

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

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

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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 1983, the Foundation has made commitments totaling \$5.9 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, 1982 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

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\*Term began September 28, 1983  
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††Effective March 1, 1984  
†††Resigned September 30, 1983



# President's Review

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**D**isadvantaged people share many of the same problems, the same needs, and the same hopes no matter where they are—in Africa, in Asia, in North or South America, in the developed or the developing world. The way problems are solved, needs are met, and hopes are fulfilled in one setting may thus have a bearing on other places miles, even continents away. For that reason, the Ford Foundation works to encourage the generation and sharing of knowledge across national boundaries, to build institutions that will facilitate transnational learning and sharing, and to seek productive interchange between Foundation programs in the United States and throughout the developing world. In this essay, I would like to describe some program areas in which transnational problems, issues, and approaches are especially prominent.

## **The Transnational Perspective**

Since 1951, the Foundation has worked overseas as well as in the United States. Indeed, approximately one third of our program budget is allocated for activities outside the United States. It should also be noted that the Foundation's goals and approaches to problems at home and overseas are, broadly speaking, the same: to improve human welfare by supporting the generation and sharing of knowledge and experience at the local, regional, and national levels; to help remove barriers that prevent people from acting in their own and their communities' best long-term interests; and to create organizations and incentives that encourage disadvantaged people to help each other and themselves. I might add that the organization of the Foundation's program staff into a single program division has encouraged us to address issues from a transnational point of view and enabled us to take maximum advantage of the presence of Foundation staff overseas and of the natural links between our work in the United States and our work abroad.

One area in which need knows no national boundaries is the plight of disadvantaged children. Infant mortality has been declining in all but the poorest countries in the past thirty years, but it is still unacceptably high in most of the developing world. In the Third World, one child in four dies before reaching school age—a total of twelve to eighteen million deaths each year. Although overall child mortality rates are much lower in the United States, the death rates in some depressed U.S. communities are comparable to those in many developing countries. For example, in 1980, in a rural county in Tennessee, infant mortality was 31.5 per 1,000 live births; the infant mortality rate in Malaysia was 30.3 per 1,000. Another dimension of the problem in the United States is the disparity in the rates of infant death and sickness of white and minority children. Low birth weight—a key predictor of health problems in early life—is more than twice as common among black infants as among white infants in this country.

Through its Child Survival/Fair Start for Children program, the

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Foundation supports efforts to improve the rate of survival and to encourage the normal physical and cognitive development of disadvantaged infants and young children in the United States and in the developing world. A principal approach has been to encourage the wider use of simple, inexpensive, but effective techniques to prevent or treat the most common childhood maladies, such as diarrhea and malnutrition. Working in poor, mostly rural communities far removed from sophisticated and often prohibitively expensive medical care, Child Survival/Fair Start workers train local practitioners and midwives in preventive and therapeutic techniques; educate community leaders and young women about the nutritional advantages of breastfeeding; and encourage the use of readily available foods—such as salt, sugar, and vegetables—to combat nutritional and intestinal disorders. These approaches have been used effectively in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Egypt, and the Sudan.

In the United States, a Foundation-supported home visiting program that aims to improve the health and mental development of Mexican American children in East Austin, Texas, is based on knowledge gained in Latin America. The nurse-practitioner in charge of a Foundation-funded preventive health program for Hispanic migrant farm workers in South Florida is using educational materials and strategies developed in Central America. And a home health record, in which parents record their children's growth and development and keep track of their immunizations and illnesses, originated in West Africa and is now being tested in New York City with newly arrived immigrants from Latin America.

Another area of fruitful interchange between our programs in the United States and in the developing world is the building of community development organizations. The Foundation's long experience with a number of community development corporations in the United States helps us to better understand the problems faced by similar organizations in developing countries. In the Third World, as in the United States, nongovernmental organizations are becoming increasingly important as providers of goods and services that governments are unable or unwilling to provide. Both here and overseas, community development groups must balance the need for projects showing early and obvious results with the need for longer-term efforts that may be less dramatic but no less important. Local development organizations must balance reliance on charismatic leaders with the development of sound organizational structures that ensure continuity and stability, such as strong boards of directors. Development organizations must remain on good terms with local authorities while advocating forcefully on behalf of their constituencies.

Donor organizations must also perform a balancing act of sorts: their desire to provide financial and other assistance must not prevent grantees from managing their own affairs and from developing expertise in obtaining on their own the range of assistance they need. The Foundation's efforts to assist community development organizations



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overseas are still at a fairly early stage, but support to date has included both direct aid to such organizations and indirect assistance through well-established intermediary groups. All our overseas offices are working with community development groups to some extent; the most extensive activity now taking place is in India, Bangladesh, Egypt, and Mexico.

Another promising area of transnational programming is water management. In developing countries, efforts to improve the food supply, to increase employment, and to alleviate poverty all depend on the presence and the equitable distribution of water. For some years, Foundation staff have been working in several places overseas, particularly in South and Southeast Asia and parts of Africa, to develop new ways to operate irrigation systems for maximum economic and health benefit to the poor. In the Philippines, for example, the Foundation has been working with the National Irrigation Administration and with local user associations to improve both the efficiency and the fairness of local irrigation-management systems. More recently, we have begun to focus on water problems in the United States, particularly in the West. There, increasing competition for water is threatening the access of poorer farmers to that vital but limited resource—a situation not unlike that faced by many farmers in India, the Philippines, and Bangladesh. In the United States, as in many developing countries, insufficient attention to efficient water distribution methods threatens to result, or is already resulting, in waterlogging and salinity from overwatering in some areas and in others the return of drought conditions reminiscent of the Dust Bowl of the 1930s. The Foundation recently launched an intensified water-management effort in the United States that should benefit from the insights gained in our water-management programs abroad; grants this year went to such organizations as the Conservation Foundation, the John Muir Institute, the National Governors' Association, and the Center for Rural Affairs. As our U.S. activities expand over the next few years, we expect to increase support for other resource-management programs with analogues in our programs abroad, such as efforts to improve the use of marginal and degraded land.

The problems of refugees and migrants call for approaches that range from the local to the transnational. It has been estimated that the number of refugees, migrants, asylum seekers, and safe-haven seekers worldwide now exceeds thirty million people—ten million of them refugees from political, social, or environmental upheavals in their home countries. Population flows across national borders are likely to continue, placing enormous strains on the social and economic fabric of receiving countries. This year, the Foundation launched an expanded effort on behalf of the world's refugees and migrants that is being carried out by three of the Foundation's programs—International Affairs, Human Rights and Social Justice, and Urban Poverty. The initiative includes support for studies of the effects of population flows on sending and receiving countries and on

the individuals involved; for local, national, and international organizations helping refugees and migrants adjust economically and socially to the conditions in which they find themselves; for efforts to better articulate the legal rights of refugees and migrants at the national and international levels; and for efforts to encourage greater understanding on the part of various groups in host countries not only about refugees' and migrants' problems but also about their potential contributions to their communities and to society. Here, as in other areas of Foundation activity, we expect that interchange between our work abroad and in the United States will be considerable, and mutually reinforcing.

In this nuclear age, no issue has greater transnational implications than world peace. Continuing our longstanding efforts to promote harmonious relations among nations, the Foundation has invited universities and research institutions around the world to submit proposals for research and training in international security and arms control. We received a total of 125 applications from ninety-four institutions in fourteen countries and, aided by a distinguished panel of outside experts, we ultimately selected eighteen for awards totaling \$3.7 million. Grants were also awarded for independent research on issues of peace and security in the Third World, on European security issues, and on the changing world economy, among other topics.

#### **Other Program Activities**

Building organizations that can both disseminate knowledge and encourage local initiatives is an important Foundation goal. This year, the Foundation helped establish three such organizations. The first is the International Irrigation Management Institute in Sri Lanka. Having previously supported a number of national institutions dealing with problems of land and water management, the Foundation has now joined a consortium of fifteen donors to establish an international organization that will work with irrigation departments of countries throughout the developing world. Complementing the Foundation's funding for IIMI and its other resource-management programs abroad is the U.S. water-management program to which I referred earlier.

In last year's *Annual Report* I referred to the imminent creation of the National Arts Stabilization Fund. I am happy to report that it has been established, with funding from the Andrew W. Mellon and Rockefeller foundations as well as from Ford. NASF will help selected arts organizations throughout the United States achieve financial stability and artistic growth.

The third organization, to which I also referred last year, is the Pittsburgh-based Public Education Fund. It was established this year in conjunction with the Richard King Mellon Foundation. PEF will stimulate the creation throughout the United States of locally financed funds for school improvement.

Other highlights of the year included a major expansion of Founda-

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tion attention to the problems of youth employment, including grants for remedial education, school-to-work transition projects, and research on youth employment in the changing American economy; further expansion of efforts to defend the civil rights of blacks, Hispanics, women, and other disadvantaged groups in the United States and in the developing world; the launching of the Urban Community College Transfer Opportunities Program, which will enhance the ability of minority and other community-college students to pursue baccalaureate degrees; and a study of the problems and opportunities presented by the various proposed systems of national service.

In these and many other ways, the Foundation continued its work to plant seeds of knowledge, understanding, and hope.

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This year marked the departure of some valuable colleagues and the addition of others. I would like to record a note of farewell and gratitude to retiring Trustee Dorothy N. Marshall, Commonwealth Professor Emeritus of the University of Massachusetts. During her two successive six-year terms she filled a number of important roles, most recently as Chair of the Education and Culture Committee. I would like also to greet our newest Trustee, A. Bartlett Giamatti, President of Yale.

Francis X. Sutton, Deputy Vice President, retired after twenty-nine years, having played a central role in the development of many of the Foundation's programs in the United States and abroad. He will continue to pursue literary and scholarly projects. After serving for twenty years with abundant energy, dedication, and resourcefulness, Howard R. Dressner retired as Vice President, Secretary, and General Counsel. R. Peter Zimmermann, who ably directed the Division of Financial and Administrative Services as Vice President, resigned after two years to return to the business world. To enhance administrative efficiency, the Division of Financial and Administrative Services and the Office of the Secretary and General Counsel are being consolidated in March 1984 under the direction of Barron M. Tenny, who was elected Vice President, Secretary, and General Counsel to succeed Howard Dressner. Mr. Tenny has served since March 1983 as Special Assistant to the President.

FRANKLIN A. THOMAS



# Program Reviews

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# Urban Poverty

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**E**fforts to improve the quality of life for the urban poor in the United States and in developing countries continued to be an important Foundation concern. Major support went to activities designed to aid community and neighborhood revitalization; to reduce or prevent crime and arson; to provide alternatives to welfare dependence, especially among women and teenage parents; to give children a fair start by improving their health, nutrition, and development; to assist the resettlement of refugees and migrants; to improve inner-city public secondary schools; and to help combat youth unemployment. Although the largest part of the Foundation's work in urban poverty is in the United States, a number of grants this year address similar problems in developing countries.

## COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION

The Foundation this year began a new program of support for small community development corporations (CDCs), a growing number of which have been emerging in poor urban neighborhoods throughout the country. Because they are relatively new, these CDCs operate on a more modest scale than the older community development corporations the Foundation has been assisting for nearly two decades. They work with local residents and public and private donors to revitalize their communities through new jobs, low-income housing, economic development, and crime control. To launch the

new effort, the Foundation made grants totaling \$1,332,500 to thirteen emerging CDCs in nine cities.

The Tacolcy Economic Development Corporation (TEDC) in Miami's predominantly black Liberty City area is typical of these CDCs. An offshoot of a youth services center, TEDC was formed in 1982 to buy and renovate a supermarket that closed as a result of the riot in Liberty City in May 1980. Developing and managing the property as a full-service neighborhood shopping center is TEDC's first major project. The project has already stimulated the opening of smaller stores nearby, and the city is committing funds for new lighting, parking, and landscaping in the area.

Five of the other emerging CDCs that received grants are in Pittsburgh (see list, page 3). The Howard Heinz Endowment, the Mellon Bank, and the city's Urban Redevelopment Authority have joined with the Foundation to make more than \$1 million available to the groups over the next two years for such activities as commercial revitalization and housing rehabilitation. Similar joint funding efforts are planned for Baltimore, Boston, and Denver.

Other grants went to the Barrio Education Project in San Antonio, which is helping businesses owned by Hispanic women to obtain public and private loans; the Central Germantown Council, which is rehabilitating a once-thriving retail district in northwestern Philadelphia; the Drew Economic Development Corporation in the Willowbrook section of Los Angeles, which is planning several income-generating

projects in connection with the Drew Medical Center, the neighborhood's most important institution; and the Northside Preservation Commission in St. Louis, which is expanding its development of low-income housing.

Technical assistance in the planning and management of community projects is integral to the success of emerging CDCs. Organizations that provide such assistance receiving grants this year included the Citizens Forum on Self-Government/National Municipal League in New York and the Low-Income Housing Information Service in Chicago.

The Foundation provided further support for four long-established, major urban CDCs\* and for the Local Initiatives Support Corporation in New York. LISC provides community organizations with loans, grants, and technical assistance for major residential, commercial, and industrial revitalization projects. Since it began operations in mid-1980, LISC has attracted more than 250 corporate and foundation donors and has helped some 370 projects with almost \$35 million of its own funds and more than \$15 million in matching funds from local sources.

The Foundation also made several program-related investments (see page 78) for community revitalization. Low-interest loans went to:

—Economic Resources Corporation, \$1.5 million, to make

\*Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (Brooklyn, N. Y.); Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix); Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio); and Spanish-Speaking Unity Council (Oakland, Calif.).

## Grants and Projects

### FISCAL YEAR 1983

The "Approvals" column shows grants and delegated-authority projects\* approved in fiscal year 1983. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1983 or 1982. (In a few cases, payments on grants approved prior to 1982 are listed.) Brackets show the original approval amounts of earlier grants and projects from which 1983 payments were made or refunds applied. A list of grants and projects approved under the previous program structure of the Foundation and on which there was activity in 1983 appears on page 80.

## Urban Poverty

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>UNITED STATES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$2,500,000—1982]	<b>\$ (248,591)</b>	\$ 127,900
PHYSICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL REVITALIZATION		
<b>Neighborhood reinvestment and conservation</b>		
Banana Kelly Community Improvement Association (Bronx, N.Y.) Corporation for Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia) [\$150,000—1982]	<b>45,620</b>	45,620
Harlem Interfaith Counseling Service (New York) Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York) [\$5,250,000—1982]	<b>38,500</b>	150,000
National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs (Washington, D.C.) [\$400,000—1982]	<b>4,000,000</b>	9,250,000
National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States (Washington, D.C.) [\$75,000—1982]		200,000
National Urban Coalition (Washington, D.C.) [\$350,000—1982]		37,500
Neighborhood Housing Services of New York City [\$100,000—1982]		306,251
Sports Foundation (Bronx, N.Y.) [\$150,000—1982]		100,000
		54,000
<b>Community development corporations</b>		
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.) [\$850,000—1982]	<b>300,000</b>	725,000
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix) [\$150,000—1982]	<b>150,000</b>	243,750
Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio) [\$300,000—1982]	<b>102,000</b>	252,000
Southeast Development, Inc. (Baltimore) [\$250,000—1982]		100,000
Spanish Speaking Unity Council (Oakland) [\$300,000—1982]	<b>170,000</b>	320,000
Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles) [\$450,000—1982]		225,000
<b>Emerging community development corporations</b>		
Barrio Education Project (San Antonio)	<b>150,000</b>	75,000
Central Germantown Council (Philadelphia)	<b>208,000</b>	108,200
Community Development Corporation of Boston	<b>45,000</b>	45,000
Community Development Corporation of Kansas City	<b>20,500</b>	20,500
Drew Economic Development Corporation (Los Angeles)	<b>100,000</b>	
East Liberty Development Corporation (Pittsburgh)	<b>76,000</b>	45,000
GLIE Community Youth Program (Bronx, N.Y.)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Homewood-Brushton Revitalization and Development Corporation (Pittsburgh)	<b>87,000</b>	
Manchester Citizens Corporation (Pittsburgh)	<b>101,000</b>	55,800
North Side Civic Development Council (Pittsburgh)	<b>68,650</b>	34,790
Northside Preservation Commission (St. Louis)	<b>150,000</b>	41,667
Oakland Planning and Development Corporation (Pittsburgh)	<b>76,350</b>	42,000
Tacolcy Economic Development Corporation (Miami)	<b>200,000</b>	125,000
<b>Economic development, technical assistance, and evaluation</b>		
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.) [\$370,000—1982]		180,000
Citizens Forum on Self-Government/National Municipal League (New York)	<b>124,000</b>	38,000

\*Delegated-authority projects are allocations of Foundation funds for a specified philanthropic purpose from which grants of up to \$50,000 and other expenditures are made. The amounts shown in the "Approvals" column are residual, i.e., the original approval amount has been reduced by delegated-authority grants, which appear elsewhere on the list.

loans to minority-owned businesses in economically depressed neighborhoods in Los Angeles.

—Famicos Foundation, \$1.1 million, for an apartment complex in the predominantly black Hough neighborhood of Cleveland. The project is also being financed by the city, AmeriTrust Bank, LISC, and the Cleveland and Gund foundations.

—Illinois Neighborhood Development Corporation, \$1 million, for working capital for two of its subsidiaries: the South Shore Bank, which provides housing and economic development loans in one of Chicago's major black communities, and City Lands, a real-estate development corporation that rehabilitates housing for low- and moderate-income families.

—Jazzmobile, \$425,000, for the renovation of a new headquarters building in Harlem. One of the nation's best-known nonprofit jazz organizations, Jazzmobile is undertaking this development effort with federal, state, and municipal financial assistance. The Foundation's loan has been matched by a loan from the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company.

**Arson and Crime Prevention.** In 1982, the Federal Bureau of Investigation estimated losses from arson at \$1.75 billion, not including the loss of tax revenues or the cost of injuries and deaths. Arson can also wipe out years of effort that CDCs and other community organizations undertake to revitalize low-income neighborhoods. To help community groups fight the continuing menace of arson, the Foundation

joined with the Insurance Committee for Arson Control to launch a national demonstration of arson prevention in five cities. Three organizations received Foundation grants totaling some \$500,000 to get the demonstration going and evaluate its effects:

—The National Fire Protection Association will provide each of the five experimental sites with a computerized arson early warning system. Such data as housing code violations, vacancy rates, and tax arrears are analyzed to predict which buildings are fire-prone. Armed with this information, community groups can join with city agencies, insurance companies, mortgage holders, and residents to stop arson.

—The American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences will support the local projects' community work with grants of up to \$18,000.

—COSMOS Corporation will evaluate the accuracy and usefulness of the arson early warning system and the effectiveness of the demonstration programs.

Two-year supplementary grants went to the People's Firehouse and the Flatbush Development Corporation, both in Brooklyn, to continue arson-prevention programs that are considered among the best in the nation.

To test strategies for reducing or preventing neighborhood crime and violence, the Foundation provided \$350,000 to the Citizens Information Service of Illinois (CIS) and \$75,000 to Community Crime Prevention in Minneapolis. CIS has helped nine groups in low- and moderate-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Community Service Society of New York	50,000	50,000
Cooperative Assistance Fund (Washington, D.C.)	10,000	
Council of New York Law Associates—Community Development Legal Assistance Center (New York) [\$200,000—1982]		100,000
Low Income Housing Information Service (Washington, D.C.)	40,000	40,000
Minority Business Information Institute (New York) [\$230,000—1982]		120,000
National Congress for Community Economic Development (Washington, D.C.)	33,600	33,600
National Executive Service Corps (New York) [\$300,000—1982]		65,000
<b>Energy assistance to the poor</b>		
Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, N.Y.) [\$195,385—1982]		86,079
Technical Development Corporation (Boston)	75,000	75,000
<b>CRIME PREVENTION</b>		
Boston-Fenway Program [\$25,000—1982]		25,000
Citizens Information Service of Illinois (Chicago)	350,000	200,000
Community Crime Prevention Program (Minneapolis)	75,000	25,000
Cranfield Institute of Technology (England)	7,000	7,000
Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence (Washington, D.C.) [\$434,000—1982]		348,747
Justice Resource Institute (Boston) [\$78,000—1982]		78,000
Metropolitan Assistance Corporation (New York)	40,000	20,000
National Association of Town Watch (Havertown, Pa.)	36,100	18,050
Norfolk State University	18,700	18,700
Northwestern University [\$229,575—1982]		184,145
Police Athletic League (New York)	50,000	50,000
Vera Institute of Justice (New York)	670,000	650,000
<b>ARSON PREVENTION</b>		
American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	251,000	26,100
Battelle Memorial Institute (Seattle)	38,200	38,200
COSMOS Corporation (Washington, D.C.)	99,800	20,000
Flatbush Development Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	160,000	108,250
Institute for Social Analysis (Reston, Va.) [\$235,552—1982]		120,000
National Fire Protection Association (Quincy, Mass.)	156,300	46,200
People's Firehouse (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	180,000	72,360
Urban Educational Systems (Boston) [\$225,000—1982]		145,000
<b>WELFARE AND TEEN PREGNANCY</b>		
<b>Social service and employment programs</b>		
Center for the Study of Social Policy (Washington, D.C.) [\$359,000—1982]		155,000
Coastal Enterprises, Inc. (Wiscasset, Me.)	106,500	
Columbia University [\$101,000—1982]		101,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York) [\$2,018,750—1982]	13,000	1,021,043
Michigan, University of [\$87,000—1982]		87,000
<b>Teenage pregnancy</b>		
Bank Street College of Education (New York)	750,000	364,921
Brigham and Women's Hospital (Boston) [\$250,000—1982]	(150,000)	
Center for Population Options (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.) [\$10,000—1982]	30,000	40,000
Education, Training and Research Associates (Santa Cruz, Calif.)	100,000	50,000
Fulton DeKalb Hospital Authority (Atlanta)	200,000	
Alan Guttmacher Institute (New York)	199,000	67,000
Harvard University	25,000	
Health and Hospitals of the City of Boston	150,000	
Johns Hopkins University	187,150	22,150
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	1,137,000	753,396
Minnesota, University of	40,152	40,152
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	93,000	
National Association of State Boards of Education (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	75,906
National Child Labor Committee (New York)	30,000	
National Council for Children and Television (Princeton, N.J.)	49,450	49,450
Planned Parenthood of New York City	200,000	100,000



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Syracuse University [\$15,000—1982]		15,000
Urban Affairs Corporation (Houston)	<b>393,000</b>	195,995
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$43,108—1982]		43,108
<b>Child care and family services</b>		
August Aichhorn Center for Adolescent Residential Care (New York)	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
Day Care Forum (New York)	<b>24,100</b>	
Family Service Association of America (New York)	<b>44,000</b>	44,000
Little Sisters of the Assumption Family Health Services (New York) [\$200,000—1982]		100,000
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (Washington, D.C.) [\$233,000—1982]		116,500
National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. (New York)	<b>100,000</b>	25,000
Wellesley College Center for Research on Women	<b>130,000</b>	58,125
<b>Employment opportunities for women</b>		
Corporation for Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia) [\$350,000—1981]	<b>260,600</b>	270,000
MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.) [\$100,000—1982]		15,000
Pennsylvania, University of	<b>28,664</b>	28,664
Wider Opportunities for Women (Washington, D.C.)	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
Women's Technical Institute (Boston) [\$150,000—1982]		45,000
REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESETTLEMENT		
Chinatown Resources Development Center (San Francisco)	<b>150,000</b>	
Christian Community Service Agency (Miami)	<b>102,000</b>	
Community Consolidated School District 15 (Chicago)	<b>102,000</b>	
Haitian Centers Council (New York)	<b>150,000</b>	
Haitian Task Force (Miami)	<b>30,000</b>	
Indochina Refugee Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	<b>376,400</b>	226,400
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago	<b>100,000</b>	
More Jobs for Less Cost Program (Edina, Minn.)	<b>93,000</b>	
Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters (Washington, D.C.)	<b>155,850</b>	66,570
United Way of Orange County (California)	<b>123,000</b>	
CHILD SURVIVAL/FAIR START		
<b>Projects and demonstrations</b>		
Alabama, University of	<b>445,600</b>	
Center for the Development of Non-Formal Education (Austin, Texas) [\$178,191—1982]		112,000
Child Welfare League of America (New York) [\$482,235—1982]		156,832
Columbia University [\$330,000—1982]		20,000
Community Foundation of Greater Washington (Washington, D.C.)	<b>200,000</b>	
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$30,000—1982]		30,000
Greater Washington Research Center (Washington, D.C.)	<b>88,300</b>	48,800
Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Israel) [\$45,195—1982]		22,600
High Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.)	<b>380,000</b>	140,000
National Black Child Development Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$350,000—1982]		125,000
National Child Nutrition Project (Washington, D.C.) [\$160,607—1982]		104,000
Northwestern University	<b>375,000</b>	35,000
Vanderbilt University [\$476,315—1982]		73,360
<b>Nutrition and health studies and programs</b>		
California, University of (San Francisco)	<b>12,650</b>	12,650
North Carolina, University of	<b>150,000</b>	
Population Council (New York)	<b>29,015</b>	29,015
Tufts University	<b>27,338</b>	27,338
Wisconsin Nutrition Project (Madison)	<b>24,000</b>	24,000
SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT		
<b>School-improvement projects and demonstrations</b>		
Academy for Educational Development (New York)	<b>1,500,000</b>	1,500,000
Bronx Frontier Development Corporation [\$200,000—1982]		96,000
Center for Public Resources (New York)	<b>48,300</b>	48,300
Citizens Education Center Northwest (Seattle)	<b>294,600</b>	149,800

income black, Hispanic, and white neighborhoods in Chicago to organize anti-crime block clubs. The clubs maintain street watches, report suspicious behavior to the police, and, in some cases, patrol the neighborhood at night. The Minneapolis program has helped reduce residential burglaries by 11 percent since it began in 1977. The Foundation's grant is being used to train leaders for additional local crime-prevention clubs and to establish a "cop of the block" program, in which a police officer is assigned to work with each club. The Police Foundation, another Ford Foundation grantee, is evaluating the effort.

## WELFARE AND TEENAGE PREGNANCY

One out of every three female-headed households with dependent children is poor; in the case of blacks and Hispanics, the percentage rises to 60 percent. For many of these families, public assistance is necessary for survival. Though many of the women would like to work, they lack access to appropriate training, to child-care help, and to jobs that provide adequate salaries and benefits.

Among the efforts supported this year to develop effective means for women to move from welfare to work is a project of the Corporation for Public/Private Ventures in Philadelphia. The project trains unskilled poor women for entry-level jobs in the building and construction trades and provides child-care referrals. With support from local governments and foundations and cooperation from labor unions and



*A participant in a San Francisco welfare-to-work project of the Corporation for Public/Private Ventures. The project trains unskilled women for entry-level jobs in the building and construction trades.*

local women's groups, the corporation is currently training 250 women in six cities. It will expand the project to five additional cities, in two of which traditionally male occupations other than building and construction will be targeted. This effort, together with a related project that is creating opportunities for women in road construction (see page 32), will provide guidance for other programs to help women succeed in well-paid but traditionally male occupations.

Supplementary grants also went to the Wellesley College Center for Research on Women and to the National Council of Churches for the final phases of their national child-care demonstration and research projects. Wellesley has helped eight community organizations set up low-cost care for "latchkey" children who would otherwise have to fend for themselves after school with no adult supervision. The National Council of Churches is now developing a national network of church-based child-care centers to enhance their quality and promote access to both church and secular resources.

Teenage pregnancy, which persists at an alarming rate in the

United States, can easily result in long-term welfare dependence. In a major expansion of its efforts to identify effective national strategies to address teen parenthood, the Foundation joined with other national and community foundations to establish experimental programs in fifteen cities.\* The project is coordinated by the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC) and the Bank Street College of Education.

MDRC is adding seven more sites to Project Redirection, a program that pairs young mothers with mature neighborhood women who give them support, advice, and encouragement. Foundation assistance also went to MDRC for three existing Project Redirection sites in New York, Phoenix, and Riverside, California.

Bank Street College is working in eight cities to engage young fathers in the care and support of teenage mothers and their children. The projects offer the fathers such services as educational and vocational counseling,

\*Albuquerque, Atlanta, Bridgeport (Conn.), Cleveland, El Paso, Greenville (Miss.), Louisville, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Portland (Ore.), Poughkeepsie, San Francisco, St. Louis, and St. Paul.

child-care training, family-planning information, and subsidized employment. MDRC and Bank Street will document the local programs' successes and failures and assist other agencies working with teen mothers and fathers.

Pregnancy rates among teenagers are considerably lower in other developed countries, despite similar levels of sexual activity. In Sweden, for example, the rate dropped from 64 to 38 per thousand between 1974 and 1980. In the United States, the rate rose from 95 per thousand in 1972 to 111 per thousand in 1981. To determine the reasons for these differing rates and trends, the Foundation is supporting research by the Alan Guttmacher Institute in New York. The institute is comparing teenage birth rates in twenty-seven developed countries and relating them to such factors as family stability, age at first intercourse, availability of contraceptive services, and sex education in school. The National Academy of Sciences also received a grant to convene an international conference in 1985 to discuss the institute's findings, as well as the results from its own concurrent panel on adolescent fertility.

The Foundation this year assisted a range of school-based programs aimed at testing models for preventing teenage pregnancy. Grants went to:

—Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority in Atlanta, to test an educational series in the city's public schools designed to help young people resist peer pressure to engage in sexual activity.

—Urban Affairs Corporation in Houston, for a program of health

care for students in seven inner-city schools. The program emphasizes primary prevention as well as services for pregnant students and teenage parents and their children.

—Johns Hopkins University, to evaluate a pregnancy-prevention project in two Baltimore schools. The project places a social worker and a nurse in the schools for educational and counseling services and makes referrals to an adjacent family-planning clinic staffed by these same professionals after school hours.

