	Mississippi Action for Community Education (Greenville, Miss.)—1980 Loan fund for minority businesses and farms Seven-year loan, 6%	1,000,000	950,000
Young Women's Christian Association of Jersey City (Jersey City, N.J.)—1981 Renovation of program space Five-year loan, 8%	1,000,000	960,000**	Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (Seattle, Wash.)—1981 Development of health technology industries in developing countries Six-year loan, 5%	1,500,000	1,500,000
EDUCATION			SEBCO Development, Inc. (New York, N.Y.)—1981 Working capital to refinance property security company Three-year loan, 8%	150,000	125,000**
Boricua College (New York, N.Y.)—1979 Working capital to increase enrollment Five-year loan, 6%	500,000	150,400**	Witherspoon Development Corp. (PEDCO, Inc.) (New York, N.Y.)—1975-1978 Financial intermediary for minority businesses and nonprofit organizations Seven-year loan, 3%	2,500,000	1,755,000**
Museum Trustees of Kenya National Museums of Kenya (Nairobi, Kenya)—1978 New laboratory and research facilities Five-year loan, 5.8%	320,000	256,000**	OTHER		
Research Libraries Group (Stanford, Calif.)—1980 Computerized bibliographic system Six-year loan, 8%	1,700,000	1,620,000**	Community Health Care Center Plan (New Haven, Conn.)—1970 Construction of new facility Thirteen-year loan, 6.5%	1,000,000	250,000**
Shaw University (Raleigh, N.C.)—1974 Debt repayment and management improvement Nine-year loan, 5%	550,000	*	SUMMARY OF PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS		
Washington International School (Washington, D.C.)—1977 Purchase of permanent quarters Six-year note, 6%	600,000	512,500	September 30, 1981		
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES/ MINORITY ENTERPRISE			Invested or guaranteed	\$37,020,420	
CEDCO Capital Corp. (Chicago, Ill.)—1971 Venture capital for minority business Preferred stock	600,000	*	In process	4,876,031	
Chicago Economic Development Corp. (Chicago, Ill.)—1981 Loan fund for minority businesses Six-year loan, 6%	1,500,000	1,500,000		41,896,451	
Citizens Trust Bank (Atlanta, Ga.)—1975 Minority-owned bank Ten-year capital notes, 13% Preferred stock	500,000 500,000	375,000** 500,000	New approvals during 1982		
			Invested or guaranteed	3,315,000	
			In process	6,362,000	
				9,677,000	
			Less:		
			Capital repayments	2,850,989	
			Loans paid in full	117,809	
			Write-offs	545,000	
			Return of capital stock	300,000	
				3,813,798	
			Total Approvals—September 30, 1982	\$47,759,653***	

*Investment or guarantee repaid or terminated during the year

**Investment partially repaid or written off during the year

***Of this amount \$33,996,622 represents loans and equity investments, \$2,525,000 represents guarantees, and \$11,238,031 represents investments in process.

Bibliography

The following is a list of some of the books and reports published in 1982 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.

URBAN POVERTY

- Applegath, John. *Working Free: Practical Alternatives to the 9 to 5 Job*. New York: AMACOM, 1982.
- Covering School Desegregation: A Deskbook for Education Writers*. Institute for Public Policy Studies, Vanderbilt University, 1982.
- Henry, James F.; and Raymond, Susan U. *Basic Skills in the U.S. Work Force*. New York: Center for Public Resources, 1982.
- Lefstee, Leah M.; Kerewsky, William; Medrich, Elliott A.; and Carol, Frank. *Young Adolescents at Home and in the Community*. Carrboro, North Carolina: Center for Early Adolescence, 1982.
- Menchik, Mark D.; Fernandez, Judith; and Caggiano, Michael. *How Fiscal Restraint Affects Spending and Services in Cities*. Santa Monica, California: The Rand Corporation, 1982.
- Schilit, Henrietta; and Lacey, Richard. *The Private Sector Youth Connection: School to Work*. New York: Youth Foundation, 1982.
- School Finance in the 1980s*. League of Women Voters, 1982.

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES

- Barket-e-Khuda. *The Use of Time and Underemployment in Rural Bangladesh*. University of Dhaka, 1982.
- Estados Unidos: *Perspectiva Latinoamericana (United States: The Latin American Perspective)*. Mexico: Center for Research and Teaching of Economics, 1982.
- Gonzalez, Lélia; and Hasenbalg, Carlos. *Lugar de Negro (Place of the Black)*. Rio de Janeiro: Editora Marco Zero, 1982.
- Rovira Mas, Jorge. *Estado y Política Económica en Costa Rica, 1948-1970 (State and Economic Policy in Costa Rica, 1948-1970)*. San José, Costa Rica: Editorial Porvenir, S.A., 1982.
- Yucatan: *Historia y Economía, Revista de Analisis Socioeconómico Regional (Yucatan: History and Economy, Regional Socioeconomic Analysis Review)*. Yucatan, Mexico: University of Yucatan, 1982.
- Zaman, Sarwat A., et al. *Factors Related to Attitude Toward Work Among Women in Bangladesh: A Report from the Department of Psychology*. University of Dhaka, 1982.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- Astin, Alexander W. *Minorities in American Higher Education*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Inc., 1982.
- Balbo, Laura; and Ergas, Yasmine. *Women's Studies in Italy: A Women's Studies International Monograph*. Old Westbury, New York: The Feminist Press, 1982.
- Breneman, David. *The Coming Enrollment Crisis: What Every Trustee Must Know*. Washington, D.C.: Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, 1982.
- Hauptman, Arthur M. *Financing Student Loans: The Search for Alternatives in the Face of Federal Contraction*. Washington, D.C.: Washington Office of the College Board, 1982.
- Liberal Education and the New Scholarship on Women. A Report of the Wingspread Conference*. Washington, D.C.: Association of American Colleges, 1982.
- The National Investment in Higher Education, 1982*. Washington, D.C.: Association Council for Policy Analysis and Research. American Council on Education, 1982.
- Podell, Lawrence. *On-Campus Child Care at Independent Colleges and Universities in New York State*. Albany, New York: Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities, 1982.
- Report of the Governor's Commission on Higher Education and the Economy*. Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Higher Education and the Economy of Connecticut. Hartford, 1982.
- Rosenzweig, Robert M.; with Turlington, Barbara. *The Research Universities and Their Patrons*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1982.
- Wilson, Reginald, ed. *Race and Equity in Higher Education*. Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1982.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE

- Critical Issues for National Urban Policy: A Reconnaissance and Agenda for Further Study*. Committee on National Urban Policy. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1982.
- Energy Prices and Public Policy: A Statement by the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development and The Conservation Foundation*. New York and Washington, D.C.: Committee for Economic Development, 1982.
- HRI: *Human Rights Internet Reporter*. Washington, D.C.: Human Rights Internet, 1982.
- Lombra, Raymond E.; and Witte, Willard E., eds. *Political Economy of International and Domestic Monetary Relations*. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1982.
- O'Hare, William P.; Li, Jane-yu; Chatterjee,

Roy; and Shukur, Margaret. *Blacks On the Move: A Decade of Demographic Change*. Washington, D.C.: Joint Center for Political Studies, 1982.

Salamon, Lester M.; and Abramson, Alan J. *The Federal Budget and the Nonprofit Sector*. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Press, 1982.

There Is No Liberty . . . A Report on Congressional Efforts to Curb the Federal Courts and to Undermine the Brown Decision. Citizens' Commission on Civil Rights. Center for National Policy Review, October 1982.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- Bhagwati, Jagdish N., ed. *Import Competition and Response*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982.
- Binkin, Martin. *Blacks and the Military*. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1982.
- Burt, Richard, ed. *Arms Control and Defense Postures in the 1980s*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1982.
- Donovan, Robert J. *Tumultuous Years: The Presidency of Harry S. Truman, 1949-1953*. New York: W. W. Norton, 1982.
- Friedman, Milton; and Schwartz, Anna J. *Monetary Trends in the United States and the United Kingdom*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982.
- Goodpaster, Andrew J.; Elliott, Lloyd H.; and Hovey, J. Allen, Jr. *Toward a Consensus on Military Service*. Elmsford, New York: Pergamon Press, 1982.
- Patinkin, Don. *Anticipations of the General Theory? And Other Essays on Keynes*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982.
- Slavov, Atanas. *The "Thaw" in Bulgarian Literature*. Boulder, Colorado: East European Monographs, distributed by Columbia University Press, 1982.
- POPULATION**
- Bardin, C. Wayne; and Sherins, Richard J., eds. *The Cell Biology of the Testis*. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Volume 383. New York: New York Academy of Sciences, 1982.
- Boulter, Bryan L. "Income Redistribution and Fertility Decline: A Skeptical View." *Population and Development Review*, Supplement to Volume 8, 1982.
- Chen, Lincoln C.; and Scrimshaw, Nevin S., eds. *Diarrhea and Malnutrition: Interactions, Mechanisms, and Interventions*. New York: Plenum Publishing Company, 1982.
- Wichmann, Karri; Vaheri, Antti; and Luukkainen, Tapani. "Inhibiting Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2 Infection in Human Epithelial Cells by Gossypol, a Potent Spermicidal and Contraceptive Agent." *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, March 1, 1982.

Introduction to Financial Statements

80

The market value of the Foundation's investments was slightly more than \$2.7 billion at the end of the 1982 fiscal year, an increase of almost \$300 million over 1981. The overall return on the Foundation's investments in fiscal 1982 was 18.9 percent, compared with -0.5 percent in 1981.

The capital markets made strong gains in fiscal 1982 with returns of 9.7 percent for the

Standard and Poor's 500 Index and a remarkable 33.5 percent for the Lehman Kuhn Loeb Government-Corporate Bond Index. Changes in the deployment of the Foundation's portfolio assets throughout the fiscal year (see inset, opposite page) contributed to the strong investment performance of the total fund.

The returns for the various components of the Foundation's investment portfolio in fiscal 1982 were:

	Year ended September 30, 1982
U.S. equities	12.3%
U.S. fixed income	40.3
Foreign securities	-1.2
Real estate	13.5
Venture capital	29.0
Liquid reserve	15.7
Total fund	18.9%

Other Investment Developments
During the year, \$500 million of the Foundation's equity investments were shifted from internal to external management with the

Ten-Year Summary

FISCAL YEARS 1973-1982 (in millions)

INVESTMENTS

Market value at end of year
Market value of Ford Motor Company
Class A stock (non-voting)
included above
Cost at end of year
Net appreciation (depreciation)
on investments

FUND BALANCE, at end of year

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Dividend and interest income
Expenditures, including program
activities and support, general
management, expenses incurred in
the production of income, and
provision for federal excise tax

PORTFOLIO COMPONENTS				
	1982		1981	
	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total
Marketable securities				
U.S. equities	\$1,303.2	47.6	\$1,421.5	58.1
U.S. fixed income	1,116.7	40.8	676.6	27.7
Foreign securities	202.1	7.4	244.1	10.0
Securities with limited marketability	115.3	4.2	103.3	4.2
Total	\$2,737.3	100.0	\$2,445.5*	100.0

*Does not include investments in Securities Lending Fund of \$22.9 million.

appointment of six outside investment management firms. These outside managers were selected to provide the Foundation with a diversity of investment styles and to maximize the Foundation's overall investment return.

In addition, the Foundation's internal investment staff was extensively reorganized in 1982. The Foundation also terminated its Securities Lending Fund because of changing economics in this investment activity.

1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
\$2,737.3	\$2,445.5*	\$2,583.0*	\$2,346.9	\$2,211.9	\$2,091.1	\$2,289.3	\$2,003.9	\$1,699.0	\$3,064.8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	406.4
2,467.7	2,323.7*	2,148.7*	2,022.1	1,929.5	1,978.5	2,051.4	2,135.3	2,279.8	2,535.1
225.6	(184.2)	194.7	163.0	175.6	(113.3)	379.3	409.0	(1,191.7)	(117.2)
2,700.8	2,400.8	2,517.5	2,285.5	2,117.0	1,978.5	2,124.2	1,825.0	1,535.4	2,861.7
226.2	196.7	164.9	124.8	103.4	98.0	96.6	94.5	110.7	113.7
151.9	129.2	127.7	119.4	140.3	130.3	176.7	214.0	245.3	241.1

*Does not include Securities Lending Fund of \$22.9 million and \$112.9 million in 1981 and 1980, respectively.

Income and Expenditures

Income from dividends and interest amounted to \$226.2 million, an increase of \$29.5 million or 15 percent over 1981. Dividend income decreased by \$15.3 million while interest income increased by \$44.8 million, reflecting the shift in asset mix from equity to fixed income securities.

Expenditures for program activities—grants approved to organizations and individuals, direct conduct of charitable activities, and program support—totaled \$122.4 million, an increase of \$10.4 million or 9.3 percent over 1981. Program support is composed of the costs of developing grants, assistance to grantees, and program evaluation.

Expenses for general and investment management totaled \$20.7 million, an increase of \$3.6 million or 20.9 percent over 1981. Included in this increase were the costs of installing new data and word processing systems as well as those associated

with the external management of a portion of the Foundation's investment portfolio.

Federal Excise Tax and Payout Requirement

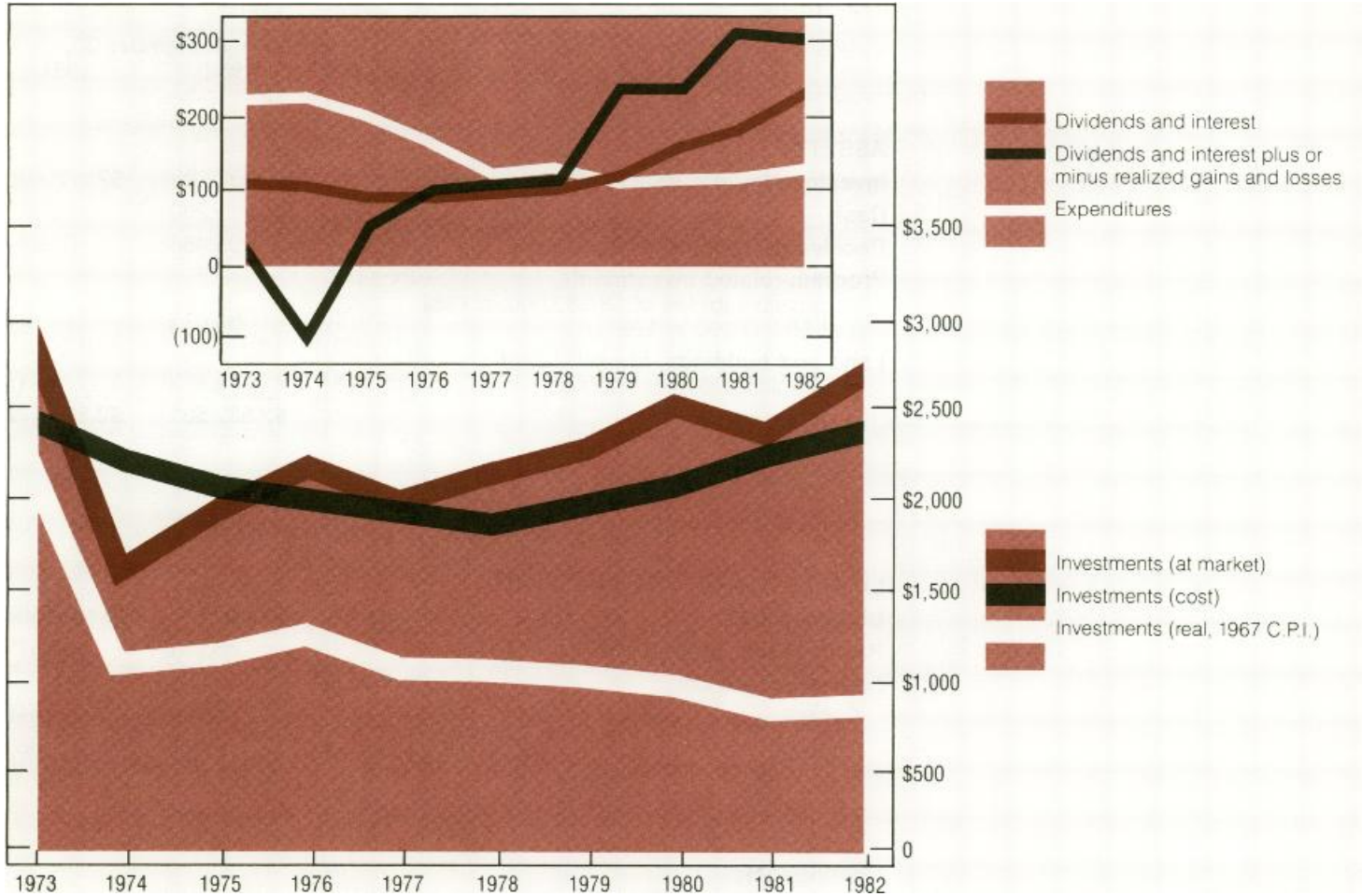
The Internal Revenue Code imposes on private foundations an excise tax of 2 percent on "net investment income," defined as income from dividends, interest, and net realized capital gains, minus related expenses. The tax for fiscal 1982 is estimated at \$5.6 million, excluding the deferred portion of excise taxes resulting from unrealized appreciation on investments. For fiscal years 1971 (the year of inception of the tax) through 1982, the Foundation has incurred excise taxes totaling \$64.4 million.

The Internal Revenue Code also imposes on private foundations an annual payout requirement. For the Foundation's fiscal years ending September 30, 1981, and September 30, 1982, this amount was the higher of the Foundation's "adjusted net

income" as defined by the code, or approximately 5 percent of the market value of its investment assets (minimum investment return). (Effective with the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1982, the payout requirement is based solely on the minimum investment return.)

In general, the payout requirement may be satisfied by payments for charitable grants, program-related investments, direct charitable operations, and certain administrative expenses. The 1982 estimated payout was \$86.8 million less than required; however, this shortfall was covered by excess payouts from prior years. As of the end of the fiscal year, the Foundation had \$37.7 million in excess payout to carry forward. This excess expires as follows:

Year	Amount (in millions)
1983	\$29.7
1984	8.0
	<u>\$37.7</u>



The charts above summarize aspects of the Foundation's recent operating history and the impact of inflation over the past decade. The inset chart compares expenditures with income over the past ten years, with income defined two ways—as dividends and interest only and as dividends and interest plus or minus realized gains or losses. For the first several years of the decade expenditures substantially exceeded income, but this trend was reversed in 1978. Since then the excess of income over expenditures has been reinvested to recoup, in part, the substantial drain on the Foundation's investment assets that occurred prior to 1978.

The larger chart sets forth the impact of inflation on assets. The brown line shows that the nominal value of the portfolio declined from approximately \$3.065 billion in 1973 to \$2.737 billion in 1982. The white line is a restatement of assets in terms of the 1967 consumer price index. In 1973, the real value of the portfolio was approximately 75 percent of nominal value; in 1982 it was approximately 34 percent.