—Education, Training and Research Associates in Santa Cruz, California, for the Family Life Education Network, which assists teachers, clergy, and others engaged in family life and sex education programs.

—National Association of State Boards of Education in Washington, D.C., for a study of the implementation of family life and sex education courses that have been recently required by law in all New Jersey schools and for assistance to groups in four other states interested in mandating similar programs.

### REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

The plight of refugees and migrants around the world is a Foundation-wide concern. The Urban Poverty office focuses on activities that help refugees and migrants adapt to their new countries and achieve self-sufficiency; that strengthen institutions aiding them; and that foster better understanding in the United States of refugees' and migrants' needs. (Grants related to human rights issues are discussed on page 33; those con-

cerned with international refugee and migration issues are discussed on page 61.)

Continued support went to two national organizations that aid refugees and inform refugee program and policy discussions at the national and local levels. The Indochina Refugee Action Center received grants totaling \$376,400 to expand its work on behalf of Indochinese refugees who have resettled in the United States. The center has formed a new, predominantly Indochinese board of directors and is working with Indochinese community organizations in training leaders, addressing Indochinese needs and rights, and preserving the Indochinese ethnic heritage. A two-year grant also went to the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters to expand an array of programs for refugee women, including aid to victims of domestic violence and assistance in organizing income-generating activities.

Grants totaling \$850,000 went to several organizations working at the state and local level to help refugees and migrants. In New York City, where the great majority of Haitian migrants have settled, the Haitian Centers Council coordinates the activities of five local Haitian self-help programs. It will undertake public information activities as well as high-priority service projects, such as native-language literacy instruction in preparation for learning English. Support also went to the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago to train the leaders of local refugee and migrant groups. (See photo essay, page 64.)

Other projects—in California,

Florida, Illinois, and Minnesota—are concentrating on improving training and employment opportunities.

For example, the United Way of Orange County in California and Minnesota's Department of Public Welfare are encouraging businesses to train and hire qualified refugees and migrants. The Chinatown Resources Development Center in San Francisco, Community Consolidated School District 15 in Chicago, and the Christian Community Service Agency in Miami are setting up statewide networks to draw on existing resources to improve English-language training and employment opportunities for newcomers in selected industries in the three states.

### A FAIR START FOR CHILDREN

The Foundation continued an effort, begun last year, to help improve the health, nutrition, and intellectual development of infants and young children of poor families in the United States and in developing countries. Central to the program are research and community-based demonstration projects that stress preventive health care to increase children's chances of survival and healthy development.

Two such projects are in urban areas where infant mortality rates are among the highest in the United States—Washington, D.C., and Chicago's Near South Side. The Greater Washington Research Center and the Community Foundation of Greater Washington received grants to work in neighborhoods with a high incidence of premature and underweight babies. The project

## A Fair Start in Life

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*Youngsters at a child-care center in Homestead, Florida, get ready for an outing. The center is operated by the Redlands Christian Migrant Association, which is working to improve maternal and child health among migrant farm workers. Below, Gloria Gonzalez (left), a Redlands outreach worker, counsels a mother on child care.*



Gloria Gonzalez' third child, Martin, was born prematurely and weighed only three pounds. When he was eight months old, Martin had serious ear and eye problems and hardly any muscular coordination. Doctors thought he had a hopeless case of cerebral palsy. Now almost three years old, Martin walks, talks, and looks like any other child.

What made the difference for Martin was the Fair Start for Children program of the Redlands Christian Migrant Association. Redlands operates thirty-two child-care centers for migrant farm workers in Florida. In 1982, with a three-year Foundation grant, Redlands began a program to improve maternal and child health in three farm labor camps in the Homestead region south of Miami, and it plans to add two more camps in Immokalee, a tomato-growing area in southwestern Florida. Nurses on the Redlands staff train outreach workers selected from women living in the camps who seem to be natural leaders. Through home visits, the workers stress the importance of prenatal care,

breast-feeding, regular weighing of infants, nutrition, and immunization. They also teach mothers simple, practical methods of checking a child's health (such as how to read a thermometer) and help them take advantage of local medical and social services.

In Gloria's case, Redlands staff first helped her place her two older children in a preschool center. Martin was given special therapy at the Homestead Fair Start Center, and the staff taught Gloria how to work with him at home. Gloria is now a Redlands outreach worker, counseling other mothers.

Redlands is one of a number of Child Survival/Fair Start programs the Foundation is supporting in the United States and developing countries. In Colombia, for example, it is assisting the Enterprise for Cooperation Toward Development (EMCODES), which has helped establish three "Casas de los Niños" (Children's Houses) in the Cauca Valley, Colombia's richest agricultural area. The region is home for large numbers of Afro-Colombians, most of whom

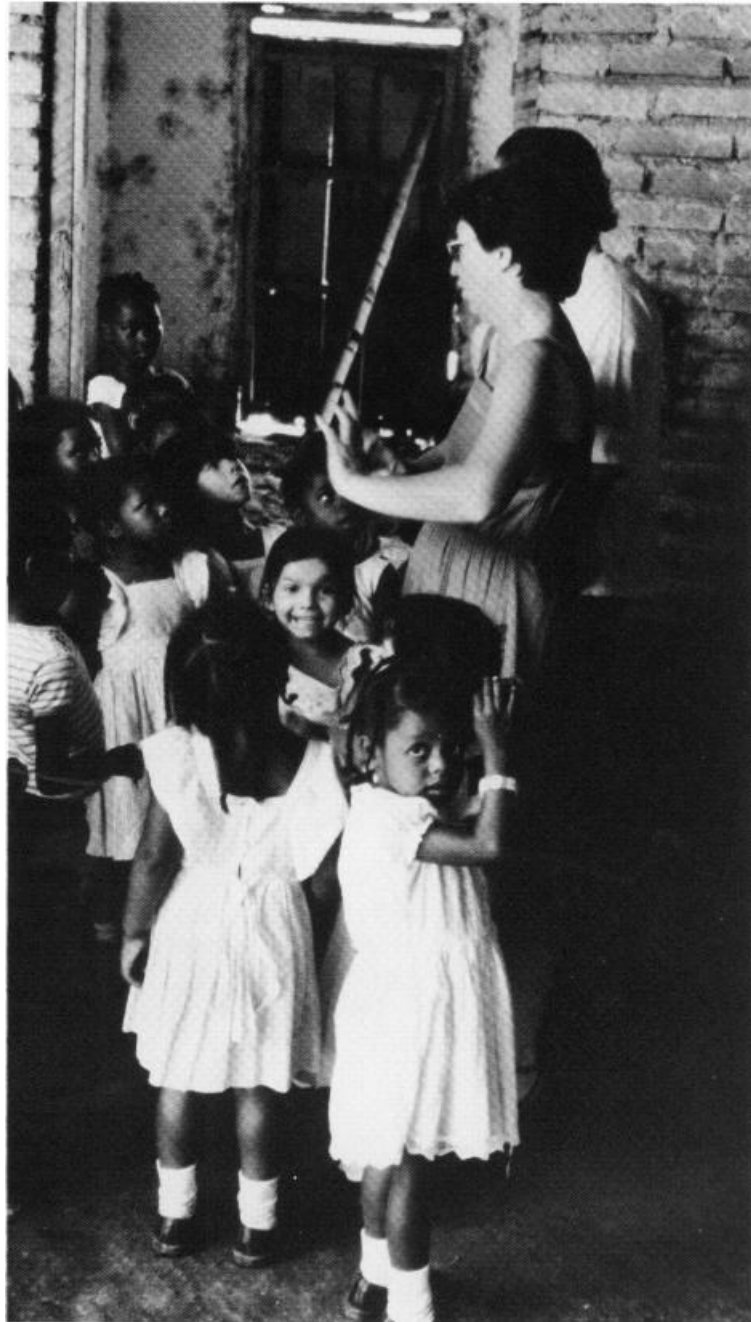
combine subsistence farming with work in the sugar cane fields at a wage averaging \$3 a day. Infant mortality is high, and half of their children suffer some degree of malnutrition. At primary schools serving poor communities, roughly half of the students have to repeat their grades each year.

Since 1976, EMCODES has been working with farm households to help them identify the sources of their difficulties and then take steps to improve their family and community life. One problem frequently cited is that when both parents work, the care of younger children usually falls to older brothers or sisters. But that interferes with their schooling, which is why so many have to repeat grades. Parents are also aware that their children need better nutrition and help with their intellectual development.

At the children's houses in Villarrica, Villapaz, and Puerto Tejada, preschoolers participate in games and exercises designed to stimulate their cognitive development. Primary school children get supplementary instruction and help with their homework. Programs at the houses emphasize language, basic social skills, civic values, and creativity. Afro-Colombian cultural materials are used to familiarize the children with their heritage. In the evening, the houses serve as meeting places for community groups.

These and other Fair Start for Children projects focus on the riskiest period in a child's life: conception to age five. Throughout the developing world, an estimated 40,000 infants and young children die every day, the victims of diarrheal attacks, malnutrition, and respiratory and other diseases. A number of Foundation-supported projects around the world are using simple, low-cost preventive measures to reduce the number of these deaths. For example, mothers in Bangladesh are being taught to give their children a solution of water, salt, and sugar when they have diarrhea. A project in Indonesia is experimenting with rice water as another oral rehydration treatment for diarrhea. These programs have grown from the pioneering development of oral rehydration by the Foundation-supported International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research in Bangladesh.

The use of a simple growth chart to monitor a child's development, along with monthly weighing and advice on nutrition, could help to prevent a significant proportion of malnutrition cases in the developing world. A return to breast-feeding where that is appropriate would also promote the healthy growth of children. Foundation-supported projects in Indonesia and the Philippines are drawing on motivational and marketing approaches to counteract the notion that breast-feeding is not modern. This approach was used in Mexico, where a popular star was shown on television breast-feeding a child. A survey later revealed that many mothers had changed their attitudes toward breast-feeding as a result of the program.



*At a children's house in Villarrica, Colombia, children listen attentively to an Afro-Colombian song. Enterprise for Cooperation Toward Development, a Colombian organization, has received funding for a program to improve the cognitive development of rural children.*

will train community residents to advise hard-to-reach and high-risk pregnant women about good prenatal health practices and to inform them of available medical and nutritional services.

In Chicago, the city's Department of Health, using funds from a federal block grant for mothers and children, has undertaken a comprehensive program for pregnant young women, mothers, and children in the Near South Side. The project also trains volunteers from local churches to advise young mothers on child rearing. A grant to Northwestern University will support an evaluation of the program.

An effort in two poor, rural counties in Alabama was supported with a grant to the University of Alabama. Community volunteers are being trained to make home visits to high-risk pregnant women and recent mothers to encourage them to have regular health examinations and to help them improve their child-rearing practices.

The Alabama project, along with two other rural and three urban community-based demonstrations, will be evaluated by the High Scope Educational Research Foundation in Ypsilanti, Michigan, which received a grant of \$380,000. The assessment will focus on changes in children's health and development that have resulted from the demonstrations, as well as on the enhanced capacity of parents to care for their children and to make appropriate use of available health and social service facilities.

Among the child-survival efforts supported in developing countries was a multifaceted proj-

ect conducted by the Children's Emergency Hospital in Khartoum, the Sudan. The hospital, which stresses preventive health care and the use of simple, low-cost treatment, has had substantial success in reducing child mortality. The Foundation's \$220,000 grant is helping the hospital to strengthen its educational programs for mothers and health-care workers, to analyze data on childhood disease and prevention, to develop a community outreach program using paramedical personnel, and to establish a special program for the treatment of diarrheal disease, a major cause of children's deaths. Also in the Sudan, a grant to the University of Gezira is supporting training and research on the social and cultural factors that contribute to disease and death among children, particularly in rural communities.

A grant of \$79,500 went to Save the Children Federation for a community health education program in Kfar Manda, a poor Palestinian village in Galilee, Israel. The program, which is run by the Galilee Society for Health Research and Service, is helping villagers improve public sanitation and family hygiene, nutrition, and preventive health care.

To enhance understanding of the social and economic factors that contribute to high infant mortality in Southeast Asia, the Population Council received \$300,000 for research, technical assistance, and conferences. Grants also went to the Indian Council of Medical Research for similar research in various parts of India and for workshops on nutrition.

In Bangladesh, the Foundation assisted Concerned Women for Family Planning and the government's Family Planning Services and Training Centre. Both organizations are testing inexpensive ways to deliver maternal and child health care in more than a dozen communities. The emphasis is on immunization, oral rehydration, breast-feeding, and supplementary feeding. A similar program in Indonesia was assisted with a grant to Yayasan Kusuma Buana (YKB). YKB and Kabalikat Ng Pamilyang Pilipino in the Philippines also received grants to experiment with commercial advertising methods to encourage poor urban women to breast-feed their babies.

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Several reports released this year—including those of the National Commission on Excellence in Education, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and the eight-year study of schooling by educator John Goodlad—focused national attention on the quality of public education. Although the reports differed in their particular emphases and conclusions, all call for reforms in curricula and improvements in the teaching and learning of basic academic subjects. Attention was also given to the importance of meeting the needs of poor and minority students.

Some inner-city high schools have already started making the kinds of improvements recommended by the reports, a fact confirmed last year by the Foundation's City High School Recognition Program. The aim of the

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
Delegated-authority project: City High School Recognition Program* [\$1,500,000—1982]		1,113,703
Detroit Public Schools	<b>730,300</b>	180,746
District of Columbia Public Schools	<b>477,300</b>	175,000
Duke University	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
Educational Products Information Exchange Institute (Water Mill, N.Y.)	<b>300,000</b>	300,000
Harvard University [\$6,750—1982]		6,750
Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.)	<b>158,129</b>	158,129
New York, Archdiocese of [\$50,160—1982]		50,160
New York, Board of Education of the City of [\$426,841—1982]		193,433
New York City School Volunteer Program [\$100,000—1982]		67,000
Pittsburgh Public Schools [\$119,000—1982]		119,000
Public Education Fund (Pittsburgh)	<b>2,000,000</b>	2,000,000
PUSH for Excellence (Chicago)	<b>150,000</b>	150,000
Rutgers University [\$19,018—1982]		19,018
Seattle School District No. 1	<b>348,000</b>	179,000
South Bronx Development Organization [\$260,000—1982]		260,000
Youthwork, Inc. (Washington, D.C.)	<b>32,171</b>	32,171
<b>Improving mathematics learning by minorities</b>		
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	<b>118,200</b>	39,624
Atlanta University Center	<b>112,800</b>	112,800
Bennett College (North Carolina)	<b>131,000</b>	80,300
Black Analysis (New York)	<b>30,000</b>	30,000
Fund for the Advancement of Science and Mathematics Education in North Carolina (Durham)	<b>49,900</b>	49,900
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
New Mexico, University of	<b>150,000</b>	100,000
Xavier University (New Orleans)	<b>138,000</b>	
<b>Increasing opportunities for women and minorities in public school administration</b>		
American Association of School Administrators (Arlington, Va.)	<b>80,000</b>	80,000
Arizona School Administrators (Phoenix)	<b>60,000</b>	60,000
Northeast Coalition of Educational Leaders (Framingham, Mass.)	<b>90,000</b>	90,000
Northwest Women in Educational Administration (Eugene, Ore.)	<b>90,000</b>	90,000
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Southern Coalition for Educational Equity (Jackson, Miss.)	<b>80,000</b>	64,000
<b>Research and dissemination</b>		
Allegheny Conference on Community Development (Pittsburgh) [\$31,000—1982]		31,000
National Association of State Boards of Education (Washington, D.C.)	<b>39,500</b>	39,500
National Catholic Educational Association (Washington, D.C.)	<b>363,950</b>	120,342
San Francisco Education Fund [\$35,000—1982]		35,000
Spring Hill Center (Wayzata, Minn.)	<b>12,000</b>	12,000
<b>Parent and community participation in schools</b>		
Latino Institute (Chicago) [\$250,000—1982]		78,750
North Carolina, University of	<b>130,700</b>	70,800
<b>Youth employment: research and training</b>		
Applied Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences (San Diego)	<b>186,000</b>	
Bank Street College of Education (New York)	<b>400,000</b>	249,260
Boys Clubs of America (New York)	<b>140,000</b>	
Brandeis University	<b>136,200</b>	45,000
Capital Children's Museum (Washington, D.C.)	<b>49,960</b>	49,960
Columbia University	<b>283,200</b>	25,000
Corporation for Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia)	<b>500,000</b>	111,500
Jobs for Youth—Boston [\$100,000—1982]		75,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$230,000—1982]		140,000
Martin & Rosi, Inc. (Richmond, Va.)	<b>145,000</b>	72,500
MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.) [\$160,000—1982]	<b>300,000</b>	360,000
National Child Labor Committee (New York)	<b>150,000</b>	
National Council on Employment Policy (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1982]	<b>25,000</b>	75,000

\*List available on request.

program was to identify and reward progress made in the past few years in comprehensive, or general, urban public schools, at least 30 percent of whose students come from low-income families.\* This year, in the second and final round of the program, ninety-two schools in twenty cities received \$1,000 awards, and fifty of them also received grants of \$20,000 each to strengthen programs that have led to recent progress.

In an effort to engage corporate and community support for classroom- and school-based initiatives, the Foundation granted \$2 million, and the Richard King Mellon Foundation \$300,000, to help launch the Public Education Fund (PEF). Headquartered in Pittsburgh, PEF helps local communities set up special independent funds, led by civic, business, and cultural leaders, that make small grants for projects to improve the quality of teaching and learning in schools. Local funds already exist in some cities, such as Pittsburgh and San Francisco, where mini-grants to teachers and schools have aided such activities as a creative writing course for gifted fifth-graders, art classes that teach geometry, and peer tutoring for students with learning disabilities. Over the next five years, PEF will provide technical assistance and, in some cases, matching grants to some forty or fifty communities interested in starting similar locally based funds.

In Washington, D.C., the Dis-

\*Last year, 110 schools in thirty-six cities received \$1,000 recognition awards for having made significant progress, and fifty of them qualified for grants of \$20,000 each.

## Changing Schools from Within

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Isaac Wordlaw and Don Coffey are in the forefront of school-improvement efforts in Detroit, Michigan, and Memphis, Tennessee. Although they have never met, they hold in common many ideas about the education of young people and the quest for excellence in urban schools.

Wordlaw, a warm, energetic man with an unflinching smile, moves with calm ease through the hallways of Detroit's Southeast High, where he is principal. His calmness reflects his comfortable relations with the students in this all-black, inner-city school. He knows not only their names and family backgrounds but their church and community affiliations as well. Wordlaw and his staff have succeeded in revitalizing Southeast High with a blend of encouragement and upgraded courses and support services.

Coffey, whose belief in young people sets the tone for racially integrated White Station High in Memphis, has focused his efforts on attracting non-public school youngsters to White Station. By offering new academic programs and enlisting parents to communicate with families of prospective students, he and his staff in the last two years have persuaded 271 students to transfer from nearby private schools. Almost all these transfer students were white.



High school principals Isaac Wordlaw (above) and Don Coffey (below) are leaders of Foundation-supported urban school-improvement projects in Detroit and Memphis.

Both Southeast and White Station are engaged in long-term school-improvement projects supported by the Ford Foundation. Southeast is one of eight comprehensive high schools in Detroit cooperating in a citywide effort to reduce dropouts, raise test scores, provide career training, and generally improve the teaching-learning process. White Station is one of fourteen elementary, junior, and senior high schools in Memphis committed to strengthening the quality of instruction and winning converts to public schools. The idea in both cities is for schools participating in the projects to lead the way to citywide school improvement.

Detroit's High School Improvement Project is aimed at breaking a cycle of frustration and failure in a system where fewer than 40 percent of incoming ninth-graders can be expected to graduate with their class. The program concentrates on three related areas. The first has to do with morale and belief—belief on the part of teachers that inner-city youth can learn and on the part of students that they can succeed. Thus, one school's motto is "Be Proud Aloud," and another has established an "Academic Hall of Fame." A second focus is to reduce student absenteeism. In Detroit, as elsewhere, there is a correlation between attendance and achievement. Schools use a variety of means to keep absenteeism down—from computerized attendance records to dropout/attendance centers where chronic truants are counseled. A third effort is aimed at shoring up basic skills of poorly prepared students and providing advanced placement classes for high achievers.

The Memphis project represents a different approach to a kindred effort—namely to create better schools, to expand learning options for young people, and to increase community support for public education. It is designed to win back to the public system families that had opted out, especially white families who, in response to court-ordered desegregation of the city's public schools, had sent their children to suburban schools or to private academies. To

achieve this goal, the project developed a "marketing" strategy with assistance from Holiday Inn, Federal Express, and Schering-Plough, three national corporations headquartered in Memphis. Creating optional programs in such areas as creative and performing arts, advanced academic study, and pre-engineering and pre-health career training, the project's fourteen schools recruited 1,700 non-public school students—the vast majority of them white—in the project's first two years.

Although the Detroit and Memphis projects have individual characters and styles, and despite marked differences in their urban terrain, they have pursued similar strategies in their quest for school improvement. The salient features of both approaches:

—The focus is on the individual school, for it is here, school officials believe, that the opportunity for change is greatest. A grass-roots effort is preferred to "top-down" direction from the central office.

—Each participating school has organized a planning team that represents all parts of the school—students, teachers, parents, support staff, administration. The planning team develops school-improvement initiatives and then enlists support for them from the larger school community.

—The planning team follows an "effective schools" model, in which five ingredients for school success are stressed: strong leadership, a positive climate for teaching and learning, high teacher and parent expectations, ongoing pupil assessment, and a schoolwide emphasis on basic skills.

—There is a "can do" ethos and a conscious emphasis on hope.

—The project schools use their close ties to the superintendent's office to get things done.

The most important thing the two projects share is a passionate belief that students can learn, teachers can teach, and schools can be changed from within. It is an infectious belief that appears to be taking hold in Memphis and Detroit and in other inner-city schools across the country.





<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
National Institute for Work and Learning (Washington, D.C.) New York, City University of [\$40,128—1982]	<b>25,000</b>	25,000 20,064
Northeastern University	<b>23,000</b>	23,000
Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America (Philadelphia)	<b>163,000</b>	143,525
Remediation and Training Institute (Arlington, Va.)	<b>299,000</b>	200,000
Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (Hyde Park, N.Y.)	<b>40,000</b>	40,000
South Carolina, State of	<b>146,500</b>	73,500
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	<b>33,550</b>	
Vera Institute of Justice (New York)	<b>320,100</b>	
<b>URBAN-ORIENTED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES</b>		
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
New York, City University of [\$46,666—1982]		46,666
<b>POLICY RESEARCH AND PROGRAM EVALUATION</b>		
Boston College	<b>48,700</b>	48,700
Citizens Housing and Planning Association (Boston)	<b>50,000</b>	25,000
Cornell University [\$19,070—1982]		19,069
Economic Alliance for Michigan (Detroit)	<b>75,000</b>	75,000
George Washington University [\$220,000—1982]	<b>(14,379)</b>	144,400
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	<b>49,580</b>	
National Council on Employment Policy (Washington, D.C.) [\$161,000—1982]		100,752
PACE of Philadelphia	<b>29,000</b>	29,000
<b>OTHER</b>		
Bar-Ilan University (Israel)	<b>3,000</b>	3,000
Children's Storefront Foundation (New York)	<b>180,000</b>	60,000
Delta Foundation (Greenville, Miss.)	<b>25,000</b>	
Industrial Cooperative Association (Somerville, Mass.)	<b>110,000</b>	110,000
Industrial Cooperative Association Revolving Loan Fund (Somerville, Mass.)	<b>60,000</b>	60,000
Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.) [\$318,115—1981-1982]		41,700
National Urban Fellows (New York)	<b>229,890</b>	104,890
New York Interface Development Project	<b>35,000</b>	35,000
San Francisco Development Fund	<b>25,000</b>	
Southwest Educational Development Corporation (Austin, Texas) [\$64,081—1982]		44,024
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$156,000—1982]	<b>(16,073)</b>	1,975
<b>CHILD SURVIVAL/FAIR START</b>		
Pennsylvania, University of	<b>14,500</b>	14,500
Princeton University	<b>24,573</b>	19,338
<b>AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		
<b>EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>54,130</b>	51,693
<b>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</b>		
Dandora Catholic Church (Kenya)	<b>30,000</b>	30,000
Kenya Freedom from Hunger Council for National Development	<b>8,200</b>	7,882
Kenya National Housing Cooperative Union	<b>24,500</b>	
Municipal Council of Mombasa (Kenya)	<b>30,000</b>	
Undugu Society of Kenya	<b>6,000</b>	6,000
<b>Refugee and migrant resettlement</b>		
International Rescue Committee (Somalia)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
<b>Secondary schools and youth employment</b>		
Christian Industrial Training Center (Kenya)	<b>5,670</b>	5,450

tract of Columbia Public Schools and the Institute for Educational Leadership received assistance for a new program to prepare students for careers in business, industry, and health services. More than seventy-five local businesses are working with six new career high schools to provide specialized training and work experience for some 800 students who have enrolled for the first year.

Increasing numbers of poor and minority students, especially Hispanics, are enrolling in Roman Catholic high schools. To help Catholic educators determine whether their schools are meeting the special needs of these students and to identify successful educational practices, the Foundation granted \$363,950 to the National Catholic Education Association in Washington, D.C. NCEA will prepare a national profile of some 1,500 Catholic high schools, describing such characteristics as facilities, resources, educational and extra-curricular programs, and performance and placement of graduates.

The Foundation continued its support of efforts to improve the performance of minority students in mathematics. Grants totaling \$754,900 went to eight institutions (see list, page 11) for projects in Georgia, Louisiana, New Mexico, and North Carolina that will emphasize mathematics study as preparation for careers in science, engineering, and other math-related fields.

Many of the recent reports about schools have examined their increasing use of computers. The Carnegie report, how-

ever, warned schools not to rush headlong into buying computer systems without careful analysis. To inform and train evaluators who can help schools choose wisely from the numerous instructional hardware and software packages available, the Foundation granted \$300,000 to the Educational Products Information Exchange Institute in Water Mill, New York.

In South Africa, where many gifted black students lack the means to attend secondary schools or are relegated to inferior schools, a number of groups have sprung up to offer students remedial courses, counseling, and fellowships. This year, the Foundation granted \$175,000 to the Trust for Christian Outreach and Education, recently established as a national umbrella organization for such efforts, to strengthen and increase the number of groups providing such assistance.

A grant of \$150,000 went to the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay for the final phase of a pilot project, begun in 1974, to improve the teaching of major Indian languages and English in the Bombay school system.

### YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

In 1982, 40 percent of the nation's 12 million unemployed were between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four, and one out of every two inner-city minority youths seeking work was unable to find it. Among all black teenagers sixteen to nineteen, less than one in five was employed. By contrast, one of every two white youths was employed. A major hurdle for many of these youths is their

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Undugu Society of Kenya	100,000	75,000
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
Delegated-authority project: training in nutrition and health analysis	50,000	48,658
Zimbabwe, University of	41,500	41,500
<b>Other</b>		
International Labour Organization (Switzerland)	25,000	25,000
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$60,000—1982]		12,973
<b>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</b>		
Egypt, Government of (for University of Helwan)	4,800	
Egypt, Government of (for Zabaleen Association)	92,500	72,500
Environmental Quality International (Egypt)	17,500	10,000
Oxfam (England)	25,000	
Population Council (New York)	50,000	
Southwestern Alternate Media Project (Houston)	10,200	
<b>Refugee and migrant resettlement</b>		
Delegated-authority project: aid to refugees in the Sudan [\$100,000—1982]	(76,970)	5,772
Euro Action-Acord (England)	37,970	
International Rescue Committee (Sudan)	18,000	
Mennonite Central Committee (Akron, Pa.)	25,000	25,000
Sudan, Government of the	26,500	7,000
Sudanaid (Sudan)	19,500	5,000
<b>Secondary schools and youth employment</b>		
Middle East Media (Deerfield, Ill.)	14,300	6,000
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
American University of Beirut (Lebanon)	140,000	70,000
Children's Emergency Hospital (Sudan)	220,000	
Delegated-authority project: child survival studies [\$150,000—1982]	(24,000)	652
Gezira, University of (Sudan)	150,000	100,000
Institute of Cultural Affairs (Chicago)	24,000	16,800
<b>Policy research and program evaluation</b>		
Delegated-authority project: research on urban women and work in Egypt [\$150,000—1982]	(72,860)	72
Egypt, Government of	15,730	15,730
Egypt, Government of (Central Agency for Public Mobilization)	32,630	32,630
National Council for International Health (Washington, D.C.)	2,057	2,057
Population Council (New York)	100,000	4,167
WEST AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	2,187	
<b>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</b>		
Equity Policy Center (Washington, D.C.)	4,500	4,500
Ife, University of (Nigeria)	29,000	
<b>Refugee and migrant resettlement</b>		
Benin, University of (Nigeria)	47,813	
<b>Secondary schools and youth employment</b>		
American ORT Federation (New York)	134,000	
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
Baptist Medical Center (Nigeria) [\$23,250—1982]		16,000
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
<b>Secondary schools and youth employment</b>		
Trust for Christian Outreach and Education (South Africa)	175,000	

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b> Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)	<b>79,500</b>	51,210
<b>ASIA</b>		
<b>BANGLADESH</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>79,410</b>	3,241
<b>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</b> Rajshahi, University of	<b>12,290</b>	3,304
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b> Bangladesh, Government of Bangladesh Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health [\$20,600—1982]	<b>77,300</b>	11,000
Concerned Women for Family Planning	<b>120,600</b>	
Consumers' Association of Bangladesh	<b>8,300</b>	5,645
International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research	<b>50,000</b>	
<b>INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$100,000—1982]	<b>(43,000)</b>	45,687
<b>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</b> Annapurna Mahila Mandal (India)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
<b>Secondary schools and youth employment</b> Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay (India)	<b>150,000</b>	
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b> Christian Medical College and Hospital (India) [\$150,000—1982] Indian Council of Medical Research	<b>175,000</b>	60,000 25,000
Nutrition Foundation of India [\$200,000—1982]		100,000
Voluntary Health Association of India	<b>50,000</b>	95
<b>Policy research and program evaluation</b> National Institute of Urban Affairs (India)	<b>50,000</b>	25,000
<b>Other</b> Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>23,339</b>	6,384
<b>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</b> Foundation for Management Education and Development (Indonesia)	<b>4,800</b>	
Yayasan Panca Bhakti (Indonesia) [\$8,338—1982]		4,599
<b>Welfare and teen pregnancy</b> Indonesia, University of	<b>509</b>	
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b> Airlangga University (Indonesia)	<b>1,435</b>	1,429
Delegated-authority project: child survival and early child development in Indonesia [\$120,000—1982]	<b>(56,531)</b>	63,469
Indonesia, University of	<b>9,086</b>	9,059
Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation	<b>17,196</b>	
Kabalikat Ng Ppamilyang Pilipino (Philippines)	<b>25,700</b>	
Helen Keller International (New York) [\$7,500—1982]	<b>4,737</b>	7,500
National Family Planning Coordinating Board (Indonesia)	<b>2,334</b>	2,327
National Institute of Development Administration (Thailand)	<b>6,985</b>	4,805
Population Council (New York)	<b>300,000</b>	
Sriwijaya University (Indonesia)	<b>24,556</b>	
Western Australia, University of	<b>15,600</b>	12,774
Yayasan Kusuma Buana (Indonesia)	<b>127,900</b>	



*At the Vocational Youth Center in Dakar, a young Senegalese woman studies architectural drafting. The training courses, developed by the American ORT Federation, are aimed at helping women enter the construction industry.*

low level of educational attainment—many are functionally illiterate—and their lack of job skills.