The Ford Foundation

Statement of Financial Position

84

	September 30,	
	1982	1981
	(in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Investments , at market	\$2,737,298	\$2,468,403
Cash	5,260	4,540
Receivables and other assets	95,458	53,891
Program-related investments , net of allowances for possible losses of \$8,983,000 in 1982 and \$8,237,000 in 1981	25,013	18,791
Land and buildings , at cost, net of accumulated depreciation	19,472	19,947
	<u>\$2,882,501</u>	<u>\$2,565,572</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Unpaid grants	\$ 102,224	\$ 93,488
Payables and other liabilities	68,361	62,518
Federal excise tax		
Current	6,176	6,840
Deferred	4,968	1,889
	<u>181,729</u>	<u>164,735</u>
Contingencies		
Fund balance		
Appropriated	51,405	35,947
Unappropriated	2,649,367	2,364,890
	<u>2,700,772</u>	<u>2,400,837</u>
	<u>\$2,882,501</u>	<u>\$2,565,572</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

85

	For the years ended September 30,	
	1982	1981
	(in thousands)	
Income		
Dividends	\$ 86,931	\$ 102,243
Interest	139,330	94,497
	226,261	196,740
Expenditures		
Program activities:		
Grants approved—organizations	101,633	86,433
Grants approved—individuals	3,598	5,382
Direct conduct of charitable activities	2,320	4,353
Program support	13,822	14,094
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	1,076	1,805
	122,449	112,067
General management	13,308	10,239
Expenses incurred in the production of income	7,429	6,927
Provision for federal excise tax	8,719	(48)
	151,905	129,185
	74,356	67,555
Appreciation (depreciation) on investments		
Realized	77,842	128,326
Unrealized	147,737	(312,514)
	225,579	(184,188)
Increase (decrease) in fund balance for year	299,935	(116,633)
Fund balance at beginning of year	2,400,837	2,517,470
Fund balance at end of year	\$2,700,772	\$2,400,837

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash

86

	For the years ended September 30, 1982 1981	
	(in thousands)	
Cash provided by:		
Increase (decrease) in fund balance for year	\$ 299,935	\$ (116,633)
Add (deduct) items not requiring outlay of cash:		
Unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on investments	(147,737)	312,514
Increase (decrease) in deferred federal excise tax	3,079	(6,148)
Depreciation on buildings	475	475
Provision for possible losses, net of write-offs, on program-related investments and related guarantees	531	1,805
	<u>156,283</u>	<u>192,013</u>
Increase (decrease) in payables and other liabilities	6,058	(103,104)
Increase in grants to organizations and individuals:		
Current year approvals	105,231	91,815
Current year payments	(96,495)	(84,730)
	<u>8,736</u>	<u>7,085</u>
	<u>171,077</u>	<u>95,994</u>
Cash used by:		
Excess of acquisition of investments over disposals:		
Acquisitions	2,677,243	1,602,062
Disposals	(2,556,085)	(1,517,060)
	121,158	85,002
Increase in program-related investments	6,968	8,528
Increase in receivables and other assets	41,567	4,244
Decrease (increase) in federal excise tax payable	664	(1,361)
	<u>170,357</u>	<u>96,413</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash	720	(419)
Cash beginning of year	4,540	4,959
Cash end of year	\$ 5,260	\$ 4,540

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 2—Investments

Investments held at September 30, 1982 and 1981, were as follows:

	1982		1981	
	Market Value	Cost	Market Value	Cost
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Equity securities	\$1,529,388	\$1,318,687	\$1,698,198	\$1,487,912
Fixed income securities	1,176,250	1,116,134	719,530	803,266
Fixed income securities, with equity participation	31,660	32,862	27,774	32,492
Securities lending fund	22,901	22,902	22,901	22,902
	<u>\$2,737,298</u>	<u>\$2,467,683</u>	<u>\$2,468,403</u>	<u>\$2,346,572</u>

Market values assigned to investments with limited marketability at September 30, 1982 and 1981, amounted to \$115,293,000 and \$103,346,000, respectively. Costs were \$83,844,000 and \$78,694,000 respectively.

Note 3—Land and Buildings

At September 30, 1982 and 1981, land and buildings were composed of:

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>
Land	\$ 3,736,000	\$ 3,736,000
Buildings, net of accumulated depreciation of \$6,758,000 in 1982 and \$6,283,000 in 1981	<u>15,736,000</u>	<u>16,211,000</u>
	<u>\$19,472,000</u>	<u>\$19,947,000</u>

Depreciation expense of \$475,000 in both 1982 and 1981 has been included in the program support and general management expenditure classifications.

Note 4—Provision for Federal Excise Tax

The provision for federal excise tax consists of the following:

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>
Current provision	\$5,640,000	\$ 6,100,000
Deferred provision (benefit)	<u>3,079,000</u>	<u>(6,148,000)</u>
	<u>\$8,719,000</u>	<u>\$ (48,000)</u>

The current provision for federal excise tax amounts to 2 percent of net investment income (principally, interest, dividends, and net realized gains, less expenses incurred in the production of income) as defined by the Internal Revenue Code.

The deferred federal excise tax provision (benefit) is in respect to net unrealized appreciation on investments, after adjusting for permanent differences in carrying values for book and tax purposes as a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

Note 5—Contingencies

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

Note 6—Reclassifications

The Foundation discontinued the Securities Lending Fund in June 1982 and as a result certain reclassifications have been made to the 1981 financial statements to conform to the 1982 presentation.

Report of Independent Accountants

89

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORD FOUNDATION

In our opinion, the statements appearing on pages 84 through 88 of this report present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1982 and 1981, its income, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the sources and uses of cash for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. Our examinations of these statements were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, including confirmation of the securities owned at September 30, 1982 and 1981 by correspondence with the custodians.

Price Waterhouse
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
DECEMBER 8, 1982

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

Alexander Heard, *chairman*
Doris A. Van Duzer, *executive assistant*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Franklin A. Thomas, *president*
Marjorie E. Thomas, *executive assistant to the president*

Francis X. Sutton, *deputy vice president*
Louis Winnick, *deputy vice president*
Brock Brower, *advisor to the president*
Barron M. Tenny, *special assistant to the president*

PROGRAM DIVISION

U.S. AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS PROGRAMS

Susan V. Berresford, *vice president*
Barry D. Gaberman, *program officer in charge*
Roberta Lynch, *manager, grants administration*
Kathryn H. Mitchell, *supervisor, grants information*
Molly Jones, *executive assistant*

DEVELOPING COUNTRY PROGRAMS

William D. Carmichael, *vice president*
Peter F. Geithner, *program officer in charge*
Richard A. Horovitz, *program officer*
Sidney R. Jones, *program officer*
Robert G. Myers, *program officer*
Jeffrey M. Puryear, *program officer*

Judith M. Barsalou, *assistant program officer*
Chika A. Iritani, *manager, grants administration*
Peggy H. Greaves, *grants administrator*
Ann W. Noyes, *grants administrator*
Elisa M. Scatena, *grants administrator*
Verna E. Gray, *executive assistant*

Urban Poverty

Bernard McDonald, *program officer in charge*
Oscar Harkavy, *chief program officer*
Edward J. Meade, Jr., *chief program officer*
Linda E. Atkinson, *program officer*
Gordon L. Berlin, *program officer*
Prudence Brown, *program officer*
Ghebre S. Mehreteab, *program officer*
Patricia K. Biggers, *assistant program officer*
Marsha R. Hunter, *assistant program officer*
Sharon L. Rowser, *assistant program officer*
Janet C. Koriath, *grants administrator*
Wendy Malina, *research assistant*

Human Rights and Governance

Shepard L. Forman, *program officer in charge*
William A. Diaz, *program officer*
Amy S. Vance, *program officer*
Mary Lynn Walker, *program officer*
Kojo Bentsi-Enchill, *assistant program officer*
Diana L. Morris, *assistant program officer*
Theresa H. Lisniewski, *grants administrator*

International Affairs

Enid C. B. Schoettle, *program officer in charge*
Paul Balaran, *program officer*
Thomas O. Bayard, *program officer*
Gary G. Sick, *program officer*
Laurice H. Sarraf, *grants administrator*

Rural Poverty and Resources

Norman R. Collins, *program officer in charge*
Katharine W. McKee, *program officer*

Education and Culture

Gladys Chang Hardy, *program officer in charge*
Alison R. Bernstein, *program officer*
Sheila Biddle, *program officer*
Ruth R. Mayleas, *program officer*
Marcia T. Thompson, *program officer*
Linn F. C. Cary, *assistant program officer*
Nancy L. McCarthy, *assistant program officer*
Marion A. Coolen, *grants administrator*

Program-Related Investments

Thomas F. Miller, *program officer in charge*
Clarence W. Arrington, *program investment officer*
Jan E. Jaffe, *program investment officer*
Kirsten S. Moy, *program investment officer*
Ellen B. Potash, *assistant program investment officer*
Marianne D. Inghilterra, *program-related investments administrator*

FIELD OFFICES

Andean Region and the Southern Cone (Lima)

William S. Saint, Jr., *representative*
A. Gridley Hall, *program officer*
Jane Barber Thery, *assistant program officer*
Antonio Muñoz-Najar, *executive officer*

India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka (New Delhi)

Lincoln C. Chen, *representative*
Vijay G. Pande, *assistant representative*
Robert J. H. Chambers, *program officer*
Carolyn M. Elliott, *program officer*
Roberto L. Lenton, *program officer*
David W. Seckler, *program officer*
B. P. Ghildyal, *program associate*
Deep Joshi, *program associate*
V. C. Joshi, *program associate*
Pushpa Sundar, *program associate*
Viji Srinivasan, *program associate*
F. C. Bhambrri, *director of administrative services*

West Africa (Lagos)

Tyler S. Biggs, *representative*
John Humphreys, *program officer*
Deborah L. Zubow Prindle, *program officer*
Bilgé Reid, *program coordinator/ administrative officer*
Salim Sufi, *grants/financial officer*

Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)

David E. Goodman, *representative*
J. Michael Turner, *program officer*
Patricia S. Sellers, *assistant program officer*
Gisela A. Buelau, *executive officer/ office manager*
Adele Whitmore, *executive officer/grants administrator*

Eastern and Southern Africa (Nairobi)

Goran S. Hyden, *representative*
David B. Jones, *program officer*
Suzanne S. Saulniers, *program officer*
Craig A. Howard, *assistant program officer*
Edith Gitao, *assistant to the representative*
Bismarck Dourado, *budget/finance management officer*

Mexico and Central America (Mexico City)

David Winder, *representative*
Bertha Hernandez, *assistant program administrator*
Connie Lopez Tolsa, *accountant*

Southeast Asia (Jakarta)

Tom G. Kessinger, *representative*
Terance W. Bigalke, *program officer*
Frances F. Korten, *program officer*
W. Henry Mosley, *program officer*
Mark Poffenberger, *program officer*
S. Ann Sutoro, *program officer*
Adnan I. Madewa, *head, administrative and general services*
Lucy Sundjaja, *head, grants administration and accounts*
Sunanthana Kampanathsanyakorn, *liaison officer (Bangkok)*
Solita P. del Castillo, *liaison officer (Manila)*

Middle East and North Africa (Cairo)

John D. Gerhart, *representative*
Charles R. Bailey, *assistant representative/ program officer (Khartoum)*
Ann M. Lesch, *program officer*
Cynthia L. Myntti, *program officer*
Mounir Nakhla, *senior administrative officer*
Aleya Helmy, *senior finance officer*
Salwa Hanna, *grants administrator*

DIVISION OF FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Office of the Vice President

R. Peter Zimmermann, *vice president and treasurer*
William P. Gormbley, Jr., *senior advisor*
Carmen D. DaCosta, *executive assistant*

Administrative Services

John J. Reynolds, *director*
Dolf H. Beil, *manager, EDP services*
Jeremiah T. Flynn, *manager, building services*
Eldon L. Jones, *manager, information services*
Ann C. Newhall, *archivist*
Susan T. Newman, *librarian*
C. Gregory Tanning, *manager, office services*
Edward F. Di Lorenzo, *project leader*
Lillian R. Mazzaroli, *project leader*
Mary H. Harding, *reference librarian*
Martha E. Lazarevic, *technical services librarian*
Anastasia Stevens, *central index specialist*
Dorothy M. Johnson, *buyer*
Theresa F. Phillips, *coordinator, system user services*

Banking

Charlotte S. Larrabee, *manager*

Budget

Peter E. Zabriskie, *manager*
James R. Rose, *budget analyst*

Comptroller

John J. Koprowski, *comptroller*
Nicholas M. Gabriel, *assistant comptroller*
David T. McDonald, *manager, taxes and insurance*
Michael L. Rohling, *manager, securities accounting*
Patrick A. Corrigan, *manager, grants and disbursements accounting*
Henry P. Dart, *senior accountant, securities accounting*
Florence Knipschild, *disbursements specialist*
Michele R. Sonenblum, *tax specialist*

Internal Audit

John P. Doran, *director*
Patrick P. McQueeney, *auditor*
Thomas W. Wolf, *auditor*

INVESTMENT DIVISION

John W. English, *vice president and chief investment officer*
Linda B. Strumpf, *director, equity investments*
Allen R. Faurot, *director, special investments*
Richard A. Hopkins, *director, fixed income investments*
Carol A. Zipkin, *director, investment administration*
Frederick V. Romano, Jr., *portfolio strategist/manager, division administration*
Theodore W. Anderson, *portfolio strategist*
Betty M. Fagan, *portfolio strategist*
Jonathan A. Friedman, *portfolio strategist*
Peter C. Olson, *portfolio strategist*
William J. Henry, *manager, equity trading*
Donald J. Galligan, *assistant manager, money market investments*
Michael B. Exstein, *security analyst*
Mary Camper-Titsingh, *social responsibility analyst*
Joanne Sage, *senior trading assistant*
Nick H. Sayward, *investment services librarian*
Lucy Fabris, *executive assistant*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND GENERAL COUNSEL

Howard R. Dressner, *vice president, secretary and general counsel*
Marilyn Craigie, *assistant to the secretary*
Diane L. Galloway, *assistant to the general counsel*
Elaine Kranich, *supervisor, grants processing*
Mary C. Singleton, *grants administrator*
Margaret A. Black, *executive assistant*
Nancy Feller, *resident counsel*
Alison Rivard, *resident counsel*
Frances Sloan, *resident counsel*
Joanne Witty, *resident counsel*

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL SERVICES

Margaret B. Lowe, *officer in charge*
Lynda T. Ogren, *assistant personnel director*
Joan C. Carroll, *manager, employment*
Anna M. Johnson, *advisor*
Kathleen L. Spahn, *manager, benefits*
Carol P. Arnold, *assistant employment manager*

OFFICE OF REPORTS

Robert E. Tolles, *manager, public information*
Nancy H. Boggs, *editor*
Oona Sullivan, *editor*
Roy H. Winnick, *editor*
Leslie Gottlieb, *media specialist*
Carolee Iltis, *distribution manager*
Ruth Neumann, *graphics manager*

Lightface page numbers refer to the text pages of the report; boldface numbers refer to the financial section of the report.

- AAP Education and Research Institute** 48
- A Better Chance** 65
- Abidjan, University of 18, 50, 51, 73
- Academy for Contemporary Problems 63
- Academy for Educational Development 66
- Academy of Christian Humanism 54, 55
- Actors Theatre of Louisville 67
- Addis Ababa University 33, 50, 57, 73
- Administrative Staff College of India 70
- Affiliate Artists 68
- Africa Fund 60
- Africa Inland Mission 73
- African Adult Education Association 50
- African Association for Public Administration and Management 56
- African Medical and Research Foundation 50
- African Regional Agricultural Credit Association 50
- African-American Institute 42, 51, 60
- Afro-American Educational Research Institute 55
- AFS International/Intercultural Programs 57
- Agrarian Research and Training Institute 51
- Agricultural Development Council 17, 50-52, 69, 70, 74
- Ahfad University College for Women 51
- Aichhorn (August) Center for Adolescent Residential Care 47
- Allah Valley Muslim Association 52
- Allegheny Conference on Community Development 48
- Alliance to Save Energy 63
- Alternate Roots 33, 57
- American Academy of Arts and Sciences 75
- American Arbitration Association 64
- American Assembly 68
- American Association for Higher Education 66
- American Association for the Advancement of Science 55, 65
- American Association of School Administrators 48
- American Association of State Colleges and Universities 66
- American Ballet Theatre (Ballet Theatre Foundation) 33n, 57
- American Bar Association Fund for Public Education 53
- American Civil Liberties Union Foundation 26, 53
- American Committee on East-West Accord 59
- American Council for Nationalities Service 47
- American Council of Learned Societies 21, 30, 44, 53, 56, 60, 67-69, 75, 76
- American Council on Education 37, 57, 64
- American Federation of Teachers Education Foundation 67
- American Film Institute 68
- American Friends of Bilderberg 75
- American Friends Service Committee 19, 50, 60, 61, 65
- American Immigration and Citizenship Conference 53
- American Indian Higher Education Consortium 64
- American Indian Historical Society 63
- American Institute of Indian Studies 44, 60, 69, 70
- American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences 64
- American Place Theatre 34, 57
- American Research Center in Egypt 58
- American Society for Eastern Arts 58
- American Society of International Law 39, 59, 75
- American Studies Program 44
- American Theatre Association 34, 57
- American University 61
- American University in Cairo 51
- American University of Beirut 74
- Americas Watch Committee (Fund for Free Expression) 20, 55
- Amherst College 67
- Andalus University 52
- Andean Institute for Population Studies and Development 45, 62, 72
- Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University 69
- Anthropology Resource Center 53
- Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights 20, 53
- Antique, Province of 52, 71
- Arab Republic of Egypt (Center for Egyptian Civilization Studies) 25, 54
- Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism 54, 55, 72
- Arizona School Administrators 48
- Arizona Theatre Company 33n, 57
- Arizona, University of 61, 65, 66
- Arkansas Community Foundation 63
- Artisans Cooperative 50, 77
- Artists of Indian America 57
- Asian Cultural Council 69
- Asian Institute of Management 12, 14-15, 52, 71
- Asia Society 42, 59, 69
- Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies 57, 75
- Assiut University 54
- Association Council for Policy Analysis and Research 57
- Association for Asian Studies 44, 60

- Association for Community Cooperation in Disadvantaged Areas of Salvador 55
 Association for Development 59
 Association for Public Analysis and Management 68
 Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge 52
 Association for the Study of Higher Education 66
 Association of American Colleges 37, 57, 66
 Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics 59
 Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes 59
 Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges 66
 Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of New Jersey 66
 Association of Neighborhood Housing Developers 63
 Ateneo de Manila University 71
 Atlanta University Center 64, 65
 Atlantic Institute for International Affairs 39, 59
 Austrian Institute for International Affairs 59
- Bahia, Federal University of** 55
 Ballet Theatre Foundation 33n, 57
 Baltimore Opera Company 33n, 57
 Bangladesh, Government of 56, 60, 69
 Ministry of Economics of 41
 Bangladesh Academy of Rural Development 69
 Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council 51, 69
 Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute 17, 51, 69
 Bangladesh Agricultural University 69
 Bangladesh Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health 49
 Bangladesh Bank 51, 69
 Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies 69
 Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs 69
 Bangladesh Rice Research Institute 69
 Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee 69
 Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology 51, 69
 Bank Street College of Education 4, 48, 64, 65, 68
 Baptist Medical Center 49
 Bar-Ilan University 65
 Barbados, Ministry of Health of 72
 Bard College 32, 57
 Barnard College 57
 Baroda, University of 70
 Baylor College of Medicine 74
 Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation 7n, 47
 Beirut University College 74
 Ben-Gurion University of Negev 54
 Bennett College 65
- Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation 69
 Big Apple Circus 33n, 57
 Bihar, Government of 69
 Birsa Agricultural University 69
 Birzeit University 49, 74
 Black Filmmaker Foundation 57
 Black Peoples' Unity Movement 77
 Black Sash 54
 Bogor Agricultural University 13, 52, 70
 Bombay, University of 70
 Border College Consortium 64, 65
 Border Council of Churches 33, 58
 Boricua College 64, 78
 Boston College 59, 65
 Boston University 52, 60, 68, 74
 Boston-Fenway Program 48
 Botswana, Government of 29, 56, 73
 Botswana, University College of 50, 54, 57, 73
 Brandeis University 59
 Brasilia, University of 72
 Brawijaya University 52
 Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform 71
 Brazilian Association for Population Studies 71
 Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training in the Social Sciences 72
 Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning 61
 Brazilian Chapter of the World Pre-School Association 72
 Brazilian Society for Instruction 55, 61, 71
 Bridgeport, University of 66
 Brigham and Women's Hospital 4, 47
 British Universities Association of Slavists 75
 British-Irish Association 75
 Bronx Frontier Development Corporation 11, 47
 Brookings Institution 28, 39, 40n, 55, 59, 61, 64, 75
 Brooklyn Philharmonia 67
 Brown University 66
 Bureau of Educational Evaluation 65
 Busoga Multi-Sectoral Rural Development Project (Experiment in International Living) 19, 50
- Cahiers du Samizdat, Les** 75
 Calicut, University of 58
 California, University of (Berkeley) 16-17, 42, 49, 59, 60, 65, 66, 68
 California, University of (Los Angeles) 74, 75
 California, University of (San Diego) 65, 72
 California, University of (Santa Cruz) 68
 California Institute of Technology 75
 Calvin College and Seminary 63
 Campinas, State University of 56, 71
 Cape Town, University of 33, 58
 Capital Children's Museum 48
 Capp Street Foundation 63
 Caribbean Studies Association 61
 CARITAS of Santa Rosa of Copan 55
- Carnegie Corporation 30
 Carnegie-Mellon University 67, 68
 Catholic Charities Diocese of Brooklyn 7, 47
 Catholic Relief Services 74
 Catholic University of America 59
 Center for National Policy Review 53
 Catholic University of Louvain 44
 Catholics for a Free Choice 53, 74
 Ceará, Federal University of 59
 CEDCO Capital Corp. 78
 Celaya Association for Agricultural and Livestock Development 52
 Center for Applied Linguistics 47, 49, 57, 60, 65
 Center for Citizen Education 66
 Center for Communications 53
 Center for Community Change 10, 47, 55, 64
 Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West 52, 69, 71
 Center for Development Assistance 52
 Center for Economic Research 72
 Center for Educational Studies 59
 Center for Egyptian Civilization Studies 25, 54
 Center for Family Orientation 52
 Center for Information and Resources for Women 55
 Center for Inter-American Relations 56
 Center for International Affairs 40
 Center for International Education and Human Development 72
 Center for Law and Social Policy 64
 Center for Migration Studies of New York 53
 Center for National Policy Review 53
 Center for Population Options 5, 61
 Center for Population Studies 71
 Center for Public Resources 48
 Center for Research and Control of Maternal and Infant Diseases of Campinas 61
 Center for Research and Planning of the Environment 52
 Center for Research and Promotion of Peasantry 72
 Center for Research Libraries 69
 Center for Research on Appropriate Technology 52
 Center for Research on Institutions and Social Policy 29, 55
 Center for Responsive Governance 55
 Center for Studies and Social Action 49
 Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture 71
 Center for Studies of the State and Society 28, 56, 71
 Center for Study and Action 76
 Center for Study and Development of Culture and the Arts 59
 Center for Teaching and Research in Economics 42, 61, 72
 Center for the Defense of Human Rights 55, 71
 Center for the Defense of Women's Rights of Belo Horizonte 55
 Center for the Development of Non-Formal Education 48