Grants this year focused on remedial education within job-training programs, school-to-work transition projects for high-risk youths and school dropouts, and research on youth employment in the rapidly changing American economy.

Of particular interest to those working in the youth employment field will be the effect of the new Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). Passed in October 1982, the act authorizes up to \$3.6 billion, beginning in 1984, for job training for disadvantaged adults and youths and encourages businesses to work with schools to help students meet entry-level job requirements. Martin & Rosi, Inc., a private consulting firm in Richmond, Virginia, received \$145,000 for a school-to-work transition program in ten cities that will test concepts embodied in the new legislation. Its "Partnership Project" provides remedial education and world-of-work instruction as well as part-time employment with private employers. In addition, a grant of \$300,000 went to MDC, Inc., in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, to

monitor the implementation of the act.

Illustrative of the model programs that the Foundation supports is the Bank Street College of Education's Jobs for the Future Project, which received a grant of \$400,000. The project works with school dropouts in a sequenced program that moves the youths through the high school equivalency degree, into a JTPA-supported skills training program, and then into a job in a field that has an expanding demand for labor. Participants also receive health and housing services and legal assistance. A network of service groups, community-based organizations, training institutes, and private businesses are cooperating in the program.

To explore the role of remedial education in the Job Training Partnership Act, grants went to the State of South Carolina's Employment and Training Division and to Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America in Philadelphia. Both organizations are testing in several locations the effectiveness of competency-based educational curricula, supplemented by computerized instructional systems, in preparing disadvantaged youth for work. For an evaluation of the effectiveness of these and other remedial education and training programs, including an assessment of the role of computers in such programs, a grant of \$299,000 went to the Remediation and Training Institute in Arlington, Virginia.

The Boys Clubs of America received \$140,000 to replicate a model job-search program developed by the Boys and Girls Clubs

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$40,000—1982]	<b>(12,200)</b>	
<b>Refugee and migrant resettlement</b>		
Institute of Peruvian Studies	<b>25,000</b>	12,500
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
Enterprise for Cooperation Toward Development (Colombia) [\$125,000—1982] Harvard University	<b>18,000</b>	80,000 18,000
<b>Policy research and program evaluation</b>		
Center of Studies for Development and Participation (Peru) [\$30,000—1982] Universities Field Staff International (Hanover, N.H.)	<b>7,200</b>	30,000
<b>Other</b>		
SUR Professional Consultants (Chile)	<b>22,000</b>	22,000
BRAZIL		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$352,100—1982]	<b>(12,470)</b>	19,474
<b>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</b>		
Federation of Community Associations of Salvador Social Science Research Associates	<b>25,000</b> <b>24,150</b>	19,441 24,150
<b>Welfare and teen pregnancy</b>		
Carlos Chagas Foundation SOS-Corpo-Women's Health Group	<b>9,097</b> <b>27,500</b>	2,279 6,393
<b>Refugee and migrant resettlement</b>		
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of	<b>16,858</b>	16,858
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
First of May Society [\$49,000—1982] Pernambuco, Federal University of Residents' Association of Plataforma [\$50,000—1982] São Paulo, Archdiocese of [\$25,000—1982] São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$50,000—1982] Social Work of the Parish of Santa Cruz de Copacabana SOS-Corpo-Women's Health Group [\$20,600—1982]	<b>15,743</b> <b>676</b> <b>29,390</b> <b>17,000</b> <b>627</b>	18,842 5,282 19,276 12,769 43,809 4,473 14,744
<b>Other</b>		
Federation of Agencies of Social and Educational Assistance Study Group on Mathematics Teaching of Pôrto Alegre	<b>6,200</b> <b>100,000</b>	6,200 49,167
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
Center for Educational Studies (Mexico) National Institute of Nutrition (Mexico) [\$24,482—1982] Popular Integral Education (Mexico) Promotion of Popular Development (Mexico) Rural Development of Guanajuato (Mexico)	<b>10,050</b> <b>15,056</b> <b>32,890</b> <b>6,263</b>	10,050 7,648 15,056 25,611 6,263
<b>Other</b>		
Promotion of Popular Development (Mexico)	<b>18,333</b>	
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
Columbia University [\$284,000—1982] Harvard University Tufts University West Indies, University of the (Jamaica) [\$150,000—1982]	<b>50,000</b> <b>38,749</b>	40,000 60,000
<b>TOTAL, URBAN POVERTY</b>	<b>\$31,446,164</b>	<b>\$33,629,782</b>

of Boston. The program provides young job seekers with counseling and support during the job-hunting period.

To determine the nature and direction of the connection between unemployment and crime, the Vera Institute of Justice in New York received support for the collection of data on the employment status and criminal activities of youths living in three poor Brooklyn neighborhoods. Vera is also analyzing the effects of its Neighborhood Work Project, which provides immediate, transitional employment to prisoners who are released from jail with no resources and little prospect of finding jobs. More than 5,000 ex-offenders have participated in the program, which is supported by the Foundation and by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Other grants this year went to:

—Applied Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences Corporation in San Diego, for an adaptation of the basic skills and job-related instruction programs used by the U.S. military to train disadvantaged youths and for the development of a program to prepare youths for jobs in the electronics field.

—Corporation for Public/Private Ventures in Philadelphia, to work with four states in refining education, employment training, and other services for at-risk youth. These state-level planning initiatives will ultimately result in pilot projects, to be funded by state and local sources, that enlist the cooperation of local businesses, community organizations, and educational institutions in youth employment

projects. The corporation also received funds for a study of the California Conservation Corps, the country's largest state-run employment program for youth.

—Hamilton, Rabinovitz & Szanton, for a study of various national service models as a potential solution to problems of youth alienation and unemployment (see also page 63).

—Columbia University, for an analysis of the impact of changing computer and communications technologies on jobs in manufacturing, service industries, and government, particularly as these changes may affect

the employment of minorities, youth, and the poor.

Overseas, the Undugu Society of Kenya, a community development organization that aids Nairobi's squatters, received \$100,000 to develop skills-training courses and income-generating projects for youth and women. The American ORT Federation received \$134,000 for a training course in architectural drafting and industrial design in Senegal for females who left high school before graduating and for a study of vocational training for women in the Senegalese construction trades.



*Cairo's garbage collectors have formed a community organization to mechanize pickups, salvage refuse for recycling, and improve sanitation. The truck in the photo was purchased with Foundation funds.*

# Rural Poverty and Resources

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**F**oundation activity in the area of rural poverty and resources has five related objectives: to improve land and water management, to strengthen policy making for the rural sector, to enhance agricultural productivity, to develop rural community organizations, and to expand employment opportunities for the rural poor, particularly women.

These objectives are a major focus of Foundation work in the developing countries. Activities are also supported to help the rural poor and improve the management of natural resources in the United States.

## LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Efforts in developing countries to improve the food supply, increase employment, and alleviate poverty all depend on an adequate and equitably distributed supply of water. Since the 1950s, developing countries have spent billions of dollars—and they plan to spend billions more—for irrigation projects to improve crop yields and keep food production ahead of population growth. Yet these projects often fail to achieve the results their designers planned. The head reaches of some irrigation systems are often overwatered, while the tail reaches that deliver water to farmers' fields do not receive enough. In tube-well irrigation systems, farmers with deeper wells and more powerful pumps often lower the level of groundwater so that their poorer neighbors, with shallower wells, get little water at all.

Helping governments to devise solutions to these and other problems will be the responsibility of the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI), a new institution now being set up with the assistance of a consortium of governments and aid organizations, including the Foundation. IIMI, which will be headquartered in Sri Lanka, will organize field research, train specialists, and disseminate information on ways to ensure efficient and equitable water distribution. IIMI will have a small staff of specialists trained in engineering, agriculture, management, and the social sciences. It will assign field units to countries to work with national irrigation agencies in finding remedies for poorly functioning systems. The Foundation this year contributed \$1.55 million toward IIMI's core operating costs, about one-fifth of the total required for its first three years.

In some countries with large-scale irrigation systems, major changes need to be made if water is to be distributed more equitably and at lower cost. In Egypt, for example, delivery of water to many farmers is irregular, and water rotation schedules are often poorly adjusted to cropping needs. Partly for these reasons, food output has failed to keep abreast of a population growth rate of 2.3 percent a year. To make more water available to small-scale farmers, the Egyptian government, with Foundation assistance, is studying ways to integrate the use of groundwater with surface water in irrigation projects. Water would thus be freed for eventual use in land rec-

lamation, and drainage problems would be reduced as the water table was lowered.

In the Sudan, where two-thirds of the population live within the Nile Basin and agriculture and industry are both dependent on its waters, the University of Khartoum's Institute of Environmental Studies received supplementary Foundation assistance. The institute, a growing source of trained personnel for comprehensive study of complex resource management problems, will use the funds to strengthen its research and training programs in the management of water resources of the Blue Nile and the White Nile.

The Ganges river system of the Indian subcontinent has long presented great problems and great opportunities. In Bangladesh, for example, about 30 million people rely on its waters for their livelihoods, while fearing the effects of alternating floods and drought. These natural variations, however, are made worse by human intervention—primarily deforestation and erosion brought on by increased settlement of fragile hill lands. For a study of long-term environmental changes in that part of the lower Ganges plain immediately downstream from Bangladesh's border with India, Jahangirnagar University received a grant of \$163,700.

Small-scale lift irrigation has become an increasingly important means of expanding food production and generating employment among the rural poor. Several projects designed to increase the use of this type of irrigation received Foundation

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Rural Poverty and Resources</b>		
<b>UNITED STATES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>\$104,669</b>	
<b>Employment generation</b>		
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	<b>160,000</b>	\$155,000
Artisans Cooperative (Chadds Ford, Pa.)	<b>113,370</b>	73,370
Association for Community Based Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$45,000—1982]	<b>15,000</b>	45,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	<b>175,000</b>	100,000
Displaced Homemakers Network (Washington, D.C.) [\$27,046—1982]		27,046
MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	<b>32,335</b>	32,335
Southeast Women's Employment Coalition (Versailles, Ky.) [\$102,080—1982]	<b>150,000</b>	177,080
Women and Employment (Charleston, W.Va.)	<b>75,679</b>	75,679
Youth Project (Washington, D.C.)	<b>140,000</b>	61,010
<b>Land and water management</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley)	<b>10,000</b>	
Center for Rural Affairs (Walthill, Neb.)	<b>252,600</b>	25,000
Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	<b>200,000</b>	135,000
Cornell University	<b>50,000</b>	
Designwrights Collaborative (Sante Fe, N.M.)	<b>145,000</b>	125,000
Farm Foundation (Oak Brook, Ill.)	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
Freshwater Biological Research Foundation (Navarre, Minn.)	<b>12,000</b>	12,000
Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (Berea, Ky.)	<b>189,767</b>	83,767
John Muir Institute (Napa, Calif.) [\$175,000—1982]	<b>261,728</b>	264,228
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	<b>125,000</b>	85,000
Northern Lights Institute (Helena, Mont.)	<b>21,500</b>	
Southeastern Vermont Community Action (Bellows Falls)	<b>24,553</b>	
Vanderbilt University	<b>11,360</b>	15,397
Virginia Water Project (Roanoke) [\$49,692—1982]		24,692
<b>Policy development</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$171,226—1982]		105,000
MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	<b>38,420</b>	
Powder River Education Project (Sheridan, Wyo.)	<b>19,180</b>	19,180
Resources for the Future (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1982]		200,000
Rural Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	<b>200,000</b>	100,000
Western Governors' Policy Office (Denver)	<b>25,650</b>	25,650
Western Network (Santa Fe, N.M.)	<b>45,000</b>	45,000
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Colorado State University [\$88,000—1982]		39,875
Mississippi Action for Community Education (Greenville) [\$450,000—1982]		175,000
National Rural Development and Finance Corporation (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1982]		100,000
South East Alabama Self-Help Association (Tuskegee) [\$420,500—1982]	<b>242,000</b>	458,547
Southern Development Foundation (Fayette, La.) [\$250,000—1982]		80,000
<b>Other</b>		
American Agricultural Economics Association (Gainesville, Fla.)	<b>12,000</b>	12,000

support this year. One, in Bangladesh, was for expansion of an experiment in which landless peasants own and manage irrigation pumps and contract out their services to farmers. Meanwhile, a Bangladesh Agricultural University research team is using Foundation funds to determine the types of lift irrigation in common use that are most productive, generate most employment, and provide equitable access to water. Across the border in India, a grant to Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya, a private research organization, is enabling researchers to test the potential of wood gasifiers, which convert biomass into combustible gas, to improve lift irrigation.

Improved management of land resources, particularly of marginal and degraded lands on which the livelihood of large numbers of the very poor depends, is also a major Foundation concern. In South and Southeast Asia and in parts of Africa, "the tragedy of the commons"—the despoliation of large tracts of public and village lands—is a familiar phenomenon. To help rehabilitate and make effective use of these lands, the Foundation has supported experiments in alternative forms of soil management, improved technology and land use, and community tree planting.

India has turned to "social forestry" programs to revitalize vast areas of underutilized, degraded lands, which constitute at least one-third of the country's land mass. In 1982, Indian leaders organized an umbrella agency, the Society for the Promotion of Wasteland Development (SPWD),



Arab farmers on the West Bank of the Jordan River plant tomatoes and squash under plastic sheeting. The Mennonite Central Committee, with Foundation funding, is helping farmers increase production through new drip irrigation technology.

to provide technical and financial help to nongovernmental groups engaged in social forestry. SPWD received an additional \$330,000 from the Foundation this year for pilot projects to demonstrate the production potential of wastelands in different climatic regions and under varied systems of soil management. It will also hold seminars and work with community groups in setting up seedling nurseries and afforestation projects.

Related grants were made to the Nehru Foundation for Development and to the Village Reconstruction Organization (VRO). The Nehru Foundation will begin a program in Gujarat, Gandhi's home state, to provide nongovernmental groups with information, advice, and training in social forestry. VRO, a community agency that planted more than a million trees in 250 villages in the 1970s, received funds for staff expansion, village training camps for farmers, and a seed bank of local tree species.

Nepal also confronts severe problems of land and water man-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>74,662</b>	45,964
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
California, University of (Davis)	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [\$75,000—1982]	<b>100,000</b>	125,000
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria) [\$200,000—1982]	<b>200,000</b>	251,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	<b>125,000</b>	50,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$75,000—1982]	<b>100,000</b>	115,000
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines) [\$150,000—1982]	<b>208,000</b>	210,000
International Service for National Agricultural Research (Netherlands) [\$50,000—1982]	<b>75,000</b>	125,000
<b>Employment generation</b>		
Cornell University	<b>17,350</b>	17,350
International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.)	<b>150,000</b>	
<b>Land and water management</b>		
Delegated-authority project: development of International Irrigation Management Institute in Sri Lanka	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	<b>250,000</b>	
International Institute for Environment and Development (Washington, D.C.)	<b>20,000</b>	20,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	<b>1,500,000</b>	
Nitrogen Fixing Tree Association (Waimanalo, Hawaii)	<b>50,000</b>	
World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)	<b>175,000</b>	
<b>Policy development</b>		
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	<b>18,020</b>	
Harvard University	<b>15,000</b>	
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	<b>250,000</b>	250,000
Population Council (New York)	<b>162,500</b>	31,521
Wisconsin, University of [\$107.832—1982]	<b>12,000</b>	83,888
<b>Rural community development</b>		
American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service (New York)	<b>12,195</b>	12,195
<b>AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions, logistic support	<b>58,995</b>	52,561
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
Delegated-authority project: training of agricultural scientists [\$130,000—1982]	<b>(94,000)</b>	34,820
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	<b>40,000</b>	40,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	<b>50,000</b>	
International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (Kenya)	<b>4,000</b>	3,818
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	<b>130,000</b>	
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	<b>11,557</b>	6,810
New York, State University of (Albany)	<b>8,750</b>	
Rural Industrial Development Charitable Trust (Kenya)	<b>25,000</b>	19,103
Zimbabwe, University of	<b>110,000</b>	
<b>Employment generation</b>		
Botswana, Government of	<b>640</b>	639
Kairuthi Development Co-operative Society (Kenya)	<b>3,212</b>	3,212
Kandito Women Association (Kenya)	<b>20,710</b>	10,710
Kenya, Government of	<b>5,146</b>	
Kenya Women Finance Trust	<b>110,000</b>	
Silveira House Mission Centre (Zimbabwe)	<b>100,000</b>	
Zimbabwe Project Trust	<b>2,550</b>	



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Land and water management</b>		
Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia) [\$15,000—1982]	<b>9,905</b>	15,000
Environment Liaison Centre (Kenya) [\$24,600—1982]		24,600
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Kenya Energy Non-Governmental Organizations Association	<b>60,100</b>	
Mazingira Institute (Kenya) [\$122,550—1982]		31,000
UNICEF/NGO Water for Health Project (Kenya) [\$5,600—1982]		4,301
<b>Policy development</b>		
African Medical and Research Foundation (Kenya) [\$25,000—1982]	<b>2,160</b>	3,280
African Regional Agricultural Credit Association (Kenya) [\$35,000—1982]		35,000
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania)	<b>16,500</b>	
International Council of Adult Education (Canada)	<b>100,000</b>	
International Livestock Centre for Africa (Kenya)	<b>50,355</b>	12,178
Kenya, Government of	<b>14,078</b>	14,078
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$7,840—1982]		7,604
Overseas Development Institute (England)	<b>7,040</b>	7,040
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Kenya) [\$29,945—1982]		29,945
<b>Rural community development</b>		
African Adult Education Association (Kenya) [\$30,000—1982]		30,000
Christian Organizations Research and Advisory Trust of Africa (Kenya)	<b>37,000</b>	37,000
Experiment in International Living (Brattleboro, Vt.) [\$106,000—1982]	<b>2,040</b>	29,697
Food and Agriculture Organization (Italy)	<b>48,200</b>	48,200
Innovations and Networks for Development (Switzerland) [\$100,000—1982]		50,000
Institute of Cultural Affairs (Kenya) [\$132,000—1982]	<b>30,000</b>	66,000
Karwati Water Project (Kenya)	<b>12,500</b>	11,968
Kenya, Government of [\$1,200—1982]	<b>(100)</b>	1,100
Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization (Kenya)	<b>115,703</b>	15,703
Mazingira Institute (Kenya)	<b>100,000</b>	
Pan African Institute for Development (Zambia)	<b>49,960</b>	48,916
Savings Development Movement Education Cooperative Society (Zimbabwe)	<b>49,000</b>	
Tanzania Press Club [\$10,500—1982]	<b>(7,134)</b>	3,366
Wycombe Foundation (Zimbabwe)	<b>51,000</b>	
WEST AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$100,000—1982]	<b>105,000</b>	150,240
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
Association for Promotion of Community Initiatives in Africa (Cameroon)	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
Ife, University of (Nigeria) [\$37,800—1982]		15,100
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [\$310,000—1982]	<b>44,706</b>	274,706
International Livestock Centre for Africa (Ethiopia) [\$150,000—1982]	<b>38,428</b>	75,000
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	<b>8,330</b>	
Ivory Coast, Government of [\$240,000—1982]		62,000
Nigeria, University of	<b>42,903</b>	15,700
<b>Employment generation</b>		
African Adult Education Association (Kenya)	<b>30,000</b>	
Cardoso Catholic Community Project (Nigeria)	<b>10,010</b>	
Senegal, Government of	<b>15,000</b>	
<b>Policy development</b>		
Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast) [\$155,000—1982]		155,000
Delegated-authority project: training in rural social sciences [\$200,000—1982]		202,276
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	<b>100,000</b>	
National Directory of Arts and Culture (Mali)	<b>7,500</b>	

agement. The traditional farming system on the steep Himalayan slopes has relied on a delicate balance among agriculture, animal husbandry, and forestry, but this balance has been disrupted by the doubling of Nepal's population over the past three decades. Forest cover is only half what it was, agricultural productivity is declining, and erosion and landslides are increasing. A grant of \$200,000 will enable the New York-based Agricultural Development Council to work with private and public groups on Nepal's resource management problems. Case studies will be made of successful conservation efforts, and key governmental and nongovernmental personnel will be trained in resource-related fields.

In the Philippines, Foundation assistance has concentrated on improving the lot of poor farmers in upland areas, which are being depleted both by timber companies and by the farmers themselves. An additional \$255,000 was granted to the Philippines Bureau of Forest Development, the central government agency responsible for upland areas. With previous Foundation assistance, the bureau has inventoried community forest projects and started a forestry magazine. The new grant will support three pilot projects, one in each of the three major islands of the Philippines, to develop more effective approaches to community management of upland areas.

In Indonesia, Brawijaya University received a grant to improve dryland farming systems in the densely populated

province of East Java. University researchers are focusing on increased production of cassava, as well as on the processing and marketing of the crop, both of which are largely performed by women. Gadjah Mada University, also in Indonesia, received continued support for its Center for Remote Sensing Studies, which has been analyzing changes in tropical forests, projecting rice production, and monitoring industrial pollution via information gathered by satellite.

In Kenya, a grant was made to the Kenya Energy Non-Governmental Organisations Association to aid local groups engaged in tree planting and community forestry activities, and to test approaches to preventing depletion of fuel wood and timber.

In war-torn Lebanon, the Foundation provided \$100,000 to the Mennonite Central Committee for a rural afforestation program in Christian, Sunni, and Shiite villages in South Lebanon. The money will fund start-up costs of a project to plant 250,000 trees on the hills of South Lebanon. Benefits of the program will include improved soil conservation, watershed protection, and provision of wood for fuel and building materials.

In addition to supporting resource management work in individual countries, the Foundation also assisted organizations that deal with these problems in a multinational context. For example, the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), headquartered in Nairobi, received funds this year for research and training in

agroforestry and alternative land use systems in developing countries. Among ICRAF's most promising contributions has been the development of a diagnostic method for improving the productivity of poor soils through planting of trees and shrubs. ICRAF has recently been invited to assist in developing agroforestry programs in several countries, including India, the Philippines, Kenya, and Peru.

Through a grant to the World Resources Institute and the International Institute for Environment and Development, the Foundation provided partial support for the publication of an annual report on the state of the world's resources. The report will contain articles and detailed data on major resource issues in various parts of the world.

**Water Management in the United States.** The United States faces critical policy choices in the next decade regarding the allocation, use, and protection of water supplies. The aim of the Foundation is to help ensure equitable distribution of water, protect the rights of the poor, promote more efficient use through conservation, and develop mechanisms for allocating scarce supplies among competing users.

This year, the Foundation supported a project on the impact of groundwater irrigation in Nebraska, where the problem is not so much one of severe water limitation as of ensuring fair and efficient distribution of supplies among current and future users. Through large-scale use of center-pivot sprinkler systems, Nebraska is second only to Cal-

ifornia in irrigated acreage, but this practice is now causing erosion, groundwater depletion, and pollution. To help encourage public discussion of water issues and community participation in decision making, and to improve water technologies appropriate to small farms, the Foundation granted \$252,600 to the Center for Rural Affairs, a private group that focuses on the needs of lower-income rural residents of Nebraska. Center staff are working with state agencies to develop policies that will promote efficient use of underground water supplies and ensure their equitable distribution.

In the western states, the Foundation continued to support research, policy debate, and community action to ensure more equitable water distribution. In New Mexico, for example, conflicts over water rights have intensified between Native Americans and Hispanics, and they both must compete with powerful urban and industrial users for limited supplies. The Designwrights Collaborative, headquartered in Santa Fe, will use Foundation funds to study the extent to which water is available to smallholders, whether present law and practice reinforce inequities, and whether sufficient clean water is available for basic household needs in poor communities. The project expects to work with community groups in resolving water conflicts.

Supplementary grants went to the Conservation Foundation, the John Muir Institute, and the National Governors' Association for research on water management in the western states. The three



Center-pivot irrigation is contributing to groundwater depletion in Nebraska. The Center for Rural Affairs, a private group working to improve the management of natural resources and enhance viability of the family farm, received funding this year for a project to help the state develop regulations and management techniques that will make more efficient and equitable use of water supplies.

groups are trying to promote efficient use of water through conservation, to protect the rights of the rural disadvantaged, and to safeguard water quality. They are examining the extent to which current water-use practices widen social and economic disparities, and the legal and institutional changes that may be needed to deal with water conflicts.

In the Southeast, the complex interplay of the region's natural resources, ownership patterns, and development practices affect the potential for rural development. Since the 1930s, central Appalachia has been a national symbol of intense and unyielding poverty. Despite the infusion of millions of state and federal dollars, 40 percent of the rural counties of Kentucky, the heart of Appalachia, are chronically depressed. A grant of \$189,767 is helping the Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (see page 27) to investigate approaches to managing natural resources, specifically coal and water, in ways that will provide greater benefits to low-income rural communities.

## RURAL POLICY

Support for rural policy research in the social sciences is an essential ingredient of Foundation efforts to improve the living standards of low-income rural groups, particularly women.

In Bangladesh, for example, women are largely responsible for fish, poultry, and livestock processing from production to point of sale, and for fruit, spice, and other food production. Little research has been done, however, to help women improve

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Rural community development</b>		
National Board of Young Men's Christian Associations (New York) [\$2,866—1982]		2,866
Pan African Institute for Development (Switzerland) [\$180,000—1982]		75,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (France)	<b>50,000</b>	
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$140,000—1982]	<b>115,516</b>	122,574
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
American University in Cairo	<b>151,284</b>	1,284
Catholic Relief Services (Jordan)	<b>6,200</b>	6,200
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)	<b>150,000</b>	
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	<b>5,918</b>	
Mennonite Central Committee (Akron, Pa.)	<b>25,000</b>	17,000
<b>Land and water management</b>		
American University in Cairo [\$50,000—1982]	<b>9,000</b>	34,000
Delegated-authority project: water management in Egypt and the Sudan [\$200,000—1982]	<b>(28,700)</b>	32,137
Egypt, Government of	<b>200,000</b>	
Gezira, University of (Sudan) [\$75,000—1982]	<b>17,500</b>	52,500
Juba, University of (Sudan)	<b>8,500</b>	8,500
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	<b>186,360</b>	7,123
Mennonite Central Committee (Akron, Pa.)	<b>100,000</b>	100,000
Rahad Agricultural Corporation (Sudan) [\$100,000—1982]		61,000
<b>Policy development</b>		
American University of Beirut	<b>100,125</b>	50,125
International Livestock Centre for Africa (Ethiopia)	<b>5,000</b>	
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$200,000—1982]		50,000
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$257,500—1982]	<b>9,885</b>	183,983
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Ahfad University College for Women (Sudan) [\$25,000—1982]		13,000
Beirut University College	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Institute of Cultural Affairs (Chicago)	<b>20,000</b>	20,000
Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Environmental and Development Agency (South Africa) [\$8,295—1982]	<b>11,074</b>	19,369

their production and processing, and cultural blocks prevent many women from working as village extension agents. To improve women's agricultural productivity, the Bangladesh Ministry of Agriculture received support for a documentation center and for studies of women's access to new technology and the use of credit.

Bangladesh Agricultural University received a grant for fellowships to attract more women into fields of major importance for rural development, including extension services and banking. In addition, a grant to the university's Bureau of Socio-Economic Research will support graduate fellowships and studies of credit programs for small-scale farmers and landless families.

In Nigeria, where population growth is placing increased pressure on food supplies, the Foundation gave continued assistance to the University of Ibadan for research, training, and publications on food policy. Work will focus on short-run management of food supplies, and on the long-term impact of macroeconomic policies, particularly those related to trade and exchange rates, on food production.

In Central America, the government of Nicaragua has initiated an array of programs aimed at reducing poverty, including more equitable land distribution. Cotton production, however, which is second only to coffee as an earner of foreign exchange, is currently at only half its 1978-79 level. Nicaragua's International Reconstruction Fund received Foundation funds to investigate why small-scale farmers have responded to incentives to increase

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
Ithuseng Community Association (South Africa)	<b>43,350</b>	43,350
MATTIN, Ltd. (West Bank)	<b>41,000</b>	20,500
Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre (South Africa)	<b>32,000</b>	
Zamani Soweto Sisters Council (South Africa) [\$25,000—1982]		25,000
<b>ASIA</b>		
<b>Land and water management</b>		
Rutgers University	<b>4,900</b>	4,900
<b>BANGLADESH</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>111,145</b>	41,108
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council [\$22,000—1982]	<b>(11,145)</b>	(145)
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute [\$153,600—1982]		22,000
<b>Employment generation</b>		
Center for Mass Education in Science	<b>134,350</b>	
<b>Land and water management</b>		
Bangladesh Agricultural University	<b>75,000</b>	
Bangladesh Rural Development Board	<b>50,000</b>	
Dhaka, University of [\$8,000—1982]		4,000
Jahangirnagar University	<b>163,700</b>	
Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra	<b>253,000</b>	
<b>Policy development</b>		
Agricultural Development Council (New York) [\$250,000—1982]		250,000
Bangladesh, Government of	<b>140,000</b>	
Bangladesh Agricultural University	<b>213,500</b>	
Delegated-authority project: consultants [\$42,000—1982]		6,379
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Agricultural Development Agencies in Bangladesh	<b>125,550</b>	
<b>INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$250,000—1982]	<b>(80,825)</b>	73,986
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
Andhra University (India)	<b>2,100</b>	
Birsa Agricultural University (India)	<b>98,000</b>	
East Anglia, University of (England)	<b>70,000</b>	
Harvard University	<b>8,500</b>	4,250
Indian Council of Agricultural Research	<b>103,000</b>	
Indian Society of Agricultural Engineers [\$5,625—1982]		5,625
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	<b>20,800</b>	16,000
Kalyani, University of (India) [\$44,000—1982]		22,000
Rajendra Agricultural University (India)	<b>102,000</b>	
Visva Bharati (India)	<b>97,000</b>	
<b>Employment generation</b>		
Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation (India)	<b>70,000</b>	35,000
Institute of Social Studies Trust (India) [\$150,000—1982]		75,000
Mahila Sewa Trust (India)	<b>31,400</b>	14,400
Mahila Vikas Sangh (Women's Development Organization) (India) [\$209,000—1982]		120,000
People's Institute for Development and Training (India) [\$25,000—1982]		12,500
Self-Employed Women's Association (India)	<b>20,000</b>	7,000
Tamil Nadu, Government of (India)	<b>280,000</b>	
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (India) [\$39,500—1982]		16,170
Technical Consultancy Services Organization of Karnataka (India)	<b>26,600</b>	
Worldview Productions (New York)	<b>30,000</b>	30,000



*Vegetable peddlers on the streets of New Delhi. In many developing countries such self-employed women make up a large part of the informal work force—those who earn their living outside the formal wage economy. The Foundation assists several organizations that help the self-employed obtain credit, form cooperatives, and improve marketing skills.*

cotton production while medium- and large-scale producers have moved increasingly out of cotton.

The Institute of Peruvian Studies received assistance for an examination of conditions in rural communities and case studies of successful local initiatives to improve the quality of rural life. The study is the first systematic appraisal of rural conditions and development potential in Peru in over a decade. It will be used to suggest new rural policies at a time of food shortages, declining employment, and increased instability in the countryside.

For continued support of research and training in agricultural economics in the People's Republic of China, the Foundation granted \$290,000 to the Agricultural Development Council. The council sponsors training courses in China taught by American agricultural economists, study tours enabling Chinese to investigate agricultural practices in other countries, and training abroad for young Chinese economists.

In the United States, the Rural Coalition, which serves a nationwide constituency of local, regional, and national rural development organizations, received \$200,000 for research, training, and outreach to encourage policies more responsive to the needs of the poor. Task forces chaired by prominent rural leaders will work with coalition staff to foster regional and local networks of rural groups, monitor U.S. agricultural policies, and provide a forum where academics, policy makers, and community leaders can discuss rural issues.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Land and water management</b>		
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	200,000	
Anand Niketan Ashram Trust (India)	50,000	50,000
Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya (India)	138,000	
Delegated-authority project: development of the Society for the Promotion of Wasteland Development in India [\$100,000—1982]	100,000	129,053
Haryana, Government of (India) [\$18,750—1982]		4,143
India, Government of	1,750	1,740
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)	6,900	
Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore) [\$120,000—1982]	32,250	78,000
Indian School of Political Economy	8,500	
Indian Society of Agricultural Engineers	6,900	6,900
Institute of Hydraulics and Hydrology (India)	5,300	5,300
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	36,000	
Nehru Foundation for Development (India)	148,000	
Sandra Nichols Productions (Bethesda, Md.)	33,000	
G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology (India)	4,300	4,300
Suhrid A. Sarabhal Charity Trust (India)	25,000	16,750
Society for the Promotion of Wasteland Development (India)	330,000	
Water and Land Management Institute (India)	1,600	1,600
<b>Policy development</b>		
Agrarian Research and Training Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$17,000—1982]		17,000
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)	50,000	
Overseas Development Institute (England)	10,100	5,000
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore (India)	15,000	5,000
Community Services Guild (India) [\$25,000—1982]		8,000
Khrist Raja Educational Association (India)	22,600	12,800
Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya (Sri Lanka) [\$10,000—1982]		10,000
Mahila Sewa Trust (India)	21,000	12,000
Patiala Technical Education Trust (India)	25,000	12,500
Professional Assistance for Development Action (India)	150,000	
Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)	18,075	18,075
Village Reconstruction Organization (India)	100,000	
Working Women's Forum (India) [\$50,000—1982]	158,000	25,000

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), first supported by the Ford and Rockefeller foundations in the 1960s, and other centers established subsequently to increase food production in less-developed countries have achieved significant results. For example, improved wheat varieties carrying CIMMYT germ plasm are now grown on more than half of the total wheat area in the developing world. A third of the rice area in South and Southeast Asia is now planted with varieties developed by IRRI or selected from IRRI-bred material. These improved varieties have increased the value of Asian rice production by an estimated \$1.5 billion a year.

Nevertheless, food production in the developing countries still lags behind population growth, and some nations lack the purchasing power to continue importing food. Further advances are essential to enable these countries to feed themselves and to earn foreign exchange for industrialization through agricultural exports.

To help increase food production throughout the developing world, the Foundation continued to support the core budgets of seven of the thirteen international agricultural centers now operating under the aegis of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, a consortium of governmental and private funding agencies.\* Although this year's contribution

of \$1 million represents less than one percent of total funding for the centers, it enables the Foundation to play a role in shaping the centers' research and to encourage linkages with Foundation-assisted national research efforts.

With other grants to some of the centers and to national research institutions, the Foundation assisted a series of farming systems research programs. In this research agricultural scientists seek to improve output on small, resource-poor farms by analyzing and devising remedies for the socioeconomic, household, labor, marketing, and technological constraints limiting productivity.

Thus, the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas in Syria will use Foundation assistance to promote farming systems research on rainfed and irrigated lands in the Middle East and North Africa. The International Center for Tropical Agriculture in Colombia will initiate a program in Latin America to increase production of beans—a traditional high-protein food. CIMMYT received funds for the development and application of farming systems research in Eastern and Southern Africa.

Grants to a cluster of institutions in India will support farm-

ing systems research in the eastern states of Bihar, West Bengal, and Orissa, which have high population density and extremely small and fragmented land holdings. The institutions (listed on page 24), with assistance from the University of East Anglia in England, will conduct a training course for participating agricultural scientists, and will draw up specific production programs for poor farmers wishing to plant new rice varieties and improve agronomic practices.

Other grants went to the American University in Cairo to enable it to develop a farming systems research component in its desert development program, and to the University of Zimbabwe for a study of farmers' problems in that country.

## RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Foundation continued to assist community-based and intermediary nongovernmental organizations that provide training, technical assistance, and other services for rural development. These groups are often more effective than government agencies in harnessing the energies of the rural poor in self-help efforts.

In India, where there is a long tradition of work by voluntary social welfare agencies, the Association for Sarva Seva Farms (ASSEFA) helps landless peasants develop lands granted them through the *bhoodan* (gift of land) movement launched by Vinoba, an associate of Gandhi. Through a grant to a new intermediary organization, Professional Assistance for Development Action,

\*Centers supported by the Foundation, in addition to the International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington, D.C., 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 Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas in Syria, and the International Service for National Agricultural Research in the Netherlands.

ASSEFA will receive managerial and technical help in carrying out its development work.

The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, a private organization in Pakistan, supports rural development in four northern districts, an isolated, soil-poor area of extreme poverty. It received a grant to train staff of village organizations, and for research and preparation of development projects.

A grant to De la Salle University in the Philippines is supporting a project to help children of ethnic minorities, who constitute the bulk of the population in the nation's upland areas. A school for some 150 children and young adults will be established, with a curriculum stressing subjects related to subsistence agriculture and the ethnic heritage of upland peoples.

In Kenya, the Mazingira Institute, a nongovernmental organization, received \$100,000 to conduct a rural housing project in the western provinces in collaboration with the Kenya Federation of Cooperatives and local community-based organizations. The project will establish a loan fund for the purchase of building materials and conduct training workshops for self-help building groups.

In Latin America, grants to promote rural community development were made in Mexico, Peru, Chile, and Brazil. Institutions receiving support included:

—the Committee for the Promotion of Rural Development Research (COPIDER) in Mexico, which provides technical assistance to smallholder farmer organizations. COPIDER will study

ways to increase the value of farmers' products through processing and development of new markets.

—the Center for Peasant Research and Advancement in Peru, for a project to improve women's management of, and increase their earnings from, small-animal production; and the Huayuna Institute, to teach peasant farmers in three communities how to improve agricultural methods, obtain credit, and use community organizations for problem solving.

—the Foundation for the Integration, Development and Education of the Northwest of the State of Rio Grande do Sul (FIDENE) in Brazil, for support of rural community development. FIDENE will provide farmers with popular texts on rural development themes and information on economic trends, and will disseminate a curriculum for rural primary schools.

—the Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism in Chile, for research on the problems of the rural poor. The group provides technical advice and information to rural organizations working with smallholders, landless laborers, and women.

In the United States, the Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (MACED) in Kentucky was formed by ten community development organizations in central Appalachia to help the poor improve their living standards. Because of stringent bank lending requirements, many families in the region cannot obtain home mortgages. MACED received a

five-year, low-interest loan of \$925,000 from the Foundation to cover part of the costs of issuing more than \$30 million in mortgage revenue bonds and to create a mortgage subsidy program that will reduce payments so that lower-income families can qualify for mortgages.

#### **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

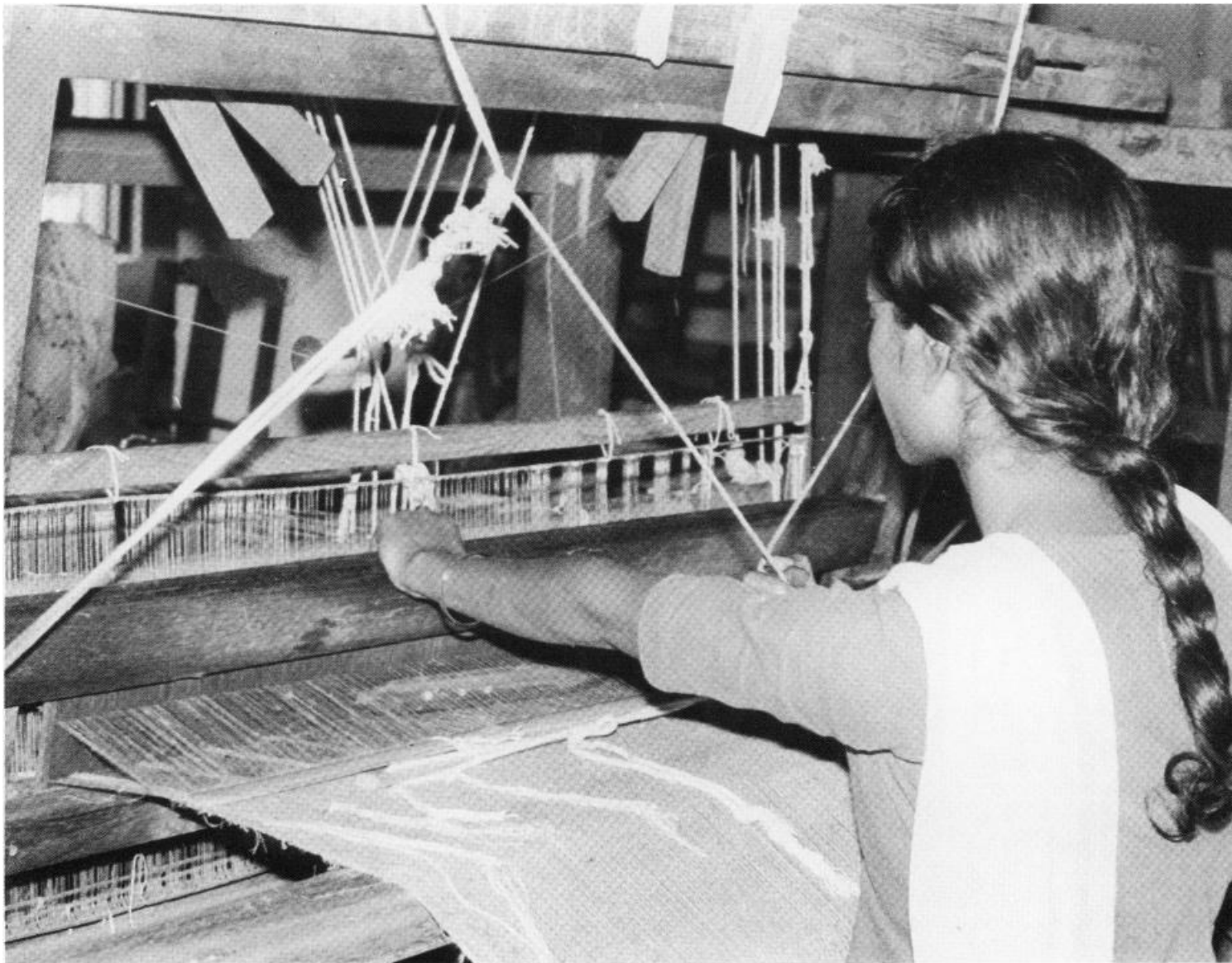
The Foundation has a special concern for rural people who have been "left behind" by the forces of development and modernization—landless peasants, resource-poor farmers, farm workers, and people engaged in small-scale rural enterprises. Many of these individuals encounter special difficulties in augmenting their income because of gender, ethnic identity, or remote location. Therefore, the Foundation supports special efforts to improve their employment opportunities, particularly in activities outside of staple crop production.

In further efforts to promote women's employment in India, the Foundation granted \$158,000 to the Working Women's Forum, a community-based organization with a membership of 20,000 in Madras City and in the southern states of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The forum will use the new funds to strengthen credit cooperatives in rural areas and to help urban self-employed women obtain credit and upgrade their production technologies.

A grant also went to the Government of Tamil Nadu in India to promote silk processing among poor rural women. The government will train 200 women as silk-culture technicians and

## The Spinners of Bihar

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In Bihar, one of India's poorest states, 150 women are taking part in an innovative program to increase silk production, a traditional small-scale industry in the region. But the program aims to do far more than raise production. It will also increase the economic power of the women, help improve their status in society, and give them a chance to achieve more varied and rewarding lives.

The program, which has received support from the Foundation, is operated by Mahila Vikas Sangh (MVS)—the Women's Development Association—a private group that works to improve social and economic conditions of poor Indian women. MVS coordinates the efforts of three Gandhi-inspired

voluntary agencies that organize community activities among the poorest and lowest-caste people in Bihar. After a year's operation, the project has made considerable progress in providing nonfarm employment for poor women in Bihar.

Villagers in three communities have begun to plant arjun trees, on which tasar silkworms build their cocoons, and mulberry bushes, on which the cocoons also grow. The trees and bushes are protected from predators by fences, and are irrigated, fertilized, and weeded. The plantings, which will eventually total ninety acres, represent a break with tradition. Formerly, villagers collected cocoons from wild arjun trees, which were also chopped down for

fuel. As a result, the supply of cocoons dried up, and the villagers were forced to buy them at high prices.

The pressure cooking of silkworm cocoons, the increased use of inexpensive reeling machines, and other reeling and spinning techniques are greatly increasing production of silk thread. With such machinery, a woman can process 400 grams of high-quality silk a day—five to ten times more than by the old "thigh-reeling" method. In that process, women separate the thread from the cocoons by rubbing them back and forth across their bare thighs. Thigh reeling, practiced by girls as young as five years old, is not only inefficient but also irritates the skin.





MVS hopes to strengthen the program financially by using the resources of the three villages to buy cocoons in bulk (until they can produce all they need from their own trees), and by expanding marketing opportunities. There is a constant demand in India for silk suits and dresses to be worn at weddings and other formal occasions. Some MVS silk may also go to Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras for export by trading companies now unable to meet foreign demand.

When fully operational, the program will consist of three production and training centers. Six women, trained at the Central Tasar Research and Training Institute at Ranchi, will head the centers. The production unit of the centers will include arjun and mulberry cultivation, cocoon rearing, and silk reeling and spinning. Women will be taught weaving, which has traditionally been a male occupation in both Moslem and Hindu families in Bihar. After completing their training, the women will receive loans to purchase raw materials, and reeling and weaving machines that will enable them to perform some aspects of production in their own homes.

In all, MVS expects to train 1,000 women as spinners and 100 as weavers over five years. That should improve the women's economic position; it should also have a wider impact on a culture in which women have long been subordinate and men believe that family prestige is enhanced if their wives are kept in seclusion. Child marriage, a common though illegal practice in Bihar, prevents many women from acquiring an education or work skills. The practice is a major contributor to Bihar's female literacy rate of only 13 percent, half the male rate in Bihar and half the rate for women in India as a whole.

A few small events indicate the program's potential for bringing cultural change:

—The six women who studied tasar silk production at Ranchi asked to visit the airport, where, for the first time, they saw an airplane take off. They also visited shops and had their first restaurant meal.

—Women of different castes in the training program have begun to eat together.

—One woman, an instructor in the program, remarried after a year's widowhood—highly unusual in a society where a widow usually remains in seclusion in her husband's family. A nineteen-year-old, deserted by her husband, also plans to remarry—another tradition-breaking step.



*The Foundation is supporting an innovative program to increase silk production and the income of women in the Indian state of Bihar. Above left, a girl tends mulberry trees, on which the silk cocoons grow. Far left and above, women use machines to reel silk and weave silk cloth.*

extension workers; they in turn will encourage village women to join cooperatives and help them obtain credit, information, and technical services (see photo essay, page 28).

Two organizations in Kenya concerned with improving employment opportunities for women received support. One, the Kenya Women Finance Trust, will operate a revolving loan fund to foster participation in the economy by women who have had no previous access to conventional credit. The other, the Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization, which has a membership of half a million women in some 10,000 constituent groups, will undertake a pilot project to expand income-generating activities for rural women.

Silveira House, a Jesuit-affiliated training and development center that focuses on the needs of young people and women affected by the war for independence in Zimbabwe, received supplemental funds to develop cooperative sewing and tailoring groups.

In Bangladesh, an innovative rural technical school, designed to bring "life-oriented" basic education and technical skills to landless families, received support through the Center for Mass Education in Science. The center will pay particular attention to developing education programs suitable for female students in such fields as poultry rearing and food processing.

In Indonesia, the Foundation supported a study of ten Javanese villages, originally surveyed in 1976-78, to increase understanding of rural labor mar-

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$345,000—1982]	<b>(63,954)</b>	180,339
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
Chiang Mai University (Thailand) [\$132,000—1982]		132,000
Indonesia. Government of	<b>14,595</b>	14,529
Indonesian Society of Agricultural Economics	<b>4,000</b>	
<b>Employment generation</b>		
Agro Economic Survey Research Foundation (Indonesia)	<b>140,000</b>	
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	<b>53,000</b>	
East Javanese Women's Central Cooperative (Indonesia)	<b>32,224</b>	
<b>Land and water management</b>		
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	<b>7,431</b>	7,431
Andalas University (Indonesia) [\$28,090—1982]		15,603
Antique, Province of (Philippines) [\$44,000—1982]		14,804
Asian Institute of Management (Philippines) [\$150,000—1982]		75,000
Ateneo de Naga (Philippines)	<b>7,840</b>	7,840
Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia) [\$233,800—1982]		79,600
Brawijaya University (Indonesia)	<b>300,000</b>	120,000
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu) [\$11,928—1982]	<b>26,676</b>	38,604
Central Luzon State University (Philippines)	<b>9,200</b>	7,644
Development Academy of the Philippines [\$35,500—1982]		13,500
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	<b>255,000</b>	5,000
Igorot Community Assistance Program (Philippines) [\$21,300—1982]		7,564
Indonesia. Government of [\$57,725—1982]	<b>37,310</b>	59,261
Indonesia. University of	<b>1,000</b>	1,000
Indonesian Institute of Sciences	<b>1,000</b>	
Khon Kaen University (Thailand) [\$275,000—1982]	<b>24,974</b>	148,000
Nusa Cendana University (Indonesia)	<b>27,714</b>	14,144
Padjadjaran University (Indonesia)	<b>41,439</b>	21,983
Philippines. Government of the (National Irrigation Administration) [\$370,000—1982]	<b>255,000</b>	155,000
Philippines. University of the [\$150,000—1982]		219,000
PROSIDA (Ministry of Public Works, Indonesia) [\$200,000—1982]		145,125
Rutgers University [\$42,300—1982]		28,333
Silliman University (Philippines)	<b>15,700</b>	10,000
Sriwijaya University (Indonesia)	<b>10,813</b>	7,326
Udayana University (Indonesia)	<b>37,046</b>	10,813
Vietnam Social Sciences Committee	<b>37,046</b>	23,915
Yayasan Indonesia Hijau	<b>19,560</b>	19,558
Yayasan Mandiri (Indonesia)	<b>2,058</b>	
	<b>4,444</b>	
<b>Policy development</b>		
Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia) [\$50,000—1982]	<b>4,783</b>	30,142
Brawijaya University (Indonesia) [\$33,200—1982]		11,678
Indonesian Society of Agricultural Economics	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	<b>30,500</b>	13,262
Yayasan Obor Indonesia [\$10,690—1982]		2,933
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Agribusiness Foundation (Indonesia)	<b>50,000</b>	24,268
Asian Institute of Management (Philippines)	<b>820</b>	820
Ateneo de Naga (Philippines)	<b>6,100</b>	2,802
Consumer Institute Foundation (Indonesia)	<b>6,210</b>	6,037
De la Salle University (Philippines)	<b>100,000</b>	
East Javanese Women's Central Cooperative (Indonesia)	<b>4,663</b>	
Foundation for the Well-Being of Indonesia	<b>3,478</b>	
Indonesian Women's Congress	<b>4,873</b>	4,873
Institute for Development Studies (Indonesia)	<b>47,400</b>	42,274
Philippine Association for Intercultural Development [\$16,500—1982]		10,745

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)	<b>3,615</b>	3,615
World Education (New York)	<b>16,075</b>	15,221
<b>OTHER ASIA</b>		
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)	<b>5,849</b>	
<b>Policy development</b>		
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	<b>290,000</b>	206,500
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Aga Khan Foundation U.S.A. (Washington, D.C.)	<b>100,000</b>	100,000
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>		
<b>ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$85,000—1982]	<b>(50,100)</b>	1,337
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	<b>4,900</b>	
Huayuna Institute for Promotion and Development (Peru)	<b>95,500</b>	26,050
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	<b>162,000</b>	36,900
International Fertilizer Development Center (Muscle Shoals, Ala.) [\$20,500—1982]		20,500
<b>Employment generation</b>		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	<b>19,600</b>	19,600
<b>Land and water management</b>		
Technoserve, Inc. (Norwalk, Conn.)	<b>10,000</b>	
<b>Policy development</b>		
Center of Educational Research and Development (Chile)	<b>40,000</b>	10,000
Equity Policy Center (Washington, D.C.)	<b>7,500</b>	7,500
Institute of Peruvian Studies	<b>103,000</b>	30,000
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies	<b>17,200</b>	17,200
Society for Peasant Technical and Financial Assistance (Chile)	<b>46,000</b>	46,000
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	<b>165,000</b>	
Center for Peasant Research and Advancement (Peru)	<b>84,000</b>	31,500
<b>Other</b>		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	<b>32,900</b>	32,900
<b>BRAZIL</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$44,500—1982]	<b>20,620</b>	38,029
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
José Bonifácio University	<b>18,000</b>	9,084
<b>Employment generation</b>		
Women's House of the Northeast [\$122,000—1982]		53,625
<b>Policy development</b>		
Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform	<b>3,500</b>	3,500
Pernambuco, Federal University of	<b>4,880</b>	4,880
Rio de Janeiro, Federal Rural University of [\$79,454—1982]	<b>10,000</b>	37,278
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Chapeco, Mitre of the Diocese of	<b>15,000</b>	11,632

kets, and also provided planning and training assistance for two small-industry projects, one in rural central Java and one in Jakarta.

For studies of the impact of development policies and projects in Third World countries on women's employment and economic participation in society, funds were granted to the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) and to the Population Council. Development planners still tend to regard low-income women as welfare problems rather than as potential contributors to a country's national output. ICRW was established in 1976 to provide an analytical base for policies to improve the economic situation of low-income women in developing countries. The Population Council is preparing case studies that document the effects of large-scale development programs on women's productivity and employment.

The Foundation also seeks to expand job opportunities for low-income families in Appalachia and other rural areas of the U.S. South. In these areas, thousands of households headed by women have living standards below the poverty line, and the employment available for such women is largely concentrated in low-skill, low-paying, and often part-time or seasonal jobs.

Projects are supported that seek to eliminate sex discrimination in employment and job training and that help women obtain higher pay and access to nontraditional employment and small-business opportunities.

The Foundation granted \$175,000 to the Center for Com-

munity Change for the Women's Technical Assistance Project, which works with women's organizations in the Southeast that are seeking to expand economic opportunities for low-income women. Project staff provide these groups with fund-raising and organizational assistance and help them obtain advice on economic development projects.

The Artisans Cooperative, which links low-income artisans in rural areas with affluent urban markets through both retail stores and a mail-order catalog, received loan and grant funds for further development of its work. The cooperative was formed in 1972 to help poor women and men in Appalachia and the Southeast expand markets for products of such traditional skills as quilting, sewing, pottery, and candle dipping. The cooperative now has 3,300 members, four retail stores, and annual sales of almost \$1 million.

Following congressional approval of a gasoline tax to support renovation of the nation's highways and bridges, the Southeast Women's Employment Coalition (SWEC), in Lexington, Kentucky, received a grant to improve job opportunities for women in road construction. SWEC will select four state transportation departments and several sites where private companies have federal road-building contracts. It will work with local organizations to publicize job opportunities for women and minorities, monitor state and private hiring and promotion practices, and file complaints if patterns of sex discrimination emerge.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Foundation for Higher Education	30,000	15,000
Foundation for the Integration, Development, and Education of the Northwest of the State of Rio Grande do Sul	111,000	
Institute of Cultural Affairs [\$24,505—1982]		7,025
<b>MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	16,340	6,035
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua [\$33,000—1982]		33,000
<b>Employment generation</b>		
Center for the Promotion of Women Laborers (Mexico)	24,310	24,300
Institute of Economic and Social Research (Nicaragua)	32,976	32,976
Integral Development of the Rural Community (Mexico)	11,390	11,390
<b>Policy development</b>		
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua	100,000	50,000
Mexican Association of Studies for Consumer Defense	2,000	2,000
Mexico, College of	17,700	1,400
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Center for Agricultural and Cattle Development (Mexico)	11,900	11,900
Center for Educational Studies (Mexico)	10,894	10,894
Center for Social and Ecological Studies (Mexico)	11,700	11,700
College of Educational Research and Action (Mexico)	12,183	10,082
Committee for the Promotion of Rural Development Research (Mexico)	190,000	
Delegated-authority project: rural development in Mexico [\$250,000—1982]	(231,561)	4,331
Economic and Social Development of Native Mexicans	6,178	6,178
Environmental Studies Group (Mexico)	11,700	11,700
Foundation for Community Development and Infant Help (Mexico)	8,500	8,500
Hidalgo Consumer Cooperative Society (Mexico)	11,400	11,400
Higher Technological Studies Institute (Mexico)	10,469	10,469
Honduran Institute of Rural Development [\$33,776—1982]		22,068
Institute of Rural Social Service "Vasco de Quiroga" (Mexico)	9,361	9,361
Integrated Cooperative Services of Mexico	11,700	11,700
Mexican Institute for Community Development	4,700	4,700
Mexican Institute of Social Studies	26,085	26,085
Michoacán Institute of Social Research (Mexico)	13,445	13,445
National Alliance of Ejido and Authentic Small Property (Mexico)	10,659	10,659
Promotion of Integrated Education for the Rural Sector (Mexico)	12,723	12,723
Rural Consultants, A.C. (Mexico)	11,849	11,849
Rural Development of Guanajuato (Mexico)	8,900	8,900
Rural Development of Hidalgo (Mexico)	9,081	9,081
Service Center for the Development of Tehuacán (Mexico)	8,795	8,795
Services for Adult Education (Mexico)	9,514	9,514
Socio-Economic Development of Indigenous Mexicans	6,600	6,600
Support Services for Popular Cooperation (Mexico)	8,744	8,744
Western Educational and Development Association (Mexico)	11,700	
Zafra, A.C. (Mexico)	6,650	6,650
<b>Other</b>		
Higher Central American University Council (Costa Rica)	25,000	25,000
<b>OTHER LATIN AMERICA</b>		
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
Equity Policy Center (Washington, D.C.)	8,400	
<b>Policy development</b>		
International Center for Research on Women (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$32,000—1982]	4,000	36,000
<b>TOTAL, RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$16,753,065</b>	<b>\$11,208,045</b>

**T**wo programs, Human Rights and Social Justice and Governance and Public Policy, are combined in the Foundation's Human Rights and Governance office.