- Center for the Promotion of Agricultural Education 72
- Center for the Study of Community Colleges 66
- Center for the Study of Human Rights 20
- Center for the Study of Puerto Rican Reality 72
- Center for the Study of Social Policy 2, 47, 55
- Center for the Study of the Presidency 55
- Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research 10
- Center for Women in Government 26-27
- Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay 72
- Center of Studies for Development and Participation 49
- Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law 25, 53
- Centers for Disease Control 74
- Center Stage Associates 67
- Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles 67
- Central American Higher Education Council 72
- Central American Historical Institute 61
- Central American Institute of Public Administration 56
- Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages 70
- Central Institute of Indian Languages 70
- Central Luzon State University 71
- Centre for Applied Legal Studies 26
- Centre for Applied Religion and Education 73
- Centre for Cultural Resources and Training 34, 58
- Centre for Entrepreneurship Development 70
- Centre for Policy Research 39, 60, 70
- Centre for Women's Development Studies 58
- Chagas (Carlos) Foundation 31, 59, 72
- Chekhov Publishing Corporation 53, 75
- Chiang Mai University 13, 52, 71
- Chicago, Board of Education of the City of 65
- Chicago, University of 58, 59, 68
- Chicago Council on Foreign Affairs 75
- Chicago Economic Development Corp. 78
- Chicanos Por La Causa 5, 7n, 47, 77
- Child Welfare League of America 48
- Children's Art Carnival 67
- Children's Defense Fund 66
- Children's House Foundation of Olinda 49, 55
- Chile, University of 74
- Chinese Academy of Social Sciences 42
- Chinese University of Hong Kong 74
- Chittagong, University of 69
- Christian Medical College and Hospital 49
- Chulalongkorn University 58, 60
- Cincinnati Opera Association 67
- Citizens Council for Ohio Schools 66
- Citizens Education Center Northwest 65, 66
- Citizens Information Service of Illinois 10, 48
- Citizens' Research Foundation 55
- Citizens Trust Bank 78
- City High School Recognition Program 11
- Civil Officers' Training Academy 69
- Clearinghouse for Community Based Free Standing Educational Institutions 19, 50
- Cleveland Museum of Art 68
- Cleveland State University 63
- Clinical Research Institute of Montreal 74
- Coal Employment Project 64
- Coalition for the Reproductive Rights of Workers 64
- College Board 66
- College for Human Services 65
- Colombian Agricultural Institute 72
- Colorado, University of 55, 65
- Colorado State University 13, 50
- Columbia University 2, 4, 20, 35, 38-39, 42, 47-49, 53, 55, 57, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 74, 75
- Center for the Study of Human Rights 20
- East Asian Institute 42
- International Economic Research Center 42
- School of the Arts 35
- Committee for National Security 59
- Committee for Scholarly Cooperation with the People's Republic of China 31, 58
- Committee for Studies on Cooperation in Development in South Asia 41
- Committee to Protect Journalists 20, 53
- Commonweal 63
- Community Development Legal Assistance Center 10
- Community Health Care Center Plan 78
- Community Service Guild 51
- Community Service Society of New York 63
- Conference Board 55
- Conference of Small Private Colleges 67
- Conference on Latin American History 59
- Congress-European Parliament Project 59
- Connecticut, Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Higher Education and the Economy of 66
- Connecticut Players Foundation (Long Wharf Theatre) 33n, 57
- Conservation Foundation 16, 50, 63
- Constitutional Rights Foundation 66
- Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research 18
- Consumer Education and Research Centre 25, 54, 70
- Consumer Energy Council of America 63
- Consumer Institute Foundation 70
- Contemporary Theatre, A 67
- Co-operative College of Kenya 50
- Cornell University 48, 52, 59
- Corporation for International Studies 61
- Corporation for Latin American Economic Research 41, 61, 72
- Corporation for Public/Private Ventures 7, 47, 63, 64
- Corrections Magazine* (Criminal Justice Publications) 29, 55
- Costa Rica, University of 72
- Council for International Urban Liaison 64
- Council for Living Traditions 71
- Council for Research on International Economic Relations 41
- Council for the Advancement and Support of Education 64
- Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa 51, 73
- Council of Chief State School Officers 65
- Council of Independent Colleges 67
- Council of New York Law Associates: Community Development Legal Assistance Center 10, 47
- Council of Southern Universities 65
- Council of the Great City Schools 11, 48, 77
- Council on Foreign Relations 41-42, 59, 60
- Council on Foundations 38, 47, 60, 62
- Council on Library Resources 31, 56, 67
- Criminal Justice Publications 29, 55
- Cultural and Educational Development 52
- Cultural Research and Communication 57
- Cultural Survival 75
- Cunningham Dance Foundation 67
- Dance Notation Bureau 67**
- Dar es Salaam, University of 50, 57, 61, 73
- Dartmouth College 65
- Dearborn, City of 62
- De La Salle University 71
- Delhi, University of 70
- Delta Foundation (Delta Enterprises) 10, 77
- Denver, University of 75
- De Paul University 66
- Designwright's Collaborative 16, 50
- Detroit Association of Black Organizations 62
- Detroit Institute of the Arts 68
- Detroit Public Schools 65
- Development Academy of the Philippines 52
- Dhaka, University of 51
- Institute of Business Administration 69
- Dispensario San Antonio 47
- Displaced Homemakers Network 19, 50
- District of Columbia, University of the 66
- DNA—People's Legal Services 64
- Douglass (Frederick) Creative Arts Center 67
- Duke University 44, 61, 66, 75
- Dunant (Henry) Institute 53
- Eakins Press Foundation 57**
- East Anglia, University of 48
- East Asian Institute 42
- East Bay Asian Local Development Corp. 77
- Eastern and Southern African Management Institute 50, 73
- East Java, Management Foundation of 70
- Editors' Organizing Committee 59
- Educational Products Information Exchange Institute 48
- Educational Testing Service 65, 67
- Educational TV and Film Center 53
- Education Collaborative for Greater Boston 65
- Education Commission of the States 65, 66
- Education Law Center 66
- Egypt, Government of 51, 60, 74
- Center for Egyptian Civilization Studies 25, 54

- Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence 10, 48, 55
 Elderhostel 67
 El Teatro de la Unidad 34
 Emergency Land Fund 68
 Empire State Report 55
 Energy Task Force 47
 Ensemble Studio Theatre 67
 Enterprise for Development Cooperation 49, 52
 Enterprise Foundation 7, 47, 77
 Environmental and Development Agency 51
 Environmental Defense Fund 64
 Environment Liaison Centre 50
 Equity Policy Center 50
 Escobar (Ruth) Cultural Promotions 71
 Euro Action-ACORD 74
 European Cooperation Fund 75
 European Institute of Business Administration 76
 European University Institute 76
 Experiment in International Living 50
- Fair Housing Council of Bergen County** 63
 Farmworker Justice Fund 25, 53
 Federation of Southern Cooperatives 68
 Feminist Press 66
 Ferris (Booth) Foundation 32
 First of May Society 49
 Fisk University 65
 Flatbush Development Corporation 10, 48
 Florida, University of 61
 Florida Lutheran Council on Social Ministry 47
 Florida State University 44, 61, 74
 Flowers with Care 4, 48
 Folger Theatre Group 67
 Food Research and Action Center 25, 48, 53
 Former Members of Congress 64
 Forty-Second Street Local Development Corp. 77
 Foundation Center 62
 Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences 74
 Foundation for Environmental Research 72
 Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange 21, 53, 75
 Foundation for Higher Education and Development 72
 Foundation for Management Education and Development 62
 Foundation for National Development 72
 Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery 69
 Freire (Luiz) Cultural Center 25, 55
 French-American Foundation for the Development of Relations Between France and the U.S. 42, 59
 French Institute of International Relations 75
 Friends in Village Development 69
 Fund for Free Expression 20, 55
 Fund for the City of New York 46, 62
- Gadjah Mada, University of** 52, 62, 70
 Gandhi (Kasturba) National Memorial Trust 70
 Gandhi (Mahatma) Memorial College 34, 58
 Georgetown University 60, 64
 George Washington University 48, 65
 Gezira, University of 13, 51, 74
 Giri Institute of Developmental Studies 51
 GLIE Community Youth Program 47
 Gordon Research Conferences 61
 Gould (Edwin) Outdoor Education Center 65
 Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Higher Education and the Economy of Connecticut 66
 Graduate Institute of International Studies 75
 Gram Gourav Pratisthan 12-13, 51
 Granthali 34, 58
 Greater Washington Research Center 55
 Gujarat Institute of Area Planning 70
 Guttmacher (Alan) Institute 5, 61, 74
- Haitian Refugee Center** 21, 53
 Harlem Interfaith Counseling Service 77
 Harlem School of the Arts 67
 Harry's Foundation 67
 Hartford Seminary Foundation 66
 Hartford Stage Company 33n, 57
 Harvard University 38, 48, 59, 64-66, 68, 69, 74, 75
 Haryana, Government of 51
 Hawaii, University of 58
 Hebrew University of Jerusalem 48
 Helsinki, University of 74
 Helsinki Watch 20, 53, 75
 Higher Institute for Religious Studies 72
 Highlander Research and Education Center 68
 Hispanic American Career Educational Resources 47
 Holiday (Billie) Theatre 67
 Holy Land Conservation Fund 74
 Holy Names College 57
 Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council 70
 Honduran Institute for Rural Development 52
 Housing Authority of the City of Greensboro 63
 Housing Conservation Institute 63
 Houston, University of 66
 Houston Ballet Foundation 67
 Houston Grand Opera Association 67
 Howard University 58, 64, 65
 Huayuna Institute for Promotion and Development 52
 Human Rights Internet 75
 Hunter College 66, 68
 Hyderabad Urban Development Authority 70
- Ife, University of** 51, 73
- Igorot Mutual Association 52
 Illinois, University of 65
 Illinois Neighborhood Development Corporation 77
 Impression Five 76
 Independent Sector 55
 India, Administrative Staff College of 70
 India, Government of 70
 Central Water Commission 69
 Indiana Commission for Higher Education 66
 Indian Association for the Study of Population 70
 Indiana University 60, 75
 Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations 41, 60, 70
 Indian Council of Agricultural Research 69
 Indian Council of Medical Research 49, 70
 Indian Council of Social Science Research 70
 Indian Education Training 55
 Indian Environmental Society 51, 70
 Indian Institute of Education 70
 Indian Institute of Management 13, 51, 56, 69
 Indian Institute of Science 69
 Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) 69
 Indian Institute of Technology (New Delhi) 69
 Indian National Theatre 34, 58
 Indian Research Society for the Welfare of Backward Classes 70
 Indian School of Political Economy 70
 Indian Society of Agricultural Engineers 51
 Indian Statistical Institute 70
 Indian Water Resources Society 51
 Indochina Refugee Action Center 43, 47, 63
 Indochinese Economic Development Center 47
 Indonesia, Government of 52, 58, 70
 Ministry of Public Works (PROSIDA) 2, 52
 National Institute of Health Research and Development 62
 Indonesia, University of 54, 70
 Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation 70
 Inner City Ventures Fund 7
 Innovations and Networks for Development 50
 Institute for Applied Behavioral Sciences 65
 Institute for Civil Justice 29
 Institute for Development Studies 52
 Institute for Educational Leadership 48, 58, 66
 Institute for Environmental Mediation 29, 55
 Institute for International Economics 75
 Institute for Journalism Education 32-33, 56
 Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution 55
 Institute for Research in History 66
 Institute for Research on Biotic Resources 52
 Institute for Research on Public Policy 75
 Institute for Services to Education 65
 Institute for Social Analysis 10, 48
 Institute for the Development of Field Crops 17, 18
 Institute of Cultural Affairs 19, 50, 52

- Institute of Ecology 52
 Institute of Economic Growth 70
 Institute of Economic, Social, and Political Studies 59
 Institute of Historical Studies 58
 Institute of International Affairs 75
 Institute of International Education 33, 54, 58, 69, 73, 74
 Institute of Judicial Administration 64
 Institute of Legal Aid/Public Defenders 70
 Institute of Nutrition and Food Science 49
 Institute of Population Studies 71
 Institute of Regional Analysis 70
 Institute of Social Studies 70
 Institute of Social Studies Trust 51
 Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences 61, 68
 Institute of Southeast Asian Studies 39, 60
 Institute of Statistical Research and Training 62, 69
 Institute of Writing and Thinking 32
 Integrated Cooperative Services of Mexico 52
 Integrated Rural Development Programme 51
 Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture 52
 Inter-American Institute of Human Rights 20, 55
 Interamerican Planning Society 61, 72
 Intercultural Development Research Association 66
 Interdisciplinary Center of Studies of Development 73
 Intergovernmental Committee for Migration 49, 63
 Interior, U.S. Department of the 7
 International Affairs Fellowship Program 42
 International African Institute 35, 58
 International Arts Relations 67
 International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas 18n, 50, 74
 International Center for Research on Women 52, 75
 International Center for Tropical Agriculture 18n, 50, 71
 International Centre for Ethnic Studies 24, 54
 International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property 58
 International Commission of Jurists 20, 53, 54, 75
 International Committee for the Management of Population Programs 74
 International Committee of the Red Cross 75
 International Cooperative Alliance 50, 57
 International Council for Adult Education 57
 International Council for Research in Agroforestry 50
 International Council of Museums 58
 International Council of Voluntary Agencies 43, 59
 International Council on the Future of the University 53
 International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics 51
 International Development Research Centre 71
 International Disaster Institute 54
 International Economic Research Center 42
 International Fertility Research Program 45, 62
 International Fertilizer Development Center 52
 International Food Policy Research Institute 17, 50, 51
 International Group for the Study of Women 30, 58
 International House of Japan 30, 58, 71
 International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis 74
 International Institute for Strategic Studies 38, 59, 75
 International Institute of Tropical Agriculture 18, 51, 73
 International League for Human Rights 54, 75
 International Livestock Centre for Africa 18, 50, 51
 International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center 18, 50, 51, 71, 73, 74
 International Organization for the Study of Group Tensions 59
 International Peace Academy 75
 International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua 52, 56, 59, 72
 International Rescue Committee 49
 International Research and Exchanges Board 44
 International Rice Research Institute 18n, 50, 51, 69
 International Service for National Agricultural Research 18n, 50, 51
 International Society for Traditional Arts Research 34, 58
 International Theatre Institute of the U.S. 35, 57
 International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources 75
 International Women's Tribune Center 54
 Interns for Peace 54
 Interracial Council for Business Opportunity 78
 Investor Responsibility Research Center 26, 54
 Iowa State Board of Regents 66
 Israel Foundations Trustees 54, 65, 74
 Israeli Association of Slavic and East European Studies 75
 Italian Social Science Research Council 76
 Ivory Coast, Government of 18, 51
 Jackson State University 65
 Japan, International House of 30, 58, 71
 Japan Center for International Exchange 62
 Jawaharlal Nehru University 70
 Jersey City State College 66
 Jobs for Delaware Graduates 63
 Jobs for Youth Boston 3, 48
 Johannes Kepler University 59
 Johns Hopkins University 4, 47, 49, 53, 60, 61, 66, 68, 73
 Joint Center for Political Studies 28, 39, 43, 55
 Jordan Center for Studies and Information 60
 Justice Resource Institute 10, 48
 Kalyani, University of 51
 Kansas, University of 66, 74
 Kansas City Neighborhood Alliance 63
 Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science 51
 Karachi, University of 71
 Karnataka, Government of 62
 Karolinska Institute 74
 Keller (Helen) International 49
 Kennedy (Robert F.) Memorial 48
 Kentucky, University of 68
 Kenya, Government of 50
 Ministry of Economic Planning and Development 56
 Kenya, National Museum of 78
 Kenya Association of University Women 57
 Kenya Freedom from Hunger Council for National Development 50
 Kenya National Council of Social Service 54
 Khartoum, University of 17, 51, 54, 58, 74
 Customary Law Project 25-26
 Kaen University 52, 71
 King (Martin Luther, Jr.) Center for Social Change 77
 King Edward Memorial Hospital Rural Health Project 70
 Kitani Foundation 57
 Kodaly Musical Training Institute 67
 Korean Institute of Population and Health 45
 Korea University 42, 60
 Kumudini Welfare Trust of Bengal 51
 Kuumba Theatre 57
 Labor Policy Institute 55
 Lahore Museum 71
 Lake George Opera Festival 33n, 57
 La Mama Experimental Theater Club 57
 Language Association of Eastern Africa 73
 Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Sharmadana Sangamaya 51
 Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences 59, 61
 Latin American Institute for the Study of Transnationals 41, 61, 72
 Latin American Social Science Council 71
 Latin American Studies Association 61
 Latino Institute 11, 48
 Laval University 73
 LAWASIA Research Institute 69
 Law Society of Kenya 73
 Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law 26, 48, 53, 54, 66, 73