Promoting and protecting civil and political liberties here and abroad and broadening access to economic and social opportunities for minorities, women, and other disadvantaged groups are the principal aims of the Human Rights and Social Justice program. Related concerns are the defense of human rights under national and international law and protection of the rights of refugees and migrants.

The Governance and Public Policy program supports analyses of the U.S. government's ability to maintain programs in social security, health, education, and other services in an era of continuing fiscal restraint. A particular concern is the effect of cutbacks in social programs on the poor. The Foundation also funds experiments to test new ways of financing and delivering government services, especially on the local level. In developing countries, the Foundation supports efforts to improve public policy research and planning as well as studies of governments' responses to changing national and regional circumstances.

## HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

**Refugees and Migrants.** The Foundation this year began a major expansion of its work on behalf of refugees and migrants, who currently number some

30 million throughout the world. The work is carried out by three programs—Urban Poverty (see page 7), International Affairs (see page 61), and Human Rights and Social Justice.

Through a combination of research, public education, litigation, and advocacy, the Human Rights and Social Justice program works to clarify the rights of refugees, asylum seekers, and undocumented aliens and to help ensure that they receive due process and legal protection.

The United States, a magnet for immigrants and refugees from the beginning of its history, is considering major changes in its immigration laws. The changes could, among other things, legalize millions of undocumented aliens already in the country, impose sanctions on employers who hire illegal entrants, and expedite procedures for granting asylum. The proposed revisions have produced intense debate in the Congress and among employers, ethnic organizations, labor unions, and other groups. To help inform this debate and to develop a consensus on complex immigration issues, the Foundation granted \$300,000 to the National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum, which is made up of more than 100 national and community-based organizations as well as some 150 individuals concerned about immigration policy and the well-being of aliens in the United States. The forum sponsors national and regional workshops on such topics as the international factors influencing the migration of peoples, publishes a newsletter on the proposed immigration

legislation, and reports on the effects of immigration on different U.S. regions. It also collaborates with such organizations as the Foundation-supported Refugee Policy Group, which conducts research on refugee matters.

The Foundation this year also supported several groups that have enlisted the help of volunteer lawyers to represent indigent aliens in their claims to asylum. For example, over the past three years the Political Asylum Project of the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights has arranged for *pro bono publico* legal representation for some 250 aliens from more than thirty countries, and has trained many young lawyers in the intricacies of immigration law and asylum claims. The project has also worked with other groups in arranging legal assistance that secured the release of 1,800 detained Haitians seeking asylum in the United States. For these and other activities (see page 35), the committee received \$300,000.

A grant went to the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation to establish a National Fund for Alien and Immigration Rights. The new fund will help to strengthen the work of the ACLU and its affiliates on behalf of aliens and make possible the coordination of their legal and educational strategies.

The Alien Rights Law Project of the Washington office of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law received a grant to coordinate legal representation for aliens appealing administrative decisions to deny them asylum. Most requests for asylum based on claims of perse-

cution at home are denied at the initial hearings, but important precedents delineating alien rights have been established on appeal by the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington, D.C., and by the federal courts. The project recruits and trains volunteer attorneys from the Washington area, assigns cases, and draws on specialists to provide advice on conditions in various countries in support of asylum appeals. Cases are referred to it by such groups as the Haitian Refugee Center, which received renewed support this year. Located in Miami, Florida, the center has used test-case litigation and public education to bring to national attention mass deportations, interdiction on the high seas, and prolonged detention of undocumented Haitians. The center also provides individual representation to indigent Haitians in southern Florida at asylum, bond, deportation, and exclusion hearings, produces a newsletter and radio programs in Creole and English that give legal information, and prepares legal briefs for asylum appeals in Washington.

The Foundation also granted funds to the International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs in Geneva for a conference on the protection of refugees in Africa. After Pakistan (with its 2.6 million refugees from Afghanistan), Africa has more refugees than anywhere else in the world. To complete a sourcebook for policy makers and the personnel of aid agencies on various methods of helping unaccompanied minors caught in large-scale emergencies, Redd

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Human Rights and Social Justice</b>		
<b>UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$1,350,000—1982]	<b>\$(150,175)</b>	\$ 54,320
<b>Civil and political liberties</b>		
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	<b>50,000</b>	
Committee to Protect Journalists (New York) [\$100,000—1982]		62,500
Helsinki Watch (New York)	<b>150,000</b>	65,500
Institute of International Education (New York)	<b>300,000</b>	45,000
International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (Austria)	<b>45,000</b>	45,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (San Francisco) [\$900,000—1982]		468,750
National Indian Youth Council (Albuquerque)	<b>50,000</b>	
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	<b>110,000</b>	60,000
Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (San Antonio)	<b>300,000</b>	194,966
Voter Education Project (Atlanta)	<b>150,000</b>	100,048
<b>International human rights law</b>		
American Association for the International Commission of Jurists (New York)	<b>12,500</b>	12,500
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York)	<b>32,556</b>	
Columbia University [\$150,000—1982]		82,000
Human Rights Internet (Washington, D.C.)	<b>200,000</b>	150,000
International Human Rights Law Group (Washington, D.C.)	<b>135,000</b>	
International League for Human Rights (New York)	<b>195,000</b>	104,000
Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights (New York)	<b>300,000</b>	75,000
New York University [\$50,000—1982]		25,000
Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute (Washington, D.C.)	<b>17,000</b>	17,000
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
Les Cahiers du Samizdat (Belgium)	<b>28,500</b>	
Center for Communication (New York)	<b>10,000</b>	
Columbia University [\$43,800—1982]		42,129
Congress of National Black Churches (Washington, D.C.)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Dialogues Européens (France)	<b>100,000</b>	50,000
Poland Watch Center (Washington, D.C.)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education (Chicago)	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York) [\$440,000—1982]	<b>50,000</b>	290,100
Bank Street College of Education (New York)	<b>100,000</b>	80,000
Catholic University of America	<b>150,000</b>	125,000
Catholics for a Free Choice (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1982]		25,000
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)	<b>100,000</b>	50,000
Center for Women Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	<b>24,650</b>	24,650
Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law (New York) [\$250,000—1982]		150,000
Civil Rights Leadership Conference Fund (Washington, D.C.)	<b>50,000</b>	
Coal Employment Project (Dumfries, Va.)	<b>140,000</b>	70,000
Columbia University [\$15,000—1982]		15,000
Cornell University	<b>5,000</b>	
Eastern District Civil Litigation Fund (Brooklyn)	<b>30,000</b>	30,000
Farmworker Justice Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$90,000—1982]		90,000
Florida Bar Foundation (Orlando)	<b>40,000</b>	40,000
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$110,000—1982]		55,000
Forum Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
Indian Law Resource Center (Washington, D.C.)	<b>50,000</b>	

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (New York)	40,000	40,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	275,000	80,000
Legal Action Center of the City of New York	300,000	120,000
Legal Aid Society (New York)	22,500	22,500
Metropolitan Action Institute (New York) [\$50,000—1982]	(15,000)	
Ms. Foundation for Women (New York)	200,000	
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York) [\$225,000—1982]	400,000	437,500
NAACP Special Contribution Fund (New York)	610,000	330,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	34,740	34,740
National Coalition on Black Voter Participation (Washington, D.C.)	35,000	7,230
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing (Washington, D.C.) [\$850,000—1982]		382,502
National Committee on Pay Equity (Washington, D.C.)	45,000	
National Conference of Black Lawyers (New York)	31,400	
National Congress of American Indians Fund (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	
National Council of Negro Women (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	75,000
National Economic Development and Law Center (Berkeley, Calif.) [\$300,000—1982]		285,000
National Housing and Community Development Law Project (Berkeley, Calif.) [\$200,000—1982]		143,750
National Institute for Women of Color (Washington, D.C.)	32,950	32,950
National Legal Aid and Defender Association (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	
National Urban League (New York) [\$1,500,000—1982]		320,000
National Women's Law Center (Washington, D.C.)	440,000	220,000
Native American Rights Fund (Boulder, Colo.) [\$705,000—1982]		401,850
New York, State University of (Albany) [\$440,000—1980-1982]	(28)	245,515
New York Bar Foundation (Albany)	50,000	
New York Lawyers for the Public Interest (New York)	22,500	22,500
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York) [\$150,000—1981]	100,000	125,000
Older Women's League (Oakland)	25,000	25,000
Pension Rights Center (Washington, D.C.)	47,245	47,245
Potomac Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1982]		75,000
Public Broadcasting Service (Washington, D.C.)	10,000	10,000
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	300,000	168,750
Queens College (New York)	15,000	
Southern Coalition on Jails and Prisons (Nashville)	35,000	35,000
Martha Stuart Communications (New York)	75,000	
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	25,939	25,939
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (New York)	1,800	
Women's Action Alliance (New York)	50,000	50,000
Women's Equity Action League (Washington, D.C.)	330,000	174,654
Women's Law Fund (Cleveland) [\$400,000—1982]		200,000
Women's Legal Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$305,000—1980-1982]		77,500
Working Women Education Fund (Cleveland) [\$150,000—1982]		75,000
<b>Refugees' and migrants' rights</b>		
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	300,000	
Center for Migration Studies of New York (Staten Island)	7,500	7,500
Henry Dunant Institute (Switzerland) [\$25,000—1982]		25,000
Haitian Refugee Center (Miami)	255,000	150,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	30,000	30,000
Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights (New York) [\$85,000—1982]		85,000
National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum (Washington, D.C.)	300,000	152,110
New York Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York) [\$45,000—1982]		22,500
Redd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children Federation)	70,000	
<b>Ethnic conflict</b>		
Columbia University [\$15,000—1982]		15,000
Michigan, University of [\$40,000—1982]		40,000

Barna (Norwegian Save the Children Federation) received supplementary funding.

**Human Rights, Civil and Political Liberties.** Although international human rights law has grown remarkably over the past three decades—much of that growth under the auspices of the United Nations—national rivalries and security considerations often take precedence over implementation of the law. Maintaining moral pressure, therefore, has become extremely important in keeping human rights issues alive.

The Foundation supports a variety of organizations in the United States and abroad that monitor and disseminate information about human rights abuses and file complaints before international, regional, and national forums. Because much of this work requires specialized legal skills, the Foundation renewed support for two organizations that provide such assistance: the New York-based Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights and the Washington-based International Human Rights Law Group. Both organizations advise human rights groups and bar associations in the two cities and have developed a network of *pro bono* attorneys who work on particular cases. The two groups also urge U.S. courts to consider international human rights standards in their findings in domestic cases, thus helping to make the body of human rights law more effective.

To encourage interest in human rights by the U.S. legal profession, grants were made to

the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in New York for seminars to familiarize federal court judges with international human rights law, and to the Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute for a project to promote teaching on international human rights issues in U.S. law schools.

The International League for Human Rights in New York responds to requests for assistance on behalf of individuals and groups whose rights are being violated. Over the past decade the league has alerted the international community to genocide in Burundi and Paraguay, documented human rights violations in Chile, Greece, Uruguay, Turkey, Guinea, and Northern Ireland, and helped draft international standards on the interrogation of prisoners. A Foundation grant of \$195,000 will help strengthen the league's research capacity, enable league affiliates from developing countries to learn firsthand the workings of human rights forums in the United Nations and other agencies, and support visits by league staff to affiliates' home bases to assess their problems.

Support continued for Human Rights Internet, an international communication network and clearinghouse for human rights activists, scholars, and policy makers. Its main work is publication of the *HRI Reporter*, a quarterly digest of human rights publications, organizational activities, and meetings throughout the world. It also publishes directories of human rights organizations in various parts of the world.

The Foundation renewed support for the Human Rights Internship program, formerly at the University of Minnesota and now administered by the Institute of International Education. The program, which places highly qualified young people from the U.S. and abroad in international human rights organizations, has helped strengthen the professional capacity of these organizations and has also given the interns valuable experience in human rights work. A similar program, in which law students serve as interns in civil and human rights organizations, was supported with a grant to the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council in New York.

To promote compliance in the United States and abroad with the human rights provisions of the 1975 East-West Helsinki accord, grants went to Helsinki Watch, based in New York, and to the new European-based International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights. The Poland Watch Center in Washington, D.C., received funds for the collection, translation, and dissemination of information on human rights in Poland.

Several organizations that promote human rights in the developing world also received support this year:

—the Center for Legal and Social Studies, which was formed in 1979 to coordinate the legal defense of victims of human rights abuses in Argentina. It received funds for research on the current status of human rights in Argentina and for expansion of its defense activities to cities beyond Buenos Aires.

—the Inter-African Union of Lawyers, which is made up of African bar associations and individual attorneys, for seminars on the state of human rights throughout the continent, for a human rights bulletin, and for establishment of an institute of human rights in East Africa.

—the Institute of Law in the Service of Man, a legal research and human rights organization on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, to establish a computer-based legal archive and to undertake test cases before the Israeli High Court of Justice. Through its promotion of the civil, political, and human rights of West Bank inhabitants, the organization has won recognition and support from a variety of international human rights agencies.

—the Middle East Council of Churches, headquartered in Beirut, to monitor and report on the human rights situation throughout Lebanon.

—the Washington Office on Latin America, to continue a program of information gathering and advocacy on human rights and democratic reform throughout Latin America. Through its extensive contacts in the region, publications, and conferences, WOLA provides information to policy makers, members of Congress, and the media in the U.S. and serves as intermediary between these groups and Latin American human rights organizations.

**Access to Legal Services.** In several developing countries, free or low-cost legal services are being introduced by social action groups as part of broader efforts



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$479,000—1982]	<b>(73,328)</b>	56,898
<b>Civil and political liberties</b>		
Inter-African Union of Lawyers (Senegal)	<b>155,000</b>	38,750
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland) [\$200,000—1982]		50,000
<b>International human rights law</b>		
Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights (England) [\$150,000—1982]		75,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York)	<b>35,520</b>	35,520
Columbia University	<b>22,000</b>	
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
Minority Rights Group (England) [\$175,000—1982]		50,000
Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (England)	<b>40,000</b>	40,000
<b>AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$150,000—1982]	<b>(1,430)</b>	5,486
<b>Civil and political liberties</b>		
Lesotho, National University of [\$50,000—1982]	<b>18,030</b>	38,030
Zimbabwe, University of	<b>155,000</b>	90,000
<b>International human rights law</b>		
Botswana, University College of [\$7,000—1982]		6,438
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
African Bar Association (Kenya)	<b>1,530</b>	1,530
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Kenya National Council of Social Service [\$31,500—1982]		21,000
Zimbabwe, Government of	<b>130,000</b>	52,500
<b>Refugees' and migrants' rights</b>		
Cultural Survival (Cambridge, Mass.)	<b>24,900</b>	24,900
Lesotho Catholic Bishops Conference	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>75,000</b>	22,916
<b>Civil and political liberties</b>		
Institute of Law in the Service of Man (West Bank)	<b>104,000</b>	
Middle East Council of Churches (Lebanon)	<b>50,000</b>	
<b>International human rights law</b>		
Egypt, Government of	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small grants for legal aid projects [\$150,000—1982]	<b>(35,890)</b>	23,890
Egypt, Government of (for Association for Family Support)	<b>10,890</b>	
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$100,000—1982]		45,501
WEST AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$60,000—1982]	<b>(14,920)</b>	8,999
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal)	<b>4,920</b>	
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies	<b>110,000</b>	

to defend human rights and advance social justice in poor rural and urban communities. This year the Foundation supported such efforts in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Among the groups assisted were three in India: Banwasi Seva Ashram, Action for Welfare and Awakening in the Rural Environment (AWARE), and People's Institute for Development and Training.

The ashram has been working since 1954 among the tribal people of Mirzapur, a depressed corner of Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state. It operates a training center, residential school, hospital, and demonstration farm and has initiated rural development projects in 400 villages. To defend the poor in such matters as debt bondage and illegal seizure of tribal lands, the ashram trains villagers as paralegal assistants and provides the services of lawyers in negotiations or litigation. With the grant, the ashram will extend this work to depressed areas in neighboring states.

AWARE, based in Hyderabad, sponsors rural development projects (in irrigation, land management, and cottage industries, for example) that serve over a half-million people in 1,000 villages. It received funds to expand a legal services program for villagers whose land has been expropriated illegally or who have been subjected to forced labor in payment of debt.

People's Institute works among India's low-caste rural poor, including tribal peoples and ethnic minorities. Fifty young men and women are being trained to help

the poor secure their rights under laws affecting minimum wages, rent regulation, indebtedness, and land distribution.

With the rapid modernization of Brazilian agriculture in recent years, large landowners and agribusiness interests have moved to extend and consolidate their properties. Occasionally, sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and long-term squatters have been expelled, local farm workers have been replaced by noncontractual laborers (many of them migrants) to avoid welfare obligations under rural labor laws, and small-farm owners and their families have been subjected to intimidation, violence, and crop destruction. To help these hard-pressed peasants use legal processes to defend their rights, the Foundation granted funds to the Center for the Defense of Human Rights in Paraíba and to the Diocesan See of Bacabal in Maranhão. Both are in northeastern Brazil, site of the most intense and violent conflicts over land.

Support also went to two Brazilian groups that provide legal services to urban slum dwellers—the Luiz Freire Cultural Center in Recife and the Pastoral Commission for Favelas in Rio de Janeiro. These groups focus on disputes over land titles, forced evictions, harassment by vigilante groups and police, and the lack of sanitation, health, and other municipal services that plague residents of urban shantytowns.

In South Africa, where apartheid cruelly restricts the rights and freedom of blacks, the Foundation a few years ago helped the Legal Resources Trust in Johannesburg establish the

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		
<b>Civil and political liberties</b>		
American-Israeli Civil Liberties Coalition (New York)	<b>95,000</b>	45,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa) [\$250,000—1982]		125,000
<b>Ethnic conflict</b>		
Delegated-authority project: intergroup relations in the Middle East [\$200,000—1982]	<b>(54,811)</b>	22,171
Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation (Israel)	<b>265,000</b>	40,000
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
Africa Fund (New York)	<b>10,108</b>	10,108
African American Institute (New York)	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
California, University of (Santa Cruz)	<b>32,935</b>	
South African Institute of Race Relations	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre (South Africa)	<b>13,000</b>	
Yale University	<b>25,185</b>	10,000
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Black Lawyers' Association (South Africa)	<b>150,000</b>	
Black Sash (South Africa)	<b>100,000</b>	
Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	<b>40,000</b>	
Foundation for Social Development (South Africa)	<b>25,000</b>	
Investor Responsibility Research Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1982]		36,823
Kenya Law Reform Commission	<b>150,000</b>	
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$75,000—1982]		50,000
Legal Resources Trust (South Africa) [\$175,000—1982]		58,000
South African Council of Churches	<b>39,100</b>	17,500
South African Institute of Race Relations	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa) [\$20,000—1982]	<b>10,000</b>	20,000
<b>Refugees' and migrants' rights</b>		
International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs (Switzerland)	<b>8,000</b>	8,000
<b>ASIA</b>		
<b>BANGLADESH</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>25,000</b>	4,275
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Women for Women	<b>74,250</b>	
<b>INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$100,000—1982]	<b>(36,000)</b>	8,255
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Action for Welfare and Awakening in the Rural Environment (India)	<b>128,000</b>	
Anthropology Resource Center (Boston)	<b>26,500</b>	26,500
Banwasi Seva Ashram (India)	<b>75,000</b>	
Consumer Education and Research Centre (India) [\$170,000—1982]	<b>50,000</b>	127,000
Delegated-authority project: legal aid projects in India [\$200,000—1982]	<b>(50,000)</b>	8,535
People's Institute for Development and Training (India)	<b>50,000</b>	25,000
<b>Ethnic conflict</b>		
International Centre for Ethnic Studies (Sri Lanka) [\$410,000—1982]		196,000
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$60,000—1982]	<b>(16,998)</b>	8,235



To help South African blacks overcome the restrictions imposed by apartheid and improve their working conditions, the Foundation supports activities ranging from legal assistance to a new independent mediation service for labor-management disputes.

Legal Resources Centre, the nation's only public interest law firm. Foundation funds also support a similar office in Cape Town. Lawyers there, in addition to initiating litigation to test South Africa's racial policies, provide legal aid for impoverished blacks and also help establish citizens' advice offices in black communities. These offices render paralegal assistance to apartheid victims in such matters as unemployment insurance, pensions, housing problems, and the restrictions that limit the free movement of blacks. For similar work, funds went to Black Sash, for advice offices in remote rural "homelands" to which the government has forcibly sent many black South Africans and for publications on the legal rights of blacks; and to the South African Council of Churches, to train paralegal workers for advice offices.

A campaign to inform Nigerian women of their rights, and a legal aid clinic on family law for low-income women and men, were assisted with a grant to the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies. Information will be disseminated through radio, television, filmstrips, and pamphlets on women's rights under laws

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small grants for legal aid activities in rural Indonesia [\$100,000—1982]	<b>(24,388)</b>	
Indonesia, University of	<b>27,245</b>	2,857
Institute for Consultation and Legal Aid for Women and Families (Indonesia)	<b>32,845</b>	32,845
Syah Kuala University (Indonesia)	<b>6,141</b>	6,122
<b>Ethnic conflict</b>		
Philippines, University of the	<b>18,000</b>	
OTHER ASIA		
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
Columbia University	<b>630,736</b>	37,636
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>133,600</b>	17,791
<b>Civil and political liberties</b>		
Center for Legal and Social Studies (Argentina)	<b>75,000</b>	18,750
International Friends of the Chilean Human Rights Commission (New York)	<b>132,000</b>	
International League for Human Rights (New York) [\$68,000—1982]		31,000
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	<b>16,499</b>	11,865
Center for Information and Resources for Women (Colombia)	<b>4,644</b>	4,644
Cine-Mujer (Colombia)	<b>21,700</b>	21,700
Colombian Folklore Research Foundation	<b>6,875</b>	6,875
Manuela Ramos Movement (Peru)	<b>7,000</b>	
Women for Women Association (Peru)	<b>6,700</b>	6,700
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile) [\$50,000—1982]		30,717
Center for Information and Resources for Women (Colombia) [\$50,000—1982]		25,000

regulating economic autonomy, inheritance, child custody, and domestic violence. The clinic, the first of its kind in West Africa, will provide free legal advice to the needy and training for law students in family law and in the legal needs of the poor.

Other grants to promote the legal rights of women in various countries went to the Colombian Association for the Study of Population, to expand a pilot program in rights education and legal counseling for domestic workers; to the Federation of Honduran Women's Associations, for legal services and community education in four low-income neighborhoods of Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras; to the Center for the Defense of Women's Rights of Belo Horizonte and to the Institute of Cultural Action, both in Brazil, for legal aid and counseling for victims of domestic violence; to the National University of Lesotho, for research on the legal situation of married women; and to the University of Zimbabwe, for research aimed at improving the legal status of women and children.

In an effort to revitalize its legal system and strengthen the rule of law, China in the past four years has adopted a new constitution, passed scores of laws, including codes of criminal and civil procedure, and re-emphasized legal education, research, and publications. Grants totaling \$630,736 to Columbia University are supporting efforts to strengthen legal education and research in seven leading law centers in China. These efforts include bringing Chinese legal

scholars to the United States for further study, sending foreign legal experts to lecture at Chinese law schools, exchanging legal texts, and organizing U.S.-China law conferences. A committee of leading American legal educators coordinates the program.

In the United States, a tradition of legal services to the poor that took decades to build may be threatened by cutbacks in funds for the federal Legal Services Corporation and by new restrictions on the kind of legal assistance that may be offered. In light of these changes, the Foundation this year supported a range of organizations and projects that aim to maintain a strong and effective legal services program and that conduct research on the legal needs of the poor.

For example, a two-year grant of \$100,000 went to the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, which provides specialized training for legal service attorneys and public defenders and serves as an advocate for legal services before such groups as the U.S. Justice Department and the Legal Services Corporation. The association will begin a new research project to provide policy makers with precise information on the effects of reduced federal funding on the caseloads of local legal services offices and on the adequacy of their assistance to the poor.

The Center for Law and Social Policy, a public interest law firm in Washington, D.C., received a grant to study the delivery of legal services, to monitor the Legal Services Corporation, and to investigate possible new directions in providing legal aid to the

poor. The Legal Aid Society and New York Lawyers for the Public Interest received funding for a joint program to engage volunteer lawyers in the representation of indigent clients in New York City. Renewed support went to the Legal Action Center of the City of New York, which for over a decade has championed the legal rights of former offenders and ex-addicts and has helped them obtain jobs.

#### **Civil Rights in the United States.**

Despite victories in the courts and the strengthening of civil rights laws, discrimination on the basis of race and gender persists in American society. Continuing its longstanding support of efforts to protect the rights of minorities and women, the Foundation renewed assistance to several organizations. Among the civil rights groups receiving grants for research, public education, and litigation in employment, housing, education, and voting rights were the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, the National Congress of American Indians Fund, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and the NAACP Special Contribution Fund.

To help four civil rights legal defense funds jointly lease, renovate, and eventually purchase space in a building in downtown New York City,\* a Foundation grant of \$398,969 and a program-related investment in the form of a low-interest loan of \$670,565 went to the Public Interest Law

\*The Asian-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, and the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund.

Center. The funds will enable the groups to convert five floors of the building, currently used for light manufacturing, to offices. In addition to sharing some equipment and facilities, such as copying machines, reception areas, and library materials, the groups will work jointly to raise the necessary capital to exercise their option to buy the space.

For specialized efforts to increase the number of minorities registered to vote and taking part in the political process and to ensure that minority voting strength is not diluted by discriminatory electoral procedures, support went to:

—the Voter Education Project, which coordinates voter education and registration drives among blacks in eleven states in the South and monitors compliance with the Voting Rights Act.

—the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, which works in six states that have large numbers of Mexican Americans and Native Americans (see photo essay, page 42).

—the Southern Regional Council, one of the oldest biracial organizations in the South, which has examined the effects of more than 500 proposed changes in redistricting, reapportionment, and electoral procedures, helped minority groups present objections to the U.S. Department of Justice, and on occasion proposed alternative redistricting plans.

—Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, which has successfully challenged at-large electoral systems and reapportionment, annexation, and congressional redistricting plans

in three states—Arkansas, Texas, and Mississippi.

Although women have achieved remarkable gains over the past twenty years, their progress continues to be blocked in some fields—for example, high-paying blue-collar jobs and to a certain extent the military, where women's participation is subject to varying degrees of skepticism and resistance. The Foundation this year continued to support research, legal action, and advocacy to enhance the rights and opportunities of women and in particular to help low-income women gain access to jobs and opportunities for promotion. Among organizations receiving new grants were the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, the National Women's Law Center, the Women's Law Fund, the Women's Equity Action League (WEAL), and the Coal Employment Project.

For the past three years, the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, in conjunction with the Women's Law Project, a feminist legal organization in Philadelphia, has been using equal rights amendments enacted in sixteen states as the basis for litigation and public education in such areas as discriminatory treatment by the insurance industry, unequal educational opportunity, and reproductive rights. The NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund also provides technical assistance to individual lawyers and women's groups in Maryland and Texas and will extend that activity to two other states.

The National Women's Law Center in Washington, D.C., concentrates on equal employment

opportunities for low-income women, sex equity in education, and the needs of refugee and immigrant women. The Women's Law Fund in Ohio focuses on ensuring sex equity in jobs and education.

WEAL's Project on Women and the Military disseminates information about women in the armed services to members of Congress, officials in the departments of Defense and Labor, educators, the media, veterans' organizations, and women's groups. It was instrumental in persuading the Defense Department not to close off twenty-three job categories to women. (See page 63 for a discussion of WEAL's work in relation to proposals for a system of national service.)

The Coal Employment Project was established in 1977 to help women obtain jobs in the mines, especially in Appalachia where coal mining is a major source of employment. Women now represent some 10 percent of all newly hired miners. CEP has helped to break down barriers to women in coal mining through a program of legal advice, public education, advocacy, training and, when necessary, litigation. With the Foundation's grant, the project will open an office in Denver to assist women interested in working in the western coal mines.

A three-year grant of \$200,000 went to the Ms. Foundation for Women for a program of grant making to grass-roots feminist projects that address the problems of minority and rural women and issues related to reproductive rights. The foundation will use a small portion of

## Getting the Vote Out

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Hispanic Americans—Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and Central and South Americans—now number some 15 million people. As their population has grown, Hispanics have turned increasingly to the voting booth as a means of making government more responsive to their concerns.

This increase in Hispanics' use of the ballot contrasts sharply with the situation eight years ago when the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (SVREP) began an organized effort to open the political process to Mexican Americans in Texas. SVREP found a consistent pattern of electoral discrimination against Mexican Americans, especially in rural counties, that had existed for generations and that resembled the barriers to black voters exposed by the civil rights movement in the 1960s. Among the abuses were color coding of

absentee ballots (yellow for Anglos, red or blue for Mexican Americans—the first counted, the other two set aside and not included in the final tally), last-minute demands for residency verification, requiring voters to sign their names on ballot stubs, and tampering with ballots so that votes were switched from Hispanic to Anglo candidates. In addition, apportionment systems and at-large elections that gave undue weight to Anglos made it nearly impossible for Mexican Americans to win local office.

Early SVREP research also revealed that Mexican Americans were mainly concerned with local, not national, issues. According to William C. Velasquez, SVREP's executive director, "The tradition in the Southwest has been that the Chicano side of town is not paved, has no drainage, and suffers from second-rate services generally, including poor

schools." Mexican Americans complained bitterly about such things, but believed they were powerless to change them. So SVREP decided to focus its first registration and get-out-the-vote drives on increasing citizens' awareness of the importance of city council, county commission, and school board elections in meeting local needs.

Then, as now, SVREP provided training for community leaders in the techniques of door-to-door registration, dealing with the press, radio, and television, ensuring that voters get to the polls on election day, and monitoring the polls for fairness. SVREP's research department compiles demographic and other information about local contests, its communications department supplies spot announcements for Spanish-language media, and its litigation department provides backup



for legal challenges to election irregularities.

Early on, SVREP expanded its services beyond Texas to California, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah. To date it has organized and funded more than 500 voter registration drives.

During the past year, SVREP has turned its attention to registering Native Americans in the Southwest. Traditionally, Native American participation in local elections has been limited, although turnout for tribal elections is usually heavy. Lately, however, hard hit by the recession and by government cutbacks in social programs, Native Americans have become increasingly interested in having a say in the larger political sphere. Working with the Commission on Indian Affairs in New Mexico and the Navajo Election Commission and Intertribal Council in Arizona, SVREP's field department has organized and funded registration campaigns among ten tribes in the two states. A major goal has been to ensure that tribal and county elections are held on the same day, preferably in the same places, which would encourage a higher rate of Native American voting. SVREP has also begun to assist voter registration campaigns among Native Americans in Oklahoma and Utah.

SVREP's efforts to increase minority registration and voting parallel those of other Hispanic groups in the Midwest and the Northeast. All of them take their inspiration from the Voter Education Project (VEP), which was founded in 1962 by the Southern Regional Council to help Southern blacks overcome laws and customs that for years had excluded them from the polls. Since then, VEP has helped to organize some 2,000 local voter registration and education drives in the South.

Although literacy tests, poll taxes, and outright violence against blacks trying to vote have been largely eliminated in recent years, VEP's field staff report that subtler forms of discrimination still exist, particularly in rural counties. For example, some counties have implemented at-large electoral systems without obtaining a preclearance review from the Department of Justice, as required by the Voting Rights Act. Other counties may soon ask to be excused from the preclearance requirement on the grounds that they are now in conformity with the Voting Rights Act and can be trusted not to make changes that would violate the law. VEP is helping local groups to check the counties' observance of the Voting Rights Act and when necessary to challenge their requests to "bail out" of preclearance.

The Foundation's support for voter education and registration groups like SVREP and VEP, as well as for the legal defense funds that back them up, is based on the conviction that the broader the participation of American citizens in the political process, the more government will be responsive to the needs of a cross section of citizens, not just a few.



*Opposite, a political rally in Austin, Texas. Above, south Texas campaign workers discuss ways to get voters to the polls on election day. Below, in an Austin precinct with large numbers of Mexican Americans, voters turn out for a local election. The importance of broad citizen participation in the political process is stressed by such Foundation-supported groups as the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project and the Voter Education Project.*



the grant to further its fund-raising efforts.

The National Council of Negro Women, a coalition of twenty-eight national black women's organizations with an estimated total membership of four million, also received supplementary assistance. The council's activities include job training and counseling for pregnant teenagers, school-to-work transition programs for high school students, and community-based campaigns against hunger and malnutrition.

## GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

Public debate over domestic national priorities continues to focus on such concerns as the record federal budget deficit, the allocation of government funds, especially for social spending, and the role of government itself as a welfare provider. A major dilemma facing the United States is how to reconcile the mounting costs of social welfare programs with financial limitations imposed by slower economic growth and the changing composition of the population.

Western European countries are also concerned about these problems. A grant of \$167,423 went to the University of Maryland to enable economist Allen Schick to undertake a comparative study of the capacity of nine Western democracies to plan and execute their national budgets under conditions of extreme economic constraint.\* Schick is working with economists and political scientists from each of the

\*The participating countries are Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Center for Population Studies (Argentina)	16,400	16,400
Colombian Association for the Study of Population	140,000	29,250
Delegated-authority project: assistance to Afro-Colombian groups [\$50,000—1982]	(6,875)	7,100
Delegated-authority project: women's activities in Chile, Colombia, and Peru [\$100,000—1982]	(66,543)	
Regional Corporation for the Integral Development of Woman and the Family (Colombia) [\$124,000—1981-1982]		25,000
<b>Ethnic conflict</b>		
Center for Amazonian Research and Promotion (Peru)	23,200	17,400
<b>BRAZIL</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$301,300—1982]	52,906	55,424
<b>Civil and political liberties</b>		
Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture	375,000	150,000
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
Association for Community Cooperation in Disadvantaged Areas of Salvador [\$10,250—1982]		5,074
Carlos Chagas Foundation [\$30,000—1982]	1,476	18,481
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Bacabal, Diocesan See of	33,400	5,785
Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform	15,000	15,000
Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$25,000—1982]		25,000
Center for the Defense of Human Rights	132,965	51,715
Center for the Defense of Women's Rights of Belo Horizonte	10,248	2,226
Consumers' Association of São Paulo	20,000	20,000
Federation of Community Associations of Salvador	13,048	13,048
Luiz Freire Cultural Center	125,000	14,259
Institute of Cultural Action	20,000	7,066
Pastoral Commission for Favelas	125,000	
Professional Association of Domestic Workers of Rio de Janeiro [\$54,000—1982]		22,000
Professional Association of Domestic Workers of São Paulo [\$66,000—1982]		33,000
Rio de Janeiro, Federal Rural University of São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of [São Paulo] [\$17,000—1982]	7,750	7,552
São Paulo Pro-Indian Commission [\$41,490—1982]	207	1,746
		30,183
<b>MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$90,000—1982]	(10,650)	19,871
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica)	32,150	14,250
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Costa Rica, University of	40,000	20,000
Costa Rican Association for Comprehensive Orientation	34,500	
Federation of Honduran Women's Associations	45,000	
<b>OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>		
<b>Civil and political liberties</b>		
Fund for Free Expression (New York) [\$180,000—1982]		77,500
Washington Office on Latin America (Washington, D.C.)	220,000	
<b>International human rights law</b>		
Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica) [\$300,000—1982]		160,000
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.) [\$3,000—1982]		3,000
Jamaica Council for Human Rights	45,000	
Latin American Council of Social Sciences (Argentina)	15,000	



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Belize Committee for Women and Development	3,700	3,700
<b>Ethnic conflict</b>		
Cultural Survival (Cambridge, Mass.)	200,000	
<b>TOTAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE</b>	<b>12,649,547</b>	<b>10,444,990</b>
<b>Governance and Public Policy</b>		
<b>UNITED STATES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	289,095	50,000
<b>Governmental structures and functions</b>		
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	35,000	35,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	150,000	
Children's Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.)	700,000	241,667
Maryland, University of	167,423	46,000
Princeton University [\$908,400—1982]		438,600
Rand Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	150,000	131,250
Smith College	15,920	15,920
SRI International (Menlo Park, Calif.)	20,000	5,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$3,000,000—1982]		1,351,865
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)	27,000	27,000
<b>Local initiatives</b>		
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1982]		25,000
Center for Responsive Governance (Washington, D.C.)	23,000	
<b>Civic participation</b>		
Volunteer: The National Center for Citizen Involvement (Arlington, Va.)	50,000	50,000
<b>Strengthening public service</b>		
Police Foundation (Washington, D.C.) [\$2,500,000—1982]		1,350,000
<b>Dispute resolution</b>		
Community Board Program (San Francisco)	434,550	219,550
Indian Education Training (Albuquerque) [\$21,912—1982]		21,912
Institute for Environmental Mediation (Seattle) [\$350,000—1982]		300,000
Institute of Judicial Administration (New York)	50,000	50,000
National Institute for Dispute Resolution (Washington, D.C.)	500,000	500,000
New England Natural Resources Center (Boston)	177,000	96,000
<b>Criminal justice</b>		
Center for Research on Institutions and Social Policy (New York) [\$155,000—1982]	56,000	98,500
<b>Public policy analyses</b>		
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (Washington, D.C.)	10,000	
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$120,000—1982]	20,000	50,000
Bureau of Social Science Research (Washington, D.C.)	23,935	23,935
California, University of (Los Angeles)	35,967	35,967
Center for the Study of Social Policy (Washington, D.C.) [\$15,000—1982]		15,000
Center for the Study of the Presidency (New York)	50,000	50,000
Columbia University [\$25,000—1982]		25,000
Greater Washington Research Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1982]	24,500	74,500

nine countries. The study is intended to help government officials from the West improve their budgetary practices and procedures.

The Foundation continued its support of studies of the impact of federal budget cutbacks on social programs. This year, the Washington-based Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, which specializes in translating federal budget information into nontechnical language for the media, public interest groups, policy makers, and the general public, received \$150,000 for analyses of the effects on the poor of federal reductions in welfare, Medicaid, and nutrition programs. A grant of \$700,000 went to the Children's Defense Fund, also in Washington, D.C., to continue to document the impact on children from low-income families of changes in welfare and health benefits, funding for community health centers, and school lunch programs.

Cities, too, find themselves in tight financial straits. The costs of providing municipal services—from street paving to garbage collection—have risen while revenues have declined. To help the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, design and implement an experiment that would impose the discipline of the marketplace on the delivery of some municipal services, the Foundation granted \$150,000 to the Rand Corporation. Certain city departments will be encouraged to operate in a more cost-effective manner by, for example, charging fees for discretionary or nonessential services, renting idle equipment, and substituting private contrac-

tors for city agencies if such a move would save money. The experiment is also being supported by St. Paul business firms and foundations and by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Support also went for analyses of the impact of public policies on Hispanics and blacks.

Five task forces consisting of Hispanic researchers and community leaders were established with Foundation support to recommend priorities for policy research on subjects of concern to Hispanics. Because of their growing numbers, social and economic difficulties, and involvement in such controversial issues as immigration and bilingual education, Hispanics are directly affected by a variety of national policies. At the same time, there is a dearth of objective information about Hispanic communities to inform public discussion and guide policy decisions. The task forces are intended to provide a comprehensive approach to mid- and long-term policy formulation by examining the current state of knowledge and the need for additional data in specific subject areas. Grant recipients and the subjects of their research were: University of California (Los Angeles)—employment and economic opportunities; University of Houston—education; Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund—political participation; National Council of La Raza—social services and community development; and University of Wisconsin—statistical and other data needs. Funds went to the National Chicano Council on Higher Education to

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
Houston, University of Joint Center for Political Studies (Washington, D.C.) [\$1,544,500—1982]	<b>35,300</b>	35,300 763,179
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (San Francisco)	<b>33,600</b>	33,600
Michigan, University of [\$450,000—1982]	<b>250,000</b>	281,250
National Chicano Council on Higher Education (Ann Arbor, Mich.)	<b>34,014</b>	34,014
National Conference on Social Welfare (Washington, D.C.)	<b>43,000</b>	43,000
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	<b>537,732</b>	162,732
National Policy Exchange (Washington, D.C.)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
National Puerto Rican Coalition (Alexandria, Va.)	<b>200,000</b>	
Spring Hill Center (Wayzata, Minn.)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Wisconsin, University of	<b>26,900</b>	26,900
<b>Other</b>		
Criminal Justice Publications (New York)	<b>681,965</b>	436,690
Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.)	<b>33,500</b>	33,500
Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences (Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Public Interest Law Center (New York)	<b>398,969</b>	
Yale University [\$100,000—1982]		50,000
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>110,000</b>	40
<b>Public policy analyses</b>		
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Ethiopia)	<b>100,250</b>	
<b>AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		
<b>Strengthening public service</b>		
International Disaster Institute (England)	<b>120,000</b>	
<b>EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>22,800</b>	19,021
<b>Governmental structures and functions</b>		
Botswana, Government of [\$7,010—1982]		6,039
<b>Strengthening public service</b>		
African Association for Public Administration and Management (Ethiopia) [\$15,000—1982]		15,000
Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (Tanzania)	<b>125,000</b>	
Kenya, Government of	<b>16,500</b>	13,147
Zimbabwe, Government of [\$6,628—1982]	<b>912</b>	6,534
<b>Public policy analyses</b>		
Stichting Reshaping the International Order (Netherlands)	<b>4,700</b>	4,672
<b>Other</b>		
Zimbabwe, University of [\$2,000—1982]		1,471
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>25,000</b>	19,457
<b>Public policy analyses</b>		
Egypt, Government of (Institute of National Planning)	<b>70,000</b>	
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
Southern Center for International Studies (Atlanta)	<b>33,000</b>	26,250
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$100,000—1982]	<b>(2,000)</b>	95,982
<b>Public policy analyses</b>		
African Association for Public Administration and Management (Ethiopia)	<b>20,310</b>	

synthesize the results of the five task forces.

The two major organizations representing Hispanics on a national level received support for their core activities. The National Council of La Raza, which received renewed support, has shifted its emphasis to policy analysis as federal support of its technical assistance to local groups has been cut back. Recent studies disseminated to policy makers and other Hispanic organizations include an analysis of black and Hispanic perspectives on immigration, an assessment of proposals for a subminimum wage for youth, and a review of the effects of current educational policies on Hispanics. Among La Raza's new ventures are television programming and feature-length films to educate the public about the history and contributions of Hispanic Americans.

The National Puerto Rican Coalition in Alexandria, Virginia, which received a \$200,000 grant, was formed in 1978 to strengthen Puerto Rican community-based organizations and to serve as a national voice for the Puerto Rican community. Among its recent activities have been the organization of policy seminars on voter participation among Puerto Ricans and on the impact of federal budget cuts on Hispanic community-based organizations.

The Institute for Social Research of the University of Michigan received \$250,000 for continued analysis of data collected in its national survey of black Americans. Conducted in 1979 and 1980 with support from the federal government, the sur-

vey is unusual in that it combines a nationally representative sample, data on three generations within the same families, and interviews that cover a broad array of topics—from family relations and friendships to political attitudes and participation. The survey has also yielded a wealth of data on factors contributing to poverty among blacks and its social and psychological effects.

Among institutions in developing countries that received Foundation assistance for public policy analyses were:

—Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, for research and training focused on issues of concern to poor Brazilian communities, such as child care, employment, and primary education.

—Center for Socio-Economic Studies of Development, for an assessment of the Chilean government's efforts to decentralize public services and turn them over to the private sector.

—United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, for a study of the impact of industrialization on African women and of likely changes in their status through the year 2000.

—University of Ibadan, for further development of a macro-economic forecasting model and data bank on the Nigerian economy, and for workshops and publications to acquaint policy makers with the usefulness of economic models in planning.

—Institute of National Planning in Egypt, aided by the Southern Center for International Studies in Atlanta, for a study of the costs of creating jobs in both the formal and informal sectors

of the Egyptian economy and of policies necessary to create maximum employment over the remainder of this century.

Related grants went to the International Disaster Institute in London, to help the governments of six African countries establish preparedness units to deal with population shifts caused by droughts, floods, and man-made disasters; to the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute, for a training program aimed at increasing the number of women in policy making and other leadership roles in Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia; and to the Municipal Foundation for Social and Community Development in Brazil, for a community-based program that is coordinating child-care, nutrition, and income-generating projects in the southern city of Tubarão.

Many disputes that end up in the courts could be settled more quickly and cheaply by the use of nonadversarial techniques. Over ten years, the Foundation has granted more than \$8 million for experiments in the use of third-party mediation to resolve conflicts. This year the Foundation joined with the Hewlett and MacArthur foundations, the Prudential Insurance Company, and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to help launch the National Institute for Dispute Resolution. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the institute will sponsor research, fund new initiatives in the field, and provide technical assistance to public and private groups.

Supplementary grants went to San Francisco's Community Board Program, which uses me-

diation panels composed of local residents to deal with neighborhood conflicts, and to the New England Natural Resources Center, which works in the six New England states to resolve environmental disputes arising from such issues as land use, hazardous waste disposal, and wetlands protection.

Substantial changes in South Africa's industrial relations system have occurred since legislation in 1979 authorized the registration of black and multi-racial unions, thus enabling them to participate in the collective bargaining process. One result of the new law was a rapid increase in the number of black trade unionists from well under 100,000 to some half a million today. Another result, however, was an increase in work stoppages. Concerned that the inexperience of both management and unions in collective bargaining was causing unnecessary confrontation and economic losses for both parties, leading trade unionists, industrial relations officers of major private firms, and South African and overseas experts in labor-management relations began meeting in 1981 to discuss the possibility of creating a new industrial conciliation mechanism. After two years of planning, the Independent Mediation Service of South Africa was established. It has already successfully mediated a dozen disputes involving both manufacturing and service companies and established and new unions. A Foundation grant of \$200,000 is helping to support the service's first two years of operation.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	100,000	50,000
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
<b>Dispute resolution</b>		
Independent Mediation Service of South Africa	200,000	
<b>ASIA</b>		
BANGLADESH		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$65,000—1982]		1,650
<b>Strengthening public service</b>		
Bangladesh, Government of [\$54,600—1982]		25,000
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$100,000—1982]	85,000	92,680
<b>Public policy analyses</b>		
Centre for Policy Research (India)	150,000	
National Council of Applied Economic Research (India) [\$75,000—1982]		37,500
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$55,000—1982]	(16,000)	2,000
<b>Strengthening public service</b>		
Consumer Institute Foundation (Indonesia)	2,460	2,460
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	20,600	
<b>Governmental structures and functions</b>		
Center for Studies of the State and Society (Argentina) [\$50,000—1982]		50,000
<b>Public policy analyses</b>		
Center for Social Research on the State and Administration (Argentina)	49,400	
Center for Socio-Economic Studies of Development (Chile)	85,000	
BRAZIL		
<b>Civic participation</b>		
Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture	5,000	4,122
Municipal Foundation for Social and Community Development	100,000	
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research	30,373	30,373
<b>Public policy analyses</b>		
Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies	26,000	12,783
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of	127,700	18,700
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research	6,600	6,600
<b>Other</b>		
Campinas, State University of [\$63,800—1982]		27,700
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
<b>Governmental structures and functions</b>		
National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver) [\$4,000—1982]		4,000
<b>Public policy analyses</b>		
Pittsburgh, University of [\$22,000—1982]		22,000
<b>TOTAL, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY</b>	<b>\$7,077,975</b>	<b>\$7,998,012</b>

**U**nder the theme Education and Culture, the Foundation seeks to improve teaching and learning; encourage scholarship and scholars and strengthen the resources on which they depend; develop talent and resources in the creative and performing arts; preserve and revitalize traditional cultures and art forms; and foster analysis of policy issues in higher education and the arts.

Highlights of the year included programs in the U.S. to help students at urban community colleges go on to earn baccalaureate degrees, to integrate new scholarship into the curriculum, and to maintain the vitality of the academic profession. A major new initiative was the establishment of an organization to help the nation's performing arts and other institutions stabilize their finances.

## TEACHING AND LEARNING

Efforts to improve the quality of teaching and learning in higher education emphasized the special needs of minorities, women, and other disadvantaged groups.

Using as a model its recent City High School Recognition Program (see page 10), the Foundation this year launched the Urban Community College Transfer Opportunities Program. Seventy-one community colleges serving large numbers of minority students were invited to submit proposals for projects that would better prepare their students for upper-division studies at four-year institutions. Twenty-four were selected to receive awards of \$25,000 (see listing, page 50).

The funds will support such projects as joint courses with "feeder" high schools, transfer agreements with four-year institutions, better information and counseling services, and faculty mentor systems to provide students with academic and personal support. In the program's second stage, up to ten of the colleges will be invited to expand their original projects and will be given additional grants of up to \$250,000 each.

A recent development in American higher education is the emergence of community-based colleges (CBCs)—small, private institutions, in rural or urban areas, serving the special educational needs of mainly minority communities. Most of the fifty or so CBCs that opened their doors between 1965 and 1980 have survived, but all have experienced difficulty in managing their finances and keeping adequate records of their students' academic performance. To help strengthen these institutions, the Foundation granted \$235,000 to the Association for Community Based Education (ACBE) for training of CBC staff in financial management and academic record keeping. The colleges will also be assisted in obtaining short-term bank credit through a \$1 million loan guarantee fund secured by a Foundation program-related investment and managed by the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

Inadequate writing skills are a common cause of student failure and poor performance in American colleges. Approaches to instruction suggested by cognitive research, however, together with

word processing and computer technology, now present opportunities for significant improvement. This year, the Foundation awarded \$415,912 to the Learning Research and Development Center at the University of Pittsburgh to develop and test a computer-based program in which freshmen will be helped to improve their writing skills.

Women's studies programs have proliferated on many American campuses in recent years, but the results of this research are only now beginning to have an impact on the major academic disciplines. For projects to integrate the new scholarship into the liberal arts curriculum, the Foundation granted a total of \$493,557 to Wellesley College, Spelman College, and the University of Arizona. Wellesley's Center for Research on Women will publish a guide to recent research on women in thirteen humanistic disciplines. Spelman's new Women's Studies Center will develop courses on black women for the core curriculum of Spelman and four other colleges in the Atlanta area. Arizona's Southwest Institute for Research on Women will incorporate the results of recent women's studies into introductory humanities, social science, and science courses at thirty-six state universities in sixteen western states.

The National Council for Research on Women, founded in 1981 to coordinate the activities of the nation's thirty-six university-based women's studies centers, was granted \$296,600 to expand its activities. The centers, many of which have received Foundation support, have generated

much of the research on women that is now finding its way into the curriculum.

In a related action, the Feminist Press received \$150,000 for continued publication of *Women's Studies International* and other reports dealing with research conducted by women's studies centers in the developing world.

The nation's four-year colleges and universities have developed an extraordinary variety of degree programs in recent years, but wide differences in academic requirements for these programs have caused many to wonder what a college degree represents today. In 1981, the Association of American Colleges launched a study that is examining the meaning and purpose of the baccalaureate degree. To assist completion of its final report, due in 1985, the Foundation granted the association \$100,000.

The Council for the Advancement of Experiential Learning received funds for a project aimed at increasing access to college of students who perform poorly on standardized tests. In the project, students write detailed profiles of themselves and then are interviewed about events in which they have demonstrated an ability to achieve. Colleges in the South, the Midwest, and the Middle Atlantic region will experiment with the new assessment method.

The Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund received \$320,000 for two projects aimed at improving Hispanic access to higher education. The first, in California, will seek to eliminate academic barriers that prevent many Hispanic students

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Education and Culture</b>		
<b>UNITED STATES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$500,000—1982]	\$ (36,195)	\$ 96,789
<b>Teaching and learning</b>		
Arizona, University of	201,305	
Association of American Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	12,000
Bard College [\$145,000—1982]		145,000
Center for Applied Linguistics (Washington, D.C.)	300,000	300,000
Columbia University	4,035	
Delegated-authority project: Urban Community College Transfer Opportunities Program	150,000	
Bronx Community College	25,000	
Community College of Baltimore	25,000	
Community College of Philadelphia	25,000	
Compton Community College (California)	25,000	
Cuyahoga Community College (Ohio)	25,000	
Highland Park Community College (Michigan)	25,000	
Honolulu Community College	25,000	
Hostos Community College (New York)	25,000	
Houston Community College	25,000	
Jefferson Community College (Kentucky)	25,000	
LaGuardia Community College (New York)	25,000	
Laney Community College (California)	25,000	11,700
Lawson State Community College (Alabama)	25,000	
Los Angeles City College	25,000	
Los Angeles Harbor Community College	25,000	
Los Angeles Mission College	25,000	
Miami-Dade Community College	25,000	
J. Sargent Reynolds Community College (Virginia)	25,000	
Roxbury Community College (Massachusetts)	25,000	
Sacramento City College	25,000	
San Diego City College	25,000	
South Mountain Community College (Arizona)	25,000	
State Community College of East St. Louis (Illinois)	25,000	
West Los Angeles College	25,000	
Feminist Press (New York)	150,000	
Illinois, University of	7,150	7,150
Memphis State University	30,000	30,000
Michigan, University of [\$7,000—1982]		7,000
National Council for Research on Women (New York)	296,600	100,000
New York, City University of [\$401,773—1982]		223,207
Newberry Library (Chicago)	10,500	
Pittsburgh, University of	415,912	92,844
Rutgers University	33,765	33,765
Spelman College	202,250	
Wellesley College	90,002	
<b>Scholarship</b>		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [\$1,000,000—1982]		111,225
Amistad Research Center (New Orleans)	225,000	100,000
Bryn Mawr College	208,150	149,950
Council on Library Resources (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1982]		200,000
Harvard University	360,770	112,273
Howard University	41,750	
Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, N.J.)	100,000	100,000
Massachusetts, University of (Boston)	42,768	42,768
Mississippi, University of	50,000	
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	1,487,126	1,401,939
National Archives Trust Fund Board (Washington, D.C.)	200,000	100,000
New York, City University of	47,104	47,104
New York University	50,000	50,000
Virginia, University of	100,000	

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Disadvantaged groups in higher education</b>		
Association for Community Based Education (Washington, D.C.)	<b>235,000</b>	70,000
Boricua College (New York)	<b>127,290</b>	127,290
Council for the Advancement of Experiential Learning (Columbia, Md.)	<b>265,000</b>	44,000
Mississippi, University of [\$10,455—1982]	<b>(1,433)</b>	9,022
New York, City University of	<b>24,000</b>	24,000
<b>Creative and performing arts</b>		
Acting Company (New York)	<b>100,000</b>	50,000
Affiliate Artists (New York)	<b>265,000</b>	
Alternate Roots (Knoxville) [\$60,000—1982]		15,000
American Dance Festival (Durham, N.C.)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
American Theatre Association (Washington, D.C.)	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
Art Museum Association (San Francisco)	<b>100,000</b>	
Brooklyn Academy of Music	<b>300,000</b>	100,000
Clearinghouse for Arts Information (New York)	<b>6,224</b>	6,224
Dance Theatre of Harlem (New York)	<b>150,000</b>	
Davis and Elkins College	<b>10,184</b>	10,184
Fund for Artists' Colonies (New York)	<b>50,000</b>	
Holy Names College [\$5,388—1982]		5,388
Joffrey Ballet (New York)	<b>100,000</b>	
Meet the Composer (New York)	<b>40,000</b>	20,000
National Opera Institute (Washington, D.C.)	<b>49,950</b>	49,950
National Poetry Series (New York)	<b>50,000</b>	20,000
National Theatre of the Deaf (Waterford, Conn.)	<b>78,138</b>	63,138
Peabody Institute (Baltimore)	<b>135,428</b>	
School of American Ballet (New York)	<b>250,000</b>	250,000
Shakespeare & Company (Lenox, Mass.) [\$4,800—1982]		4,800
Theatre Communications Group (New York)	<b>150,000</b>	66,200
Women's Interart Center (New York)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Yale University	<b>95,000</b>	25,000
<b>Arts stabilization</b>		
American Ballet Theatre (Ballet Theatre Foundation, New York) [\$150,000—1982]		75,000
Arena Stage (Washington Drama Society, Washington, D.C.) [\$137,231—1982]		34,308
Arizona Theatre Company (Tucson) [\$250,000—1982]		144,676
Baltimore Opera Company [\$48,028—1982]		12,007
Delegated-authority project: National Arts Stabilization Fund	<b>237,193</b>	68,950
Lake George Opera Festival (Opera Festival Association, New York) [\$38,811—1982]		9,703
Long Wharf Theatre (Connecticut Players Foundation, New Haven) [\$77,244—1982]		19,311
Michigan Opera Theatre (Detroit) [\$250,000—1982]		55,452
New York School for Circus Arts (Big Apple Circus) [\$250,000—1982]	<b>56,500</b>	125,000
Opera Theatre of St. Louis [\$250,000—1982]		62,500
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
American Public Radio Associates (St. Paul, Minn.)	<b>400,000</b>	50,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York) [\$500,000—1982]		85,735
California State University (Chico)	<b>39,220</b>	39,220
City Center of Music and Drama (New York)	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
Dance Notation Bureau (New York)	<b>50,000</b>	25,000
Dance Perspectives Foundation (New York)	<b>31,167</b>	20,000
International Theatre Institute of the U.S. (New York) [\$130,267—1982]		22,933
La Mama Experimental Theater Club (New York)	<b>49,278</b>	49,278
Municipal Art Society of New York	<b>32,500</b>	32,500
National Public Radio (Washington, D.C.)	<b>400,000</b>	400,000
New York, State University of (Albany)	<b>20,000</b>	
New York Public Library	<b>179,720</b>	
New York University [\$13,500—1982]	<b>(221)</b>	1,279
Rhode Island School of Design (Providence)	<b>7,000</b>	7,000
Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.)	<b>30,000</b>	
<b>Policy analysis and dissemination</b>		
American Assembly (New York)	<b>60,000</b>	60,000

in the state's community and junior colleges from transferring to four-year institutions. The second project will monitor the progress of a desegregation plan for institutions of higher education in Texas.

The SACHED Trust—whose name is derived from South African Council on Higher Education—was founded in 1958 to expand educational opportunities for South Africa's black population. Renewed support went for a program that helps black South Africans pursue university degrees through correspondence courses. Foundation funds will also enable the trust to expand training courses for black shop stewards and union officials, and to continue an educational publishing program for blacks.

The Institute of International Education and the South African Council of Churches also received renewed support for a program that sends black South African students to the United States for advanced training.

## SCHOLARSHIP

The Foundation helps to promote equity and excellence in American higher education by supporting efforts to maintain the vitality of college and university faculties, by encouraging scholarship by and about minorities and women, and by providing opportunities for the professional advancement of minority scholars. The Foundation also seeks to strengthen scholarship in the developing world.

A major problem for many colleges and universities is the "tenure bulge"—the large number of scholars who attained tenure

during the 1960s and 1970s and the resulting shortage of tenured positions for younger faculty members. For a project aimed at retaining younger scholars in academic careers while providing opportunities for professional development of senior faculty, a grant of \$208,150 went to Bryn Mawr College. Together with nearby Haverford College, Swarthmore College, and the University of Pennsylvania, Bryn Mawr will test ways in which the colleges' younger faculty members can work together to develop new courses, and in which the colleges' senior professors can collaborate on joint research ventures and seminars. The grant will also support a conference on the psychological, social, and financial impact on senior faculty members of early retirement.

The Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, received funds for a project called "Toward a Broader Economics." The social science that lays the strongest claim to the methodological and mathematical rigor of the physical sciences, economics has been widely criticized in recent years for becoming too abstract and theoretical. Under the leadership of Professor Albert Hirschman, a group of economists is attempting to develop more realistic methods of economic analysis by borrowing ideas from the other social sciences and by viewing economic problems in a broader political context.