- Lawyers' Committee for International Human Rights 21, 53
- League of Women Voters Education Fund 64, 66
- Legal Action Center of the City of New York 29, 55
- Legal Aid Society 64
- Legal Resources Trust 26, 54, 73
- Les Cahiers du Samizdat 75
- Lesotho, National University of 54, 56, 60
- Library of Tibetan Works and Archives 58
- Lincoln University 65
- Linguistic Society of America 76
- Literary Classics of the United States 68
- Little Sisters of the Assumption Family Health Services 47
- Local Initiatives Support Corporation 6, 47
- London, University of 73
- Los Angeles Actors' Theatre Foundation 34, 57
- Louisville, Actors Theatre of 67
- Mabou Mines Development Foundation 57**
- MacArthur Foundation 30
- Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad 34, 58
- Maedeleo Ya Wanawake Organization 73
- Mahidol University 71, 74
- Mahila Sewa Trust 70
- Mahila Vikas Sangh 18, 51
- Makerere University 50, 73
- Malaya, University of 71
- Mali, Government of 73
- Management Foundation of East Java 70
- Manipal Industrial Trust 69
- Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation 2, 4, 47, 48, 63
- Marga Institute 41, 60, 75
- Marianists of Ohio 49
- Marin County Department of Health and Human Services 64
- Maryland, University of 60, 68
- Massachusetts, Board of Regents of Higher Education of 66
- Massachusetts, University of 37, 57, 65, 66
- Massachusetts, University of (Boston) 66
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology 47, 65, 75
- Center for International Affairs 40
- Master Craftsmen's Association of Mithila 58
- Mazingira Institute 16, 50, 73
- MDC, Inc. 3, 4, 47, 48
- Mellon (Andrew W.) Foundation 30, 44
- Memphis City Schools 65
- Memphis State University 66
- Metropolitan Action Institute 53
- Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry 65
- Metropolitan Opera Association 67
- Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund 24, 53, 65
- Mexican-American Research Center 63
- Mexican American Unity Council 7n, 47, 77
- Mexican Council of Social Sciences 59
- Mexican Institute of Appropriate Technology 52
- Mexico, College of 52, 61
- Michigan, University of 2, 47, 53, 55-57, 59, 66, 74
- Survey Research Center 37
- Michigan Housing Coalition 76
- Michigan Opera Theatre 33n, 57
- Michigan Quality of Work Life Councils 64
- Michigan State University 52, 59, 75
- Michoacan Institute of Social Research 52
- Middletown Film Project 57
- Minnesota, University of 75
- Minority Business Information Institute 47
- Minority Contractors Assistance Project 78
- Minority Postdoctoral Fellowship Program 30
- Minority Rights Group 20, 53
- Mississippi, University of 57
- Mississippi Action for Community Education 19, 47, 67, 78
- Morehouse College 48
- Moving Image, The 77
- Muir (John) Institute 16, 50
- Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training in Population 45, 62, 72
- Municipal Foundation for Social and Community Development 71
- Museum Trustees of Kenya 57, 78
- Music Theatre Performing Group 67
- Mysore, University of 70
- NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund 24, 53, 66**
- NAACP Special Contribution Fund 53
- Nairobi, University of 50, 57, 73
- Nation Institute 68
- National Academy of Education 66
- National Academy of Sciences 30, 48, 56, 57, 66, 68, 69
- National Association of College and University Attorneys 37, 57
- National Association of College and University Business Officers 37, 66
- National Association of Jewish Vocational Services 75
- National Association of Sisal Producers 72
- National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges 65
- National Autonomous University of Mexico 52
- National Black Child Development Institute 48
- National Board of Young Men's Christian Associations 51
- National Catholic Educational Association 48
- National Center for Higher Education Management Systems 37, 57
- National Center for Policy Alternatives 55, 63
- National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs 10, 47
- National Centre for the Performing Arts 58
- National Chicano Council on Higher Education 65
- National Child Labor Committee 4, 47, 65
- National Child Nutrition Project 48
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence 3, 47
- National Coalition for Jail Reform 29, 53
- National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education 66
- National Coalition of Advocates for Students 65
- National Commission for Cooperative Education 66
- National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing 24-25, 53
- National Committee on Household Employment 27
- National Committee on Pay Equity 53
- National Committee on United States-China Relations 31, 58
- National Conference of State Legislatures 56, 66
- National Conference on Women and the Law 53, 64
- National Congress of Neighborhood Women/Project Green Hope: Services for Women 47
- National Consumer Law Center 53, 63
- National Council for Research on Women 36
- National Council of Applied Economic Research 28, 56, 69
- National Council of La Raza 24, 53
- National Council of Negro Women 53, 63, 66
- National Council of the Churches of Christ 49
- National Council on Employment Policy 48
- National Council on Foreign Languages and International Studies 76
- National Dance Theatre Company 59
- National Economic Development and Law Center 25, 53
- National Education Commission 71
- National Endowment for the Humanities 30
- National Executive Service Corps 47
- National Family Center 61
- National Family Planning Coordinating Board 70
- National Fertilizer Corporation 71
- National Governors' Association 16, 50
- National Housing Law Project 25, 53
- National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum 21
- National Institute for Work and Learning 4, 48
- National Institute of Agronomy 74
- National Institute of Health Research and Development 62
- National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities 67
- National Institute of Nutrition 49
- National Institute of Public Finance and Policy 70
- National Irrigation Administration 12, 14-15, 52
- National Judicial College 64
- National Museum of Kenya 78
- National Museum of Pakistan 71
- National Opinion Research Center 39, 59, 63
- National Postgraduate Medical Center 49

- National Puerto Rican Coalition 28, 55
National Puerto Rican Forum 63
National Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services 53
National Rural Center 50, 64
National Rural Development and Finance Corporation 19, 50, 77
National Training and Information Center 7, 47
National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States 7, 47, 77
National University of San Cristobal de Huamanga 52
National Urban Coalition 10, 47, 63
National Urban League 24, 27, 53, 54, 63
National Women's Education Fund 53
National Youth Advocacy Coalition 48
Native American Rights Fund 24, 53
Naujhil Integrated Rural Project for Health and Development 49
Negro Ensemble Company 67
Neighborhood Housing Services 7
Neighborhood Housing Services of Baltimore 63
Neighborhood Housing Services of New York City 47
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation 63
Neighborhood Rental Services of Baltimore 63
Nepal, Government of 71
Nepal Women's Organization 27, 54
New Directions for Women 57
New England Natural Resources Center 64
New Federal Theater 67
New Hampshire, University of 66
New Jersey, Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of 66
New Mexico, Opera Association of 67
New School for Social Research 63
New Ways to Work 64
New York, Archdiocese of 11, 47, 65
New York, City of: Board of Education 11, 47, 65, 66
New York, City University of 31, 32, 48, 54, 57, 65, 66
New York, State University of (Albany) 53, 58
Center for Women in Government 26-27
New York City School Volunteer Program 11, 48
New York Civil Liberties Union Foundation 21, 53
New York Foundation for the Arts 67
New York School for Circus Arts 33n, 57
New York University 53, 57, 61, 63, 67, 68
New York Urban Coalition 65
Newark Community School of the Arts 67
Nigeria, Government of 73
Nikolais/Louis Foundation for Dance 67
North Carolina Cultural Arts Coalition 67
North Carolina School of the Arts 34, 67, 77
North Carolina, University of 48
Northeast Coalition of Educational Leaders 48
North Sumatra, University of 34
Northwestern University 48
Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research 10
Northwest Women in Educational Administration 48
Notre Dame, University of 43, 57, 59, 67
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund 64, 66
Nutrition Foundation of India 49, 70
Off Off Broadway Alliance 67
Ohio University 58
Olorun Baba Min Group 59
O'Neill (Eugene) Memorial Theater Center 67
Opera Association of New Mexico 67
Opera Festival Association 33n, 57
Opera Theatre of St. Louis 33n, 57
Opportunities Industrialization Centers International 51
Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America 48
Opportunity Resources for the Arts 67
Oregon Shakespearean Festival Association 67
Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa 57
Original Ballets Foundation 67
Oulu, University of 74
Overseas Development Council 41, 60
Oxford University 65
St. Catherine's College 60
Pacific, University of the 61
Padjadjaran University 52
Pakistan, National Museum of 71
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics 60
Pan African Institute for Development 18, 51
Pan Pacific Community Association 59
Pant (G. B.) University of Agriculture and Technology 70
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies 73
Pastoral Commission for Favelas 71
Pathfinder Fund 49
Peasants' Socio-Economic Development Foundation 70
PEDCO, Inc. (Witherspoon Development Corporaion) 78
P.E.N. American Center 53
Pennsylvania, University of 58, 71
People's Firehouse 8-10, 48
People's Institute for Development and Training 51
People's Space, The 58
Perarignar Anna University of Technology 51, 69
Performing Arts Foundation 77
Pernambuco, Federal University of 71, 72
Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences 72
Peruvian Women's Association 72
Phelps-Stokes Fund 61, 64, 75
Philippine Association for Intercultural Development 52
Philippine Institute for Development Studies 60, 71
Philippine Social Science Council 71
Philippines, Government of the 52, 71
Philippines, University of the 13, 52, 54, 71
Phillips Academy 65
Pittsburgh, University of 56, 71, 74, 75
Pittsburgh Board of Education 11, 48
Planned Parenthood of New York City 74
Poland Watch Center 53
Police Executive Research Forum 68
Police Foundation 29, 55
Policy Analysis Inc. 53
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University 72
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro 41, 61, 72
Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo 49, 55, 71
Popular Cultural Action 72
Population Center Foundation 71
Population Council 44-45, 50, 61, 62, 70, 74, 75
Potomac Institute 24, 25, 53, 63
Pratt Institute 47
Presbyterian Church of East Africa Chogaria Hospital 61
Press Foundation of Asia 58
Princeton University 55, 64, 74
Urban and Regional Research Center 28
Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute 59, 75
Professional Association of Domestic Employees of Rio de Janeiro 55
Professional Association of Domestic Employees of São Paulo 55
Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County—University of Southern California Medical Center 74
Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology 45, 62, 69, 74, 78
Program on Nonprofit Organizations 28
Project Awareness 4, 48
Project Redirection 4, 5
Promotion of Integrated Education for the Rural Sector 52
Promotion of Popular Development 52
Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra 69
PROSIDA (Ministry of Public Works, Indonesia) 12, 52
Public Affairs Committee 64
Public Agenda Foundation 68
Public Broadcasting Service 53
Public Interest Law Centre 73
Public Technology 64
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund 24, 53
Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre Company 67
Push for Excellence 65
Quaid-e-Azam University 71