Harvard University and the University of Virginia received grants for programs that will add to knowledge of the Afro-American experience. The

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.)	<b>30,000</b>	30,000
Association Council for Policy Analysis and Research (Washington, D.C.) [\$10,000—1982]		10,000
Association of American Colleges (Washington, D.C.) [\$260,000—1982]		95,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	<b>26,000</b>	
Claremont University Center	<b>87,000</b>	28,352
College and University Personnel Association (Washington, D.C.)	<b>49,200</b>	
College Board (New York)	<b>365,000</b>	15,000
Council on Postsecondary Accreditation (Washington, D.C.)	<b>109,666</b>	
Educational Testing Service (Princeton, N.J.)	<b>23,309</b>	23,309
Institute for Journalism Education (Berkeley, Calif.) [\$250,000—1982]		250,000
International Council for Educational Development (New York)	<b>15,000</b>	
Massachusetts, University of (Boston)	<b>43,504</b>	18,504
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (San Francisco)	<b>320,000</b>	200,000
Michigan, University of [\$165,000—1982]	<b>240,000</b>	243,410
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$102,285—1981-1982]		11,535
National Association of College and University Attorneys (Washington, D.C.) [\$73,297—1982]		22,297
National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (Boulder, Colo.) [\$91,777—1982]		41,301
National Commission on Student Financial Assistance (Washington, D.C.)	<b>30,000</b>	30,000
National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities (Washington, D.C.)	<b>27,149</b>	
New Directions for Women (Westwood, N.J.) [\$59,645— 1981-1982]		13,500
Pennsylvania, University of	<b>15,000</b>	
Pennsylvania State University	<b>35,000</b>	
Russell Sage Foundation (New York) [\$155,710—1982]		155,710
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (Atlanta)	<b>307,500</b>	90,500
Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta) [\$379,562—1982]	<b>293,000</b>	301,195
Tennessee Higher Education Commission (Nashville) [\$10,000—1982]		10,000
Women's Research and Education Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1982]		125,000
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>89,838</b>	(1,714)
<b>Scholarship</b>		
Howard University	<b>35,000</b>	35,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	<b>120,000</b>	
<b>AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		
<b>Scholarship</b>		
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal)	<b>200,000</b>	
<b>Disadvantaged groups in higher education</b>		
World University Service (Switzerland)	<b>40,000</b>	
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$160,000—1982]	<b>10,760</b>	28,378
<b>Teaching and learning</b>		
Malawi, University of	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
<b>Scholarship</b>		
Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia) [\$110,000—1982]		100,000
Angola, University of	<b>250,000</b>	
Botswana, University College of [\$5,000—1982]	<b>4,000</b>	5,000



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W. E. B. DuBois Institute for Afro-American Research will bring two senior scholars to Harvard for a year of research, writing, and lecturing, culminating in a conference on the "state of the art" in Afro-American studies. The Carter G. Woodson Institute for Afro-American and African Studies at the University of Virginia will offer three predoctoral and two postdoctoral fellowships and hold a conference on current research methods in black studies.

To increase knowledge of the history of women and blacks in the United States, the Foundation granted \$200,000 to the National Archives Trust Fund Board for the editing and publication of the writings of major feminist and black leaders, including Jane Addams, Emma Goldman, Frederick Douglass, and Marcus Garvey.

The Amistad Research Center received funds to establish a fund-raising office. Amistad's collection of more than eight million archival items makes it one of the most important centers for Afro-American and ethnic studies in the world. Funds also went to Harvard Divinity School for its Women's Studies in Religion program, which encourages research on the role of women in various religious traditions.

Too few members of American minority groups earn advanced academic degrees, and those who do face obstacles to professional advancement because they lack opportunities for postdoctoral study. To broaden such opportunities, the Foundation in 1979 awarded the first of a series of grants to the National Academy



*Social reformer Jane Addams with children at Hull-House, which she founded in 1889 to serve Chicago's immigrant poor. Her writings will be edited and published under a Foundation grant to the National Archives Trust Fund Board.*

of Sciences in support of a program that has enabled minority scholars in the physical and social sciences and the humanities to study at major universities, research centers, and laboratories. This year, the academy was granted \$1.5 million for a fifth round of fellowships, which will bring the total number of scholars in the program to 175 and total Foundation support to nearly \$6 million.

Several grants this year supported the strengthening of universities in developing countries.

In Lebanon, the American University of Beirut (AUB) has embarked on a major fund-raising

drive to repair facilities, replace damaged equipment, and assist in the reconciliation and reconstruction of that war-torn country. The Foundation, which has previously granted AUB some \$6 million, aided this effort with funds for research and training at two of its faculties—Agricultural and Food Sciences and Health Sciences.

A three-year grant of \$750,000 supported faculty and library development at the University of Zimbabwe in anticipation of a major increase in enrollment expected over the next few years (see photo essay, page 54).

Since 1975, when Angola be-

## Building a National University

54

The 474-acre campus of the University of Zimbabwe is five minutes by car from downtown Harare (formerly Salisbury), Zimbabwe's capital city. Amid its half-grown ornamental trees—planted in the fifties when the campus was first created—new dormitories, lecture halls, classrooms, and offices are going up. Trucks arrive constantly with building supplies. Piles of bricks are everywhere.

Before it became an independent, majority-ruled state, Zimbabwe, in south-central Africa, was the British protectorate of Southern Rhodesia. (From 1965 to 1980, Rhodesia was ruled by the white secessionist regime of Ian Smith, and embroiled in an internal war that claimed 20,000 lives.) Power was in the hands of some 200,000 white settlers, who ruled the colony's 7 million blacks under a rigid racial policy. One of the few places where opportunities for blacks even remotely approached those of whites was the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, serving what are now Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi. Founded in 1955, operating under royal charter, and affiliated for several years with two British universities, the college had a multiracial faculty and student body. But blacks held few positions of authority, had limited access to many courses and facilities, and were taught, along with white students, from a European point of view. Applied sciences that might have benefited the colony's black majority were largely ignored.

All that changed in 1980, when Zimbabwe gained its independence and the University of Zimbabwe—the new name for the old institution—was born. Zimbabwe's new leaders quickly began to implement an ambitious program of national development. And they made it clear that they expected the university to be an active participant.

One way the university has responded is by significantly increasing enrollment. At independence, it had some 1,800 students, 70 percent of them black. Today enrollment stands at more than 3,600 students, 85 percent of whom are black. University officials expect that major increases in primary and secondary school attendance since 1980 will propel university enrollment to 6,000 by 1987 and well past that thereafter.

A major figure in the university's transformation has been its first black vice-chancellor (president), Walter J. Kamba. "Before independence the university pursued knowledge for its own sake," he recalls. "We simply could not afford that approach."

Born in a small village not far from Harare, Kamba is a graduate of the University of Cape Town in South Africa, and of Yale Law School. Before joining the university in 1980, he was dean of the law faculty at Scotland's Dundee University and an adviser to the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the country's dominant political party.

One of the first areas lawyer Kamba examined was the university's legal curriculum. He found that it included a full range of courses in British common law but only one elective half-course in customary law, the traditional code by which most Zimbabweans live. Customary law is now well represented in the university's legal curriculum.

Veterinary medicine was not part of the university's curriculum when Kamba arrived. New facilities for a department of veterinary science are now under construction and the new department will soon begin turning out about twenty "vets" a year. "For Zimbabwe," says Kamba, "veterinarians are absolutely essential. The country's agriculture and its exports of meat and related products depend on them."

Organizational changes have been made as well. The royal charter has been replaced by an act of Zimbabwe's parliament. The university's governing council now includes representatives from a broad spectrum of Zimbabwean society. Department heads, who before held lifetime appointments, are now appointed for three-year terms. Non-Zimbabwean faculty members are employed only if qualified Zimbabweans are unavailable, and then only on limited contracts. Blacks on the faculty have increased to 27 percent and women to 17 percent. A further increase in these percentages will be made



*University of Zimbabwe vice-chancellor Walter J. Kamba.*

possible by a Foundation grant of \$750,000 to the university this year. The funds are supporting graduate fellowships, teaching assistantships, and faculty exchanges for talented graduates who wish to pursue teaching careers.

The changes that have taken place at the university since 1980 have not pleased everyone. An increasing number of white secondary-school students have chosen to attend college in South Africa. But academic standards at the University of Zimbabwe remain high and the expansion and improvement of the school's curriculum continues. Kamba believes that before long a degree from the University of Zimbabwe will be prized by all Zimbabweans, black and white.



*The main library of the University of Zimbabwe.*

came an independent state, most of its external linkages have involved the countries of Eastern Europe, Cuba, and other Marxist states. To encourage the formation of scholarly ties to the non-Communist world, and to help rebuild a faculty decimated by the exodus of whites following independence, the Foundation granted the University of Angola \$250,000. The funds will be used to train faculty members, to increase scholarly exchanges with Western, Latin American, and other African universities, and to obtain books and periodicals.

Elsewhere in the developing world, the Foundation continued to support research and training in the social sciences. In India, the A. N. Sinha Institute for Social Studies and the G. B. Pant Social Science Institute received grants for research on rural poverty and development, for the purchase of books and equipment, and for scholarly exchanges, training, and publications.

Also in India, the Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council, founded in 1966 with Foundation support, was granted \$250,000 over ten years for a fellowship program that has made sixty-four awards to some of India's most promising young scholars, artists, and scientists.

The Foundation also granted funds this year to the National Academy of Sciences for continuation of scholarly exchanges with China; to the University of the West Indies for completion of a study on the role of women in the eastern Caribbean; to the Israel Foundations Trustees for the seventh round of a social

science research competition; to Birzeit University for faculty development and community outreach programs on the Israeli-occupied West Bank; and to the Senegal-based Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa for social science research on problems of African development.

### **THE CREATIVE AND PERFORMING ARTS**

In its efforts to encourage talent and strengthen cultural resources, the Foundation focuses on areas of major need and is guided by considerations of excellence and equity.

A major action this year was the creation of the National Arts Stabilization Fund (NASF), with an initial commitment of \$9 million from three foundations—\$7 million from Ford, \$1.5 million from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and \$500,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation. NASF will seek to generate an additional \$19.8 million over the next five years from other national and local donors and will pool these contributions to underwrite a program of direct grants designed to improve and stabilize the financial position of performing and other arts organizations.

Among the groups NASF will work with are theater, dance, and opera companies, symphony orchestras, and fine arts museums. NASF grants will focus on two priorities. The first will be to liquidate a portion of a group's accumulated deficit if the group reduces the deficit, generally by one half, within a year. Second, NASF will contribute annually to a working capital reserve, with

payments contingent upon the group's achieving specific financial goals.

NASF will build on an arts stabilization program begun by the Ford Foundation in the early 1970s. In that program, some \$30 million was distributed to seventy-six performing arts groups, helping many of them achieve substantial improvements in their financial position.

In a continuing effort to develop talent in the arts, the Foundation supported programs at several arts institutions.

Over the past twenty years, Foundation grants totaling some \$6 million have helped the School of American Ballet in New York become one of the finest dance training institutions in the world. An additional \$250,000 was granted this year toward a \$3 million capital fund that will support dance scholarships and student aid.

Support also went to Yale University to help its School of Drama recruit and train minority students for administrative and technical careers in the professional theater, and to Baltimore's Peabody Institute, one of the nation's finest music conservatories, for a recruitment and scholarship program for gifted black students.

The Acting Company, founded in 1972 by John Houseman and Margot Harley, is America's only nationally touring professional repertory theater. Composed of recent graduates of professional training schools, it offers career-entry opportunities to talented young actors and directors. A Foundation grant of \$100,000 will assist the company while it de-

velops new sources of earned and contributed income.

Affiliate Artists was founded in 1966 to enhance the career development of promising young performing artists, principally by placing them in residencies in communities across the country. The residencies, most of which are financed by corporations, also help to build audiences for live performances. It received funds to strengthen and expand its programs.

The Foundation is also concerned with encouraging more experienced artists, especially those working in new forms.

The NEXT WAVE Festival, first held last year under the auspices of the Brooklyn Academy of Music (BAM), features performances of new works by America's major experimental artists. A grant to BAM of \$300,000, together with funding from the Rockefeller Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts, and other sources, will support the creation of such works and their performance across the country.

Three organizations long supported by the Foundation and now at critical stages in their institutional development also received support. The Dance Theatre of Harlem was granted \$150,000 to help establish a fund-raising office; the Joffrey Ballet received \$100,000 to help in its transition to a joint Los Angeles-New York base of operations; and the National Theatre of the Deaf received \$78,138 for expansion of its rehearsal period and for a fund-raising program.

The Foundation also assists service organizations that foster communication and serve to raise

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
Delegated-authority project: social science research and conferences [\$186,000—1982]	<b>(33,262)</b>	69,316
International Council for Adult Education (Canada) [\$15,000—1982]		15,000
International Development Research Centre (Canada) Lesotho, National University of	<b>8,750</b>	6,319
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$20,500—1982]	<b>18,600</b>	20,500
Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa (Ethiopia)	<b>110,000</b>	57,100
Zimbabwe, University of	<b>750,000</b>	250,000
<b>Disadvantaged groups in higher education</b>		
Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia) [\$250,000—1982]		25,000
Kenya Amateur Athletic Association	<b>23,000</b>	
Kenyatta University College (Kenya)	<b>5,500</b>	
Zimbabwe Publishing House [\$108,000—1982]	<b>20,500</b>	30,416
<b>Creative and performing arts</b>		
Zimbabwe Children's Literature Foundation	<b>20,000</b>	20,000
Zimbabwe Foundation for Education with Production	<b>40,000</b>	40,000
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Zimbabwe, National Archives of	<b>80,000</b>	
Zimbabwe Publishing House	<b>10,200</b>	10,123
<b>Policy analysis and dissemination</b>		
International Cooperative Alliance (Tanzania) [\$18,000—1982]		18,000
Zimbabwe Foundation for Education with Production	<b>40,540</b>	20,540
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>163,000</b>	149,912
<b>Scholarship</b>		
African Studies Association (Los Angeles)	<b>7,000</b>	
Ahmadu Bello University (Nigeria)	<b>7,300</b>	7,300
<b>Disadvantaged groups in higher education</b>		
Laval University (Canada)	<b>78,000</b>	78,000
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Delegated-authority project: cultural preservation in West Africa [\$150,000—1982]	<b>(36,817)</b>	29,772
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	<b>7,585</b>	7,585
Ife, University of (Nigeria)	<b>5,000</b>	4,380
International African Institute (England) [\$135,000—1982]		67,500
National Bureau of Culture and Tourism (Liberia)	<b>6,004</b>	6,004
National Museum (Mali)	<b>11,828</b>	11,828
Nigeria, University of	<b>11,400</b>	
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>20,824</b>	3,518
<b>Teaching and learning</b>		
American University of Beirut	<b>8,000</b>	8,000
Jordan, University of	<b>1,400</b>	1,400
<b>Scholarship</b>		
American University of Beirut	<b>33,010</b>	33,010
Birzeit University (West Bank)	<b>150,000</b>	150,000
Durham, University of (England)	<b>9,610</b>	7,785
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	<b>16,426</b>	16,309
<b>Creative and performing arts</b>		
Luxor Art Center (Irving, Texas)	<b>9,750</b>	9,750
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Delegated-authority project: ethnomusicology programs in the Middle East	<b>200,000</b>	
Egypt, Government of	<b>20,000</b>	20,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Policy analysis and dissemination</b>		
American University in Cairo	20,000	20,000
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
<b>Scholarship</b>		
Israel Foundations Trustees	250,000	190,000
National Endowment for the Humanities (Washington, D.C.)	3,000	3,000
<b>Disadvantaged groups in higher education</b>		
Cape Town, University of (South Africa) [\$120,000—1982]		80,000
Institute of International Education (New York)		
[\$75,000—1982]	60,000	75,000
Natal, University of (South Africa)	30,000	30,000
New York, State University of (Binghamton)	32,873	
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	180,320	100,320
South African Council of Churches	82,450	80,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	30,000	15,000
<b>Creative and performing arts</b>		
The People's Space (South Africa) [\$50,000—1982]	17,200	42,200
ASIA		
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Asian Cultural Council (New York)	500,000	500,000
International Council of Museums (France)	3,600	3,600
BANGLADESH		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	50,000	4,000
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions		
[\$200,000—1982]	(50,380)	72,591
<b>Teaching and learning</b>		
American Committee for South Asian Art (Amherst, Mass.)	33,000	33,000
<b>Scholarship</b>		
American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago)	2,500	
Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council (India)	250,000	
Literary Criterion Centre (India)	50,000	25,000
G. B. Pant Social Science Institute (India)	100,000	
A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies (India)	100,000	
Tata Institute of Social Sciences (India) [\$100,000—1982]		51,000
<b>Creative and performing arts</b>		
Theatre Academy (India)	73,000	
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago)	5,180	5,180
Calicut, University of (India) [\$68,000—1982]		34,000
Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (India)		
[\$35,000—1982]		35,000
Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute (India)	210,000	
Indian National Theatre [\$100,000—1982]		51,837
International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and		
the Restoration of Cultural Property (India)	1,560	
International Council of Museums (France) [\$10,000—1982]		10,000
International Society for Traditional Arts Research		
(India) [\$70,000—1982]		17,500
Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College (India) [\$88,000—1982]		44,000
Master Craftsmen's Association of Mithila (India)		5,000
PATADIK (India)	15,000	
Rupayan Sansthan (Institute of Folklore, India)	50,000	22,852
Sarabhai Foundation (India)	38,700	
Sri Lanka, Government of	50,000	26,600
Sri Nilakanteshwara Natyaseva Sangha (India)		
[\$94,444—1982]		69,721
<b>Policy analysis and dissemination</b>		
Centre for Women's Development Studies (India)	200,000	

standards in a given field. The Theatre Communications Group, a national service organization for the American nonprofit professional theater, received a grant to computerize its information services and financial operations and to expand the readership of its monthly journal, *TheatreCommunications*. Funds to create a computer software package for its members were provided to the Art Museum Association, which serves art museums and visual arts institutions in the United States and Canada.

Among grants this year for support of the creative and performing arts in the developing world were:

—\$110,000 to Brazil's Cultural Association for the Support of Black Arts, to promote and strengthen Afro-Brazilian arts and artists.

—\$73,000 to India's Theatre Academy in Pune, to promote regional Marathi theater, a traditional art form now experiencing a revival.

#### CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION

The Foundation continued to support efforts to preserve and revitalize traditional art forms, particularly in the developing world.

The Asian Cultural Council, which received \$500,000 to help increase its endowment, provides opportunities for Asian artists, scholars, and specialists to study, train, and tour overseas. Some 1,100 Asians, working in both traditional and contemporary arts, have received council fellowships.

Indian archeologists have be-

gun to explore their nation's rich cultural history with new scientific techniques. Funds were given to the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute in Pune for training, laboratory equipment, and library resources to further strengthen the institute's archeology department and thereby add to India's pool of trained archeologists.

Last year, the Foundation allocated funds for research and training in ethnomusicology in Indonesia. This year, \$200,000 was made available for similar programs to preserve the musical and dance traditions of the Middle East.

The National Archives of Zimbabwe are rich in records of the country's history as seen through the eyes of its European minority, but relatively lacking in evidence of the views of its black majority. A Foundation grant will support interviews with Zimbabwe's black elders, many of whom participated in the national struggle for independence. The funds will also be used to acquire from the United Kingdom official documents and other materials dealing with the colonial era.

In the United States, a grant of \$179,720 went to the New York Public Library to preserve its extensive holdings of visual and literary material on the dance. The collection, housed at New York's Lincoln Center, covers every form of dance in the world and is generally regarded as the finest such archive in existence. The Dance Notation Bureau received funds toward the preservation, by means of dance notation, of eighteen Balanchine ballets.

Although support of the broad-

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>135,453</b>	98,569
<b>Teaching and learning</b>		
Akademi Seni Karawitan Indonesia	<b>16,650</b>	
Indonesia, Government of	<b>6,881</b>	6,871
Ohio University [\$31,000—1982]	<b>(1,932)</b>	19,644
<b>Scholarship</b>		
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand) [\$26,640—1982]		14,930
Indonesia, Government of	<b>335,700</b>	49,278
Indonesia, National Library of	<b>9,246</b>	7,780
Yayasan Obor Indonesia	<b>5,461</b>	5,022
<b>Creative and performing arts</b>		
Sumatera Utara University (Indonesia)	<b>71,250</b>	44,037
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Akademi Seni Karawitan Indonesia	<b>11,258</b>	5,466
Akademi Seni Tari Indonesia	<b>48,000</b>	18,406
Asian Cultural Council (New York)	<b>6,500</b>	6,500
Australian National University	<b>800</b>	800
Bishop Museum (Honolulu)	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
Delegated-authority project: development of ethnomusicology in Indonesia [\$175,000—1982]	<b>(144,327)</b>	173
Foundation for the Extension and Development of the American Professional Theatre (New York)	<b>18,880</b>	18,760
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	<b>150,000</b>	
Hawaii, University of [\$6,000—1982]	<b>240</b>	3,421
International Council of Museums (France)	<b>3,800</b>	3,800
Leiden, University of (Netherlands)	<b>3,255</b>	3,255
Pennsylvania, University of [\$50,000—1982]		25,000
Silpakorn University (Thailand)	<b>10,909</b>	10,909
Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Press Organization (Thailand)	<b>15,900</b>	15,900
Thailand, Government of [\$12,300—1982]		12,300
Thammasat University (Thailand)	<b>8,711</b>	8,711
Yayasan Paheman Radyapustaka (Indonesia)	<b>18,500</b>	18,500
<b>Policy analysis and dissemination</b>		
I.K.I.P. Yogyakarta (Indonesia)	<b>1,800</b>	1,791
Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development (Singapore)	<b>7,116</b>	7,116
<b>Other</b>		
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	<b>9,000</b>	9,000
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	<b>10,000</b>	
<b>OTHER ASIA</b>		
<b>Scholarship</b>		
International Group for the Study of Women (Japan) [\$85,600—1982]		40,700
National Academy of Sciences (Committee for Scholarly Cooperation with the People's Republic of China, Washington, D.C.)	<b>225,000</b>	129,000
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Columbia University [\$90,000—1982]		90,000
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>		
<b>ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>78,000</b>	18,249
<b>Scholarship</b>		
Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences	<b>14,993</b>	14,993
<b>Disadvantaged groups in higher education</b>		
Center for Studies of the State and Society (Argentina)	<b>10,000</b>	5,000

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cast media is not a feature of its current work, the Foundation this year responded to two opportunities to strengthen the nation's public radio systems.

National Public Radio (NPR), a nonprofit network established in 1969 and now serving 283 radio stations in forty-nine states, received \$400,000 for further development of its news, information, and cultural programming. A similar amount was granted to American Public Radio, an association of 226 public radio stations, to establish a program development fund.

Other grants this year were made to the Government of Sri Lanka, for the surveying and microfilming of ancient palm-leaf and other manuscripts; to Rupayan Sansthan (Institute of Folklore) in India, for documentation and publication of the folklore of the State of Rajasthan; to the Arab Republic of Egypt (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), for support of a Nubian cultural center; and to the Center for Cuban Studies in New York, for a cultural exchange program involving U.S. and Cuban writers.

### **POLICY ANALYSIS**

Foundation support for analyses of policy issues that affect educational and cultural institutions included grants to study the progress of desegregation of higher education in the South; to analyze the factors contributing to the attrition of black college students; to examine the impact of new financial aid policies on minority and low-income students; and for studies of the accreditation process and the American professoriate.



*David McNair on saxophone and David Adams on trumpet practicing at the preparatory school of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore's noted conservatory. They are studying under a Peabody scholarship program for gifted blacks that is supported by the Foundation.*

Efforts to desegregate public higher education in the South are now entering a critical stage. Despite a 1973 federal court order to desegregate, many states have not filed acceptable desegregation plans and thus face the loss of federal educational funds. The Southern Education Foundation received a grant for a variety of efforts to further the desegregation process, including support of state coalitions pressing for equitable plans and research on the impact of desegregation on colleges and students.

A Foundation-funded study in 1982 by the Commission on the Higher Education of Minorities

reported that a disproportionate number of blacks and other minority students drop out of higher education. For a study of the factors contributing to this attrition, the Foundation granted an additional \$240,000 to the University of Michigan. The study will assess the experiences of 2,500 black graduate and undergraduate students at sixteen colleges and universities.

In a related action, the College Board received \$365,000 to study the impact of changes in student-aid policies on low-income minority students. Among the questions the board will examine are the part educational loans

should play in financing college costs and how educational financing can be altered to meet the emerging needs of the economy.

Accreditation plays a vital role in maintaining quality and diversity in American higher education. But the task of providing the many accrediting associations with the information each requires is often cumbersome and redundant. To streamline this data-gathering process, the Foundation granted the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation \$109,666 to work with the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems in establishing a common data base to be used in institutional self-studies and other accreditation-related activities.

Academic isolation, lack of funds, and other problems threaten the accreditation, and even the survival, of many predominantly black colleges. The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) received funds to assist black colleges in the South in conducting self-studies and in maintaining accreditation. One of six regional accrediting groups in the United States, SACS has played a major role in helping black colleges maintain standards.

For a study of recent trends and future prospects in the academic profession, a grant of \$87,000 went to the Claremont University Center in California. The study will analyze the characteristics, compensation, working conditions, and performance of faculty in various kinds of American colleges and universities.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Association for the Promotion of Art and Handicrafts in Paraguay	7,000	7,000
Center for Study and Development of Culture and the Arts (Chile) [\$50,000—1982]		50,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (France)	<b>35,000</b>	
<b>Policy analysis and dissemination</b>		
SER Research Institute (Colombia) [\$150,000—1982]		150,000
BRAZIL		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$12,500—1982]	<b>44,750</b>	51,271
<b>Scholarship</b>		
Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics [\$250,000—1982]		200,000
Carlos Chagas Foundation [\$120,000—1982]		94,360
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of	<b>15,000</b>	
Getulio Vargas Foundation	<b>3,000</b>	3,000
<b>Disadvantaged groups in higher education</b>		
First of May Society	<b>6,000</b>	6,000
Olorun Baba Min Group [\$17,300—1982]	<b>422</b>	8,883
<b>Creative and performing arts</b>		
Cultural Association for the Support of Black Arts	<b>110,000</b>	25,298
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Foundation for the Integration, Development, and Education of the Northwest of the State of Rio Grande do Sul	<b>2,250</b>	2,250
Olorun Baba Min Group	<b>18,000</b>	
<b>Other</b>		
Rio Grande do Norte, Federal University of	<b>24,000</b>	11,960
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>7,000</b>	
<b>Teaching and learning</b>		
Mexico, College of	<b>18,000</b>	18,000
<b>Scholarship</b>		
College of Social Ethnologists and Anthropologists (Mexico)	<b>1,000</b>	1,000
Latin American Studies Association (Austin, Texas)	<b>5,000</b>	
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua	<b>34,820</b>	34,820
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York)	<b>16,000</b>	
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
<b>Scholarship</b>		
Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (Jamaica) [\$4,500—1982]		4,500
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica) [\$258,500—1982]	<b>106,600</b>	172,329
<b>Creative and performing arts</b>		
Brodsky & Treadway Foundation (Somerville, Mass.)	<b>3,500</b>	3,500
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Center for Cuban Studies (New York)	<b>23,000</b>	23,000
National Dance Theatre Company (Jamaica) [\$44,000—1982]		29,000
Young Filmmakers Foundation (New York)	<b>19,000</b>	19,000
<b>TOTAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE</b>	<b>\$18,333,593</b>	<b>\$12,315,859</b>



**T**he Foundation's International Affairs program encourages independent critical thinking on major global issues. Support goes to institutions and individuals for research, training, policy analysis, and the dissemination of information on five major topics: the worldwide movement of refugees and migrants; the strengthening of international peace and security; the problems of the world economy; the formation of U.S. foreign policy; and international and regional relations, particularly in the Third World. The aim of this work is to stimulate imaginative reconsideration of issues critical to the maintenance of peaceful coexistence in a world grown increasingly interdependent.

## REFUGEES AND MIGRATION

The global movement of peoples seeking better lives or escape from oppression has swollen to massive proportions in recent years. As a funding agency long concerned with the plight of refugees and migrants, the Foundation supports work in this area under three of its programs (see pages 7 and 33). The International Affairs office supports research on the causes and consequences of population flows and dissemination of information on refugee and migrant issues. Efforts to strengthen the planning and management of refugee relief operations are also assisted.

Despite a growing literature of refugee- and migrant-related research, relatively little scholarly attention has been paid to the causes of population movements

and their impact on both sending and receiving countries. Several studies on those topics were funded this year.

A grant to the New School for Social Research assisted a group of researchers who are trying to develop a framework for handling future refugee crises by analyzing refugee flows in Third World countries since 1960. The researchers will attempt to show that since these movements are related to tensions in sending countries, the final outcome, whether repatriation or resettlement, can be correlated to the conflict that produced the flows.

The Foundation also provided funds to the University of Maryland for research and a conference of experts on the links between economic development in the Caribbean and the flow of migrants to the United States. Since the end of World War II, more than 1.5 million people from the Caribbean (exclusive of Puerto Rico) have entered this country legally and up to 1 million illegally. In addition, about 2 million Puerto Ricans have migrated to the mainland. Researchers will examine such issues as the effect on Caribbean emigration of different development strategies and U.S. government efforts to inhibit the flow of migrants. Another grant, to the East-West Center in Hawaii, covered the costs of a conference of Asian specialists and policy makers on the migration of laborers from South and East Asia to the Middle East and its effect on families and social structure in the countries sending them.