- Radio Free Europe Fund** 60
Rahad Corporation 13, 51
Rajendra Agricultural University 69
Rajshahi, University of 69
Ramakrishna Mission 69
Ramos (Manuela) Movement 72
Ranchi Consortium for Community Forestry 69
Rand Corporation 3, 29, 47, 55, 59, 60, 63, 65, 66, 68, 75
Institute for Civil Justice 29
Ravan Press 54
Real Art Ways 67
Red Cross, International Committee of the 75
Redd Barna (Save the Children, Norway) 21, 53, 73
Redlands Christian Migrant Association 48
Refugee Policy Group 43
Regional Center for Adult Education and Functional Literacy 49, 72
Regional Corporation for the Integral Study of Woman and the Family 55
Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development 58
Regional Program on Employment for Latin America and the Caribbean 71
René Descartes University 60
Repertory Theatre of St. Louis 67
Research Center for the Defense of Public Interests 54
Research Development Foundation 61
Research Institute for Peace and Security 71
Research Libraries Group 69, 78
Residents' Association of Plataforma 49, 55
Resources for the Future 17, 50, 59, 68
Rhode Island, University of 64
Rhode Island School of Design 67
Rio de Janeiro University (Institute of Research) 43, 61
Rio de Janeiro, Federal Rural University of 52, 55
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of 72
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of 41, 61, 72
Rio Grande Do Sul, Federal University of 71
Rockefeller Foundation 18, 30, 44
Rome, University of 74
Roorkee, University of 69
Roosevelt University 66
Royal Institute of International Affairs 75, 76
Runnymede Trust 53
Rural American Task Force 68
Rural Coalition 68
Rural Consultants, A.C. 52
Rutgers University 48, 52, 60, 66
- Sached Trust** 58, 73
Sage (Russell) Foundation 37, 57, 64
St. Catherine's College, Oxford University 60
Salk Institute for Biological Studies 74
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies 75
San Carlos, University of 71
San Cristobal de Huamanga, National University of 18
San Diego Opera Association 67
San Diego State University 66
San Francisco Education Fund 48
San Francisco Home Health Service 64
San Francisco Opera Association 67
San Francisco Redevelopment Agency 67
Sanjivini Society for Mental Health 49
São Paulo, Archdiocese of 49
São Paulo, Federal Rural University of 55
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of 49, 55, 71
São Paulo, University of 72
São Paulo Pro-Indian Commission 55
Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project 47, 78
Save the Children Federation (Thailand) 60
Save the Children, Norway (Redd Barna) 21, 53, 73
Savings Development Movement 73
School of Drama at Trichur (University of Calicut) 34, 58
Schoolwatch 65
Sciences, University of 71
Scientists' Institute for Public Information 63
Seattle Opera Association 67
Seattle Opportunities Industrialization Center 48
Seattle School District 65
SEBCO Development, Inc. 78
Semmelweis University of Medicine 74
SER Research Institute 59, 72
Seva Mandir Sansthan 70
Shakespeare & Company 34, 57
Shaw University 78
Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University 70
Silliman University 52, 71
Silveira House 50, 73
Sisters of Providence Hospital 45
Sisters of Providence in Washington 61
Smith College 56
Smithsonian Institution 67
Social Science Association of Thailand 58
Social Science Foundation 58, 70
Social Science Research Council 44, 56, 67, 69, 73, 76
Society for International Development 60
Society for International Development (Kenya Chapter) 57
Society for the Promotion of Wasteland Development 13, 16, 51
Society for the Restoration of New England Antiquities 68
Society for the Study of Black Culture in Brazil 55
SOS-Corps Women's Health Group 49
South African Council of Churches 33, 58, 73
South African Institute of Race Relations 54, 73
South Bronx Development Organization 4, 48
- South East Alabama Self-Help Association** 19, 47
Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Press Organization 58
Southeast Development, Inc. 7n, 47
Southeast Women's Employment Coalition 19, 50
Southern Africa, Federal Theological Seminary of 58
Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit 33
Southern California, University of, Medical Center—Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County 74
Southern Coalition for Educational Equity 48
Southern Development Foundation 19, 47
Southern Education Foundation 37, 57
Southern Highland Handicraft Guild 68
Southern Regional Council 53
Southern Tenant Farmers Union 53
Southwest Educational Development Corporation 48
Southwest Voter Registration Education Project 25, 53
Spanish Institute of International Affairs 76
Spanish Speaking Unity Council 7n, 47, 78
Sports Foundation 47
Sri Lanka, Government of 58
Sri Nilakanteshwara Natyaseva Sangha 34, 58
Stanford University 65, 66, 68-70, 72, 73
Studio Museum in Harlem 77
Study Group of Mathematics Teaching of Porto Alegre 49
Sudan, Government of 51, 58
Sudanaid 49
Sussex, University of 52
Syracuse University 4, 47, 65
Systems Research Institute 70
- Tamil Nadu Agricultural University** 51, 69
Tampere, University of 74
Tanzania Press Club 50
Task Force on Children Out of School 64
Tata Institute of Social Sciences 30, 58
Taylor (Paul) Dance Foundation 67
Teachers and Writers Collaborative 65
Teatro de la Unidad, El 34
Telecommunications Cooperative Network 62
Tennessee Higher Education Commission 57, 65
Tennessee Valley Center for Minority Economic Development 10, 77
Terra Productions 56
Texas, University of 44, 61
Texas Southmost College 66
Thailand, Government of 52, 58
Thai University Research Association 71
Thammasat University 71
Theatre Communications Group 67
Toronto, University of 53
Towson State University 64

- Trade Policy Research Centre 75
 Trans-Africa Forum 73
 Tulane University 59
 School of Law 64
 Tuskegee Institute 64, 65
- UNICEF/NGO Water for Health Project 50**
 United Foundation 76
 United Nations Association of the USA 75
 United Nations Centre for Human Settlements 50
 United Nations Institute for Training and Research 75
 United Nations Research Institute for Social Development 73
 United Nations University 39, 60
 United States Air Force Academy 68
 United States Conference of Mayors 47, 64
 United Way of Tri-State 76
 Universities Field Staff International 43, 60
 University Grants Commission 30, 58, 70, 71
 Upper Volta, Government of 51
 Urban Affairs Corporation 64
 Urban and Regional Research Center 28
 Urban Coalition of Minneapolis 63
 Urban Educational Systems 10-11, 48
 Urban Homesteading Assistance Board 63
 Urban Institute 28, 47, 55, 63, 64, 68
 Urban League of Greater New York 66
 Urban League of Westchester County 63
 Uruguay, Center of Information and Studies of 72
 Utah, University of 66
- Vanderbilt University 48, 65**
 Vargas (Getulio) Foundation 71
 Vatsal Foundation 34, 58
 Vera Institute of Justice 48, 64
 Veracruz University 59
 Vermont, University of 57
 Vermont Law School 64
 Vicosa, Federal University of 71
- Victim Services Agency 48
 Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies 60
 Virginia Community Action Re-Entry System 48
 Virginia Water Project 50
 Vocational Foundation 48
 Voter Education Project 25, 53
- Washington, University of 66**
 Washington Drama Society (Arena Stage) 33n, 50
 Washington International School 78
 Washington University 74
 Water and Land Management Institute 51
 Watts Labor Community Action Committee 7n, 47
 Wellesley College Center for Research on Women 64
 West Indies, University of the 31-32, 49, 59, 72
 Western Ontario, University of 68
 Western Service Systems 66
 Wider Opportunities for Women 47
 Williams College 29
 Wilson (Woodrow) International Center for Scholars 33, 41, 56, 59-61, 71
 Wilson Quarterly 33
 Wirtz and La Pointe 48
 Wisconsin, University of 17, 50, 66
 Wisconsin Center for Public Policy 29
 Witherspoon Development Corp. (PEDCO, Inc.) 78
 Witwatersrand, University of 49, 54, 73
 Centre for Applied Legal Studies 26
 Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy 62
 Women Employed Institute 26, 53
 Women for Women 49, 54
 Women's Development Organization (Mahila Vikas Sangh) 51
 Women's Editorial Cooperative 76
 Women's Equity Action League 27, 53, 68
 Women's House of the Northeast 18-19, 52
- Women's Interart Center 68
 Women's Law Fund 26, 53
 Women's Legal Defense Fund 26, 53
 Women's Research and Education Institute 36, 37, 57
 Women's Technical Institute 3, 47
 Woodlawn Community Development Corporation 78
 Working Women Education Fund 26, 53
 Working Women's Forum 51
 World University Service in the United Kingdom 21, 54
 Writers and Scholars Educational Trust 75
- Xavier Institute of Social Science 70**
 Xavier Labour Relations Institute 51, 69
 Xavier University 65, 71
- Yale University 48, 53-55, 65, 68**
 Program on Nonprofit Organizations 28
 Yaounde, University of 73
 Yayasan Essentia Medica 70
 Yayasan Kusuma Buana 45, 62, 70
 Yayasan Obor Indonesia 52
 Yayasan Panca Bhakti 49
 Young (Whitney M., Jr.) Memorial Foundation 65
 Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association 68
 Young Women's Christian Association of Jersey City 78
 Youth Project 43, 50, 59
 Yucatan, University of 59
- Zamani Soweto Sisters Council 51**
 Zambia, University of 57
 Zimbabwe, Government of 50, 57, 73
 Zimbabwe, University of 50, 56, 57, 60, 73
 Zimbabwe Economic Society 73
 Zimbabwe Project Trust 50
 Zimbabwe Publishing House 33, 57
 Zingisa Educational Project 33
 Zoological Society of London 44, 61

Photographs *Where no credit is listed, photographs were obtained from the institution mentioned in the caption.* 5, 6—Bob Adelman; 8, 9—Susan Moore; 14, 15—Joe Viesti; 19—Bud Smith; 22, top—UNHCR/R. Burrows; bottom—Save the Children/Solange Muller; 23—UNHCR/Y. Müller; 29—Steve Maines; 29—Tony O'Brien; 35—Joe Viesti; 37—Linda Bartlett.

Cover Design Emil Antonucci