Another area in need of research is the rehabilitation of ref-

ugees who have sought temporary asylum in Third World nations. With a grant of \$200,000 to the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, the Foundation assisted a project that will help the Somali government develop self-help activities for the approximately one million refugees in Somalia. Ethiopian, Somali, and American scholars are collecting socioeconomic and cultural data on the refugees so that the activities can be tailored to their backgrounds and needs.

A rich source of information on the recent social and political history of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam are the 600,000 Indochinese refugees who have settled in the United States since 1975. The Foundation granted \$300,000 to the Social Science Research Council for an oral history project that will add to knowledge of the region from this important source. The council will award some fifteen grants annually to American and Indochinese scholars who will interview refugees about their experiences.

To increase the flow of timely information on refugee matters to practitioners and policy makers in the field, funding was provided to the U.S. Committee on Refugees (through the American Council for Nationalities Service) and to the Center for Migration Studies of New York. The U.S. committee publishes *World Refugee Survey*, a comprehensive yearbook of statistics on refugees around the world; *Refugee Reports*, a newsletter for resettlement workers; and papers on specific topics. The center—which publishes the *International Migration Review*, the major schol-

arly journal for the field—received funds for six special issues of the *Review* on such topics as the role of women in migration and the statistical difficulties in measuring population flows.

## INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

The Foundation's work to promote international peace, security, and arms control is rooted in the belief that there is a need for specialists outside of government who can undertake authoritative analyses of specific policy issues, question official policy, and explore problems to which governments are giving insufficient attention.

For over a decade the Foundation has provided support for more than a dozen universities and research institutions in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Australia, and Japan to conduct research and provide training on security and arms control issues. Most of the grants for these activities expired at the end of fiscal 1983, and the Foundation expects to make a new series in the coming year. The funds will support research on such topics as the nature of arms competition, international peacekeeping, strategic and theater nuclear weapons and their control, ethical dimensions of policies concerning nuclear weapons and nuclear war, the security policies of the Soviet Union, and security in Third World regions.

One leading center of research on U.S. strategic policy that has received Foundation support since 1978 is the Rand Corporation in California. Many of the

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>International Affairs</b>		
<b>UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$1,150,000—1982]	<b>\$ (24,711)</b>	\$199,491
<b>Refugee and migration policy</b>		
American Council for Nationalities Service (New York)	<b>227,000</b>	
Brandeis University [\$65,000—1982]		30,000
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)	<b>29,836</b>	29,836
Center for Migration Studies of New York	<b>140,242</b>	
Columbia University [\$39,000—1982]	<b>(39,000)</b>	
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland) [\$100,000—1982]		100,000
Maryland, University of	<b>62,993</b>	
Michigan State University [\$40,833—1982]		40,833
New School for Social Research	<b>113,111</b>	40,000
Notre Dame, University of [\$135,000—1982]		67,500
Social Science Research Council (New York)	<b>300,000</b>	
Youth Project (Washington, D.C.) [\$339,900—1982]		339,900
<b>Peace and security</b>		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	<b>125,000</b>	125,000
American Assembly (New York)	<b>2,308</b>	2,308
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
Analytic Sciences Corporation (Arlington, Va.)	<b>50,000</b>	
Arms Control Association (Washington, D.C.)	<b>46,850</b>	46,850
Austrian Institute for International Affairs	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
Berlin, Free University of	<b>50,000</b>	
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1982]		176,900
California, University of (Berkeley)	<b>28,469</b>	
Colgate University	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
Columbia University [\$16,500—1982]		16,500
Committee for National Security (Washington, D.C.)	<b>35,400</b>	35,400
District 1199 Cultural Center (New York)	<b>20,000</b>	
Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary (Evanston, Ill.)	<b>24,000</b>	24,000
Georgetown University	<b>44,900</b>	
Ground Zero Fund (Washington, D.C.)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Hamilton, Rabinovitz & Szanton (Washington, D.C.)	<b>259,500</b>	215,000
Harvard University [\$356,268—1982]	<b>15,000</b>	100,750
International Institute for Strategic Studies (England) [\$500,000—1982]		296,775
Kentucky, University of	<b>52,525</b>	52,525
League of Women Voters Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium)	<b>50,000</b>	
National Opinion Research Center (Chicago)	<b>185,000</b>	
Rand Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	<b>345,000</b>	303,800
Research Institute for Peace and Security (Japan)	<b>11,179</b>	
Scientists' Institute for Public Information (New York)	<b>100,000</b>	50,000
Security Conference on Asia and the Pacific (Marina del Rey, Calif.)	<b>25,000</b>	
Southern California, University of	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
Tufts University	<b>50,000</b>	
<b>U.S. foreign policy</b>		
Africa News Service (Durham, N.C.)	<b>118,000</b>	
American Assembly (New York)	<b>52,000</b>	
American Committee on East-West Accord (Washington, D.C.) [\$28,825—1982]		14,413
Asia Society (New York) [\$281,000—1982]		195,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York)	<b>21,250</b>	
California, University of (Los Angeles)	<b>14,480</b>	14,480
Columbia University [\$253,400—1982]	<b>18,140</b>	56,400
Council on Foreign Relations (New York) [\$150,000—1982]	<b>16,950</b>	66,950
Development Group for Alternative Policies (Washington, D.C.)	<b>49,720</b>	49,720
Emory University	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Executive Council on Foreign Diplomats (New York)	<b>150,000</b>	115,000

country's noted strategists, including Bernard Brodie, Albert Wohlstetter, William Kaufmann, James Schlesinger, and Fred Iklé, made important theoretical contributions to defense and arms control policies while working at Rand during the 1950s and 1960s. Funds were granted this year to assist Rand's research on broad strategic problems and for exchanges and collaborative research with European strategic studies institutes. Among the topics to be investigated are the evolution of NATO defense policies and forces, equitable sharing of the defense burden within NATO, and the control of nuclear and conventional arms.

The Foundation also encourages independent research on issues of peace and security by scholarly groups in the Third World. One such group is affiliated with the Regional Security Studies Program at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, which received \$125,000 this year. University scholars, senior civil servants, military officers, and political leaders from the region participated in the program's first research and seminar project, which dealt with armed Communist movements in Asia. Seminar papers are to be published in Singapore and England.

In addition to providing institutional grants for research and training on international peace and security, the Foundation also supports analyses, workshops, and conferences on particular policy questions. Several grants were approved this year for studies of U.S. defense manpower policies—an issue of increasing

public concern. One widely discussed proposal for meeting the nation's military personnel needs is for a system of national service in which young men and women would dedicate a year or two of their lives to their country, either in the military or in other kinds of public service. Such a system would provide a more assured source of military personnel than the current all-volunteer system.

For a study of the problems and opportunities presented by the several proposed systems of national service, the Foundation granted \$259,500 to Hamilton, Rabinovitz & Szanton, a private consulting firm. The study is examining a variety of mandatory and voluntary service approaches, the extension of participation to females, the kinds of public services that might be performed, training and educational services that might be offered, and operational and administrative feasibility.

Because the cohort of young men available for military service will be 25 percent smaller in 1992 than it is today, one alternative to a return to some form of draft may be greater participation by women in the military. The Women's Equity Action League (WEAL) addresses issues of female participation in the military through a program of research, dissemination, and advocacy. A grant this year supported a continuation of WEAL's work to open a wider range of military jobs to women, to increase their numbers in the higher enlisted grades, and to strengthen benefit programs for military spouses (see also page 41).

A study last year by the Na-

tional Opinion Research Center of Chicago showed that increased participation of women in the American military was strongly endorsed by most of those surveyed. Nearly three-quarters of the sample also favored a program of national service for men and women if a tax increase were not required to support it. A supplementary grant this year supported a second phase of the survey on a wider range of related issues.

Public debate on defense in the United States in recent years has focused almost exclusively on new weapons systems—for example, the MX missile and the B-1 bomber. Many observers believe a more important issue to be the management of the U.S. defense establishment, particularly the waste caused by duplication in military procurement and fragmentation of authority among the various armed services. A grant to the University of Kentucky provided support for two conferences on this topic, to be organized by Professors Vincent Davis of the University of Kentucky and Samuel Huntington of Harvard and other scholars. The participants will compare the U.S. experience in managing its defense with that of five other nations; they will also examine in detail the structure and operation of the U.S. Department of Defense.

European security issues were a continuing focus of concern. One study, supported by a Foundation grant to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and conducted by former high-level civilian and military officials from the United States and West-

## A Tale of Two Cities

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At first glance, Port Sudan and Chicago would not seem to have much in common beyond the fact that both are port cities. Port Sudan, a sprawling African city on the shores of the Red Sea in eastern Sudan, has long been noted mainly as a stopover for Muslim pilgrims bound for Mecca. Chicago, an industrial giant on Lake Michigan in the American heartland, boasts the tallest building in the world and a "magnificent mile" of department stores.

The main similarity between these two disparate cities is that both have received an influx of newcomers in recent years. Thousands of Cubans, Mexicans, Haitians, Afghans, Poles, Rumanians, and Indochinese have settled in Chicago. Migrants from the Sudanese hinterland and refugees from other African countries have quintupled Port Sudan's size in the past twenty years.

Since many refugees have little hope of returning to their home countries, assistance agencies have begun to concentrate on programs to help them move into the social and economic life of the countries that have provided asylum. Following is an account of the activities of two such agencies supported by the Foundation.

### Port Sudan

Sudan maintains an open-door policy for refugees, which has served as a model of humanitarian action but has also strained the nation's infrastructure and burdened its economy. Of the 2.6 million refugees in Africa, about 600,000 have settled in Sudan. They have come from Chad, Zaire, Uganda, the Central African Republic, and Ethiopia. The largest number—about 250,000—are from the northern Ethiopian province of Eritrea, which

has been in open revolt against the central government for twenty years.

Although most of the refugees have been resettled on land set aside for them in the eastern rural provinces, some have drifted into cities. In Port Sudan, Eritreans have joined Copts, Indians, Jews, and a variety of Sudanese tribal groups in ramshackle shantytowns. They live in shacks made of scrap lumber, sackcloth, flattened tin, and other materials scavenged from the port area. Water is a luxury, available only from scattered public taps or when it is trucked in. Sewage flows in the narrow streets.

Beginning in 1981, Euro Action-Acord (EAA), a London-based consortium of seventeen European and Canadian private aid organizations, sent researchers to see how the refugees in Port Sudan were faring economically and to launch pilot efforts to support small-scale industries among the refugees. The researchers found that relatively few of the shantytown dwellers worked in the city's formal wage-earning sector. Most were earning their livelihoods in an astonishing variety of ways—petty trading, small-scale manufacturing, and all kinds of repair work. They made brooms, mattresses, shoes, furniture, and cement blocks. They hauled water, moved household products, carried farm produce. Women did other people's laundry, made foodstuffs, and plaited and dyed hair. Collectively, these activities provided most of the commodities and services needed by the shantytown dwellers. The researchers concluded that these entrepreneurs were a vital part of the city's economy and, in fact, were probably contributing more to its growth than the formal sector.

*Among the organizations funded in the Foundation's expanded program of assistance to the world's migrants and refugees were Euro Action-Acord, a London-based consortium of agencies that works with Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees in the Sudan, and the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago, which is providing technical assistance to Chicago's Indochinese self-help organizations. Above, a broom maker in a Port Sudan refugee neighborhood. Below, Somalia's refugees live in toucoules, traditional domed nomad huts. Opposite, in Chicago, ethnic festivals are one of the many activities of Indochinese mutual assistance associations.*



With funding from European and Canadian aid agencies as well as the Ford Foundation, Euro Action-Acord has started a program to further develop the entrepreneurial activities of the shantytown dwellers. Twenty-five extension agents, recruited from among the Eritrean refugees and other squatters, are being trained to advise the entrepreneurs on marketing, product improvement, purchasing, bookkeeping, and other business matters. EAA is also organizing centers where people can come for advice on starting new businesses, to rent donkey carts and other conveyances, and to manufacture or repair simple tools and equipment.



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### Chicago

Chicago's Indochinese refugees—numbering about 16,000—are clustered in and near the city's uptown area, a low-income section currently undergoing gentrification. About half are Vietnamese; the remainder are Laotians, Cambodians, Hmong, and ethnic Chinese. They are among some 600,000 Southeast Asians who have come to the United States since the exodus of the boat people from Indochina in 1975.

Language has been the major barrier to assimilation for the Indochinese, particularly those from rural areas. Many initially find the hurly-burly of city life confusing and disturbing. And, unlike European immigrants, the Indochinese cannot call upon many countrymen who preceded them for advice and assistance.

Yet, according to Chicago refugee agencies, many Indochinese have overcome these difficulties and have taken jobs as janitors, dishwashers, and assembly-line factory workers. Others have become social service counselors and bilingual teaching aides. Some of those with entrepreneurial skills opened Indochinese grocery stores, restaurants, and other businesses along Chicago's Argyle Street. In Chicago, as nationwide, less than 30 percent of Indochinese refugees still require public assistance within three years of their arrival in the States.

Porter Reed, a bilingual education specialist in the Illinois Department of Education who works among the Hmong in Chicago, says that the children do well in school once they break through the language barrier. "Hmong children are especially diligent," Reed says. "They will do a task a hundred times until they get it right."

Lately, the Indochinese in Chicago have been forming mutual assistance associations (MAAs) to help preserve their native language and culture and address community needs. Recently seven such self-help organizations joined together to form the Indochinese MAA Council of Illinois under the auspices of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago. The MAAs sponsor such activities as orientation classes for new arrivals, family and employment counseling, and referral services on immigration and legal matters.

Chicago's Jewish Federation has helped European Jews assimilate into American life since the turn of the century. With funding from Ford and several Chicago foundations, it is now helping the Indochinese MAAs train staff, raise funds, recruit volunteers, and encourage cooperation among Chicago's Indochinese communities. "Our aim," explains Steve Nasatir, the federation's executive director, "is to help the Indochinese do what the European immigrants did—build on their considerable individual strengths and work together to become an integral part of American life."



ern Europe, explored possibilities for improving NATO conventional forces and steps that might be taken to de-emphasize the role assigned to nuclear weapons to deter warfare in Europe.\*

As public concern about East/West tension and the threat of nuclear war continues to grow throughout the world, the Foundation has increased its support for U.S. programs aimed at encouraging informed discussion and debate about these issues among nonspecialist groups. Funds were granted to several organizations—among them the League of Women Voters Education Fund, the Arms Control Association, and the Scientists' Institute for Public Information—for support of such activities as an information service on defense matters for journalists, conferences for leaders of civic organizations, and preparation of curriculum materials for use in secondary schools.

### U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

Underlying the Foundation's work to enhance American understanding of foreign policy issues is the assumption that the United States must accommodate itself over the next decade to a new distribution of power within the world. Western Europe, Japan, and the newly industrialized nations of the Third World are playing much larger roles on the world stage than they did in the years immediately following World War II. The diffusion of power in the interna-

\**Strengthening Conventional Deterrence in Europe: Proposals for the 1980s*, by the European Security Study, St. Martin's Press, New York, 1983.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Foreign Policy Study Foundation (New York)	30,000	30,000
Former Members of Congress (Washington, D.C.)	75,000	75,000
Georgetown University	25,000	
Harvard University	50,000	
Institute for Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	22,131	22,131
Johns Hopkins University	279,100	
Johannes Kepler University (Austria) [\$5,100—1982]		5,100
New York, State University of (Albany)	49,919	49,919
Pan Pacific Community Association (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	20,000
Peace Corps Institute (Washington, D.C.)	42,252	42,252
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York)	15,000	
President's International Youth Exchange Initiative (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	
Swarthmore College	10,000	10,000
TransAfrica Forum (Washington, D.C.)	150,000	
Trilateral Commission (New York)	130,000	50,000
United Nations Association of the USA (New York)	120,000	60,000
Virginia, University of	100,000	25,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	564,500	150,750
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Australian National University	110,000	
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	200,445	
Columbia University	68,500	16,000
Fund for Peace (New York)	47,891	47,891
Institute for International Economics (Washington, D.C.)	200,000	
International Development Conference (Washington, D.C.)	10,000	10,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	17,500	
Michigan, University of	330,000	16,140
Overseas Development Council (Washington, D.C.) [\$750,000— 1982]		250,000
Philippine Institute for Development Studies [\$20,000—1982]		20,000
Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies (Austria)	52,100	52,100
<b>International relations</b>		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	600,000	300,000
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	62,622	62,622
Brooklyn College	10,500	10,500
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$40,000—1982]		40,000
Columbia University [\$32,277—1982]		28,477
Freedom House (New York)	50,000	50,000
Japan Center for International Exchange	500,000	
Pennsylvania, University of	10,000	
Princeton University	10,000	10,000
Virginia, University of	10,000	
<b>International organization and law</b>		
Citizens for Ocean Law (Washington, D.C.)	45,000	45,000
Hawaii, University of	48,000	48,000
<b>International studies</b>		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [\$540,000—1982]		90,000
Association for Asian Studies (Ann Arbor, Mich.) [\$150,000—1982]		101,016
Columbia University [\$580,123—1982]		184,339
Institute of International Affairs (Italy)	150,000	50,000
Louisiana State University	3,000	3,000
Radio Free Europe (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	
<b>Other</b>		
International House of Japan	200,000	100,000
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$569,000—1982]	(60,738)	55,443

tional system poses new challenges and constraints on the exercise of U.S. policy.

The Foundation supports several strands of work aimed at illuminating the changing context of U.S. foreign policy. These include the research and conference activities of the principal U.S. institutions concerned with foreign policy, exchanges among American foreign policy analysts and their counterparts abroad, and studies of specific foreign policy issues.

One foreign affairs study center that has gained prominence in recent years is the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C. Established by a joint resolution of Congress in 1968, the center, according to its charter, seeks to promote "the fruitful relation between the world of learning and the world of public affairs." A \$544,500 grant to the center this year funded new study and seminar programs on major political and social developments—for example, one that will bring together academic experts, journalists, and government officials in a series of meetings to discuss current developments in Iran. Funds will also support the center's radio series and publication of occasional papers.

Additional support went to the Trilateral Commission, formed ten years ago by prominent private citizens of North America, Japan, and Western Europe to formulate common approaches to international issues. The commission has issued more than twenty-five task force reports to date, dealing with such issues as trade, energy, North-South eco-

nomic relations, and the sharing of international responsibilities.

The Foundation also continued to support dialogue and exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union and other Marxist states. A grant to the United Nations Association assisted a program of Soviet-American discussions on economic and arms control issues that has been in process since 1969. The program has provided an important forum for direct give-and-take between private American experts and high-level Soviet officials even during periods of turbulence in official U.S.-Soviet relations.

Funds also went to Johns Hopkins University to continue academic exchanges between the university's School of Advanced International Studies and the University of Havana. The program began in 1979 when the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs agreed to reciprocal two-week exchanges of faculty and graduate students from the two universities—the first such exchanges since the Cuban revolution in 1959. Among the activities to be supported are semester-long visits by U.S. and Cuban scholars, workshops on issues of concern to both countries, and a graduate seminar on Cuban foreign policy at the School of Advanced International Studies.

For more than twenty years, the Executive Council on Foreign Diplomats has sponsored visits by foreign diplomats to American homes and communities. The purpose is twofold: to enhance American awareness of the policies of other nations and to deepen visitors' understanding of

the United States and its people. A grant this year enabled the council to expand several activities, including briefing programs for new arrivals and visits to American communities by diplomats and their families.

Although more than 10 percent of the U.S. population traces its ancestry to Africa, most Americans' knowledge about that continent is extremely limited. Several grants were aimed at improving American understanding of Africa and strengthening research on foreign policy issues relating to the continent. The grants included \$150,000 to TransAfrica Forum, which encourages the analysis of African and Caribbean issues by black Americans through such activities as conferences and publication of a quarterly journal of opinion. The Africa News Service, founded ten years ago by two returning Peace Corps volunteers after service in Africa, received funds to initiate a nationwide service of news reports and special features on Africa for distribution to radio stations.

For a study of the foreign policy implications of the U.S. presidential transition process, a grant of \$100,000 went to the University of Virginia (see photo essay, page 70). The study will complement a Foundation-supported series of seminars conducted by the Association of Former Members of Congress on the role of Congress in foreign policy.

Other Foundation grants supported a conference organized by the new Carter Center of Emory University to examine the political, social, and economic changes

taking place in the Middle East; and an American Assembly conference on relations between the United States and Canada.

## INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Sometime in the early 1970s, a significant change occurred in the major industrial economies. As a result, average annual growth in productivity and real income fell by 50 percent between 1973 and the end of the decade, and inflation and unemployment rates doubled. This slippage in the performance of the industrialized economies contributed to slower growth and debt problems in many countries of the Third World.

These and other recent changes in the world economy form the backdrop for the Foundation's work in international economics and development. For more than a decade the Foundation has supported research by economists and other scholars in the developed and developing world on such issues as increased competition in world trade, the growing integration of the world economy, the problems of maintaining an open trading system, and geographic shifts in industrial production. The aim has been to promote a deeper understanding of the new economic realities and strategies for dealing with them.

A major source of contention among trading nations has been the growth in recent years of such trade-distorting practices as government subsidies for certain exports (food and steel, for example), bilateral marketing agreements, and voluntary export

restraints. Although efforts have been made during international trade negotiations to limit these barriers to free trade, their effects are difficult to measure, thus making it hard for policy makers to negotiate for their removal. For an analysis of the barriers' impact on the structure of trade, production, and employment of various countries, the University of Michigan received a grant of \$330,000. The Michigan researchers will also assess areas for possible negotiation among the industrialized countries and between industrial and developing countries to reduce barriers to trade.

Related grants went to support research at the Brookings Institution and the Institute of International Economics (IIE). Brookings' economists will analyze the domestic and international factors that have contributed to changes in industrial production in the United States, Germany, Japan, and France since 1973. The grant to IIE will support a study of the costs and benefits of programs adopted in the U.S. and elsewhere to assist communities, business firms, and workers that have been injured by competition from foreign imports.

International trade has been a powerful engine for economic growth in the western Pacific. Nations of that region now account for about 16 percent of world trade, and in 1982 trans-Pacific trade for the first time exceeded trans-Atlantic trade. These developments have been monitored through a series of annual meetings of the Pacific Trade and Development Conference (PACTAD), an assembly of scholars and economic policy advisers

from the region. The Foundation joined with other funders this year in providing support for the next three PACTAD meetings and for a permanent conference secretariat, to be housed at the Australian National University.

The Foundation continued to support research and training in international economics in other parts of the Third World. The Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations received \$442,000 for administrative support and for research on such topics as regional economic cooperation, India's trade relations with Europe, and financial requirements for modernizing Indian agriculture. The Marga Institute in Sri Lanka received assistance for staff development and for a pilot training program for Third World officials who work on international economic matters.

A major problem for many Third World nations, particularly in Latin America, has been the huge buildup of foreign debt as a result of the increase in oil prices and global recession. For a study of the factors that led to a tripling of Argentina's debt, a grant went to the Center for Studies of the State and Society, a private research institution in Buenos Aires. The study will focus on both internal decision making within the Argentine government and the failure of the international banking community to recognize major weaknesses in the Argentine economy.

Other grants supported a study by two Polish scholars, now at the Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies, on the lagging economies of East-



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$25,000—1982]	7,420	36,498
<b>Refugee and migration policy</b>		
American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service (New York)	200,000	200,000
Lesotho, National University of [\$26,500—1982]		8,700
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	25,000	24,035
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Zambia)	19,500	
Zimbabwe, University of [\$4,200—1982]		2,620
<b>International relations</b>		
African-American Institute (New York)	25,000	
Mozambique-Tanzania Centre for Foreign Relations (Tanzania)	110,000	
Zimbabwe, University of	175,000	
<b>International organization and law</b>		
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	2,510	2,510
<b>International studies</b>		
Lesotho, National University of	7,820	7,789
WEST AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	30,000	
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	4,000	4,000
<b>International studies</b>		
Ife, University of (Nigeria)	180,000	
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Egypt, Government of (for Al-Ahram Center for Political Studies)	50,000	50,000
<b>International relations</b>		
Delegated-authority project: publications, workshops, and research on international relations in the Middle East [\$200,000—1982]	33,000	102,075
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
<b>International relations</b>		
African-American Institute (New York) [\$125,000—1982]		50,000
Institute for East-West Security Studies (New York)	14,140	7,250
Lawrence Hill & Co. (Westport, Conn.)	5,000	5,000
<b>ASIA</b>		
BANGLADESH		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	23,872	10,044
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Bangladesh, Government of [\$272,000—1982]		68,000
Bangladesh Economic Association	1,129	1,129
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$100,000—1982]	39,539	47,337
<b>Peace and security</b>		
United Nations University (Japan) [\$100,000—1982]		55,750
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (India)	14,000	14,000

ern Europe; a conference in New Delhi on reforming North-South economic relations, organized by Professor Jagdish Bhagwati of Columbia University; and a study by the Development Group for Alternative Policies of ways to reorient U.S. foreign aid programs to benefit low-income groups.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The principal aim of the Foundation's work in international relations is to help Third World nationals gain knowledge of the operations of the international system. For example, support was given this year to institutions in Latin America and Africa for the analysis of foreign policy issues and for the training of foreign affairs specialists. The Foundation also assisted a few scholarly projects dealing with Japan and common world problems.

Several Latin American institutions received funds for training and research in international affairs. The Center for Northern Mexican Border Studies was granted \$130,000 for research on U.S.-Mexican border issues, including the growing economic integration of the region, problems of Mexican women working in border assembly plants, and migration of Mexican laborers to the United States. The funds will also support a master's degree program in regional development.

In Brazil, the Institute of International Relations at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro conducts research on Brazilian foreign policy and the nation's growing role in the world economy. It received funds this year for an annual survey of Bra-

## Presidential Transitions: A Twilight Zone for Policy

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A half dozen former U.S. secretaries of state say that it is a major problem—foreign policy mistakes made during the transition from an outgoing to an incoming presidential administration of opposing political parties. The eleven-week period between the election and inauguration of a new president is one of increased vulnerability for the United States. The influence of the incumbent is rapidly declining, and his successor is not yet in a position to fill the vacuum thus created. The government of one of the most powerful nations on earth is essentially leaderless.

A scene that takes place in and around the White House in the final weeks of a presidential transition illustrates the problem. All papers deemed to be presidential documents are packed into boxes and shipped off to libraries selected to hold them for posterity. (Papers of the last five presidents are now located in Georgia, Michigan, California, Texas, and Massachusetts.) When the new officials arrive on January 21, they must start their administration virtually from scratch. Ironically, foreign diplomats in Washington are often more familiar with the background and evolution of specific U.S. foreign policies than are the officials who have just inherited responsibility for them.

One of the most dramatic foreign policy mistakes cited by scholars is the Bay of Pigs episode of 1961, when President John F. Kennedy approved plans made by the Central Intelligence Agency under President Eisenhower for the invasion of Cuba. Kennedy seems to have been strongly influenced by Eisenhower's sponsorship of the invasion but was apparently unaware of the outgoing president's lack of enthusiasm for the project and of the reservations of several high-level civilian and military officials.

Despite their potential for disaster, the problems of presidential transitions, particularly in the realm of foreign policy, have received relatively little attention from the nation's scholars. Many seem to believe that they are inevitable in our constitutional system. But is this necessarily so? Scholars at the White Burkett Miller Center of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, with Foundation support, are taking a new look at presidential transitions in the hope of coming up with policy recommendations aimed at preventing mistakes in the future.

The Miller Center prides itself on being nonideological and nondoctrinaire. Founded in 1975 as an autonomous institute within the university, the center specializes in the study of the most powerful office in the land—the U.S. presidency. Among its major projects was a study of the presidential nominating process, headed by former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird and former Senator Adlai Stevenson III, which recommended reducing the number of presidential primaries "because they were an imperfect process not always representative of



*Kenneth Thompson (left), director of the White Burkett Miller Center of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, and Frederick Mosher, staff director of the presidential transition study.*

the views of the party's traditional supporters or the electorate at large." Another center-sponsored commission, on presidential press conferences, recommended that the president, in addition to holding large conferences before the TV cameras, return to the small, informal meetings with the press initiated by President Roosevelt in the 1930s for more candid, reflective discussion of issues and events.

For the presidential transition study, a monograph analyzing the five presidential turnovers since World War II has been prepared by Frederick Mosher, a professor of public administration, long-time government official, and staff director of the project, with the assistance of David Clinton and Daniel Lang of the center. Supplemented by case histories of foreign policy decisions affected by the transition process, the study will be used by a bipartisan commission, headed by former Secretaries of State William Rogers and Cyrus Vance, that will make recommendations on such matters as the turnover of presidential files, the structuring of the transition team, and

communications with other nations during the transition period. Other members of the commission include former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, former Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, Senator Charles Mathias, Jack Watson, Carter administration chief of staff, and David Bell, budget director in the Kennedy Administration.

Overseeing the transition project is Kenneth Thompson, director of the Miller Center and a former Rockefeller Foundation vice president. The author of more than twenty books, Thompson is widely known for his fairness, meticulous scholarship, and ability to reconcile opposing points of view.

Thompson believes that the presidential transition project will contribute to greater coherence in foreign policy. "Each administration believes that world affairs begin anew on its inauguration day. Too often a new administration sees the policies of its predecessor as a negative inheritance to be repudiated. The result is stagnation at best and chaos at worst in the conduct of our relations overseas."

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Bombay, University of (India)	4,450	3,928
Boston University [\$25,000—1982]		10,000
Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations	442,000	
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka)	145,000	55,000
<b>International relations</b>		
Centre for Policy Research (India)	2,515	2,515
Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations [\$60,000—1982]		31,000
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$60,000—1982]		40,000
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$50,000—1982]	67,591	69,884
<b>Peace and security</b>		
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand) [\$26,407—1982]		7,615
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	125,000	50,000
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)	3,659	3,659
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore) [\$250,000—1982]		168,200
Philippine Institute for Development Studies	2,000	2,000
Thammasat University (Thailand)	20,000	20,000
Tufts University	6,300	6,300
<b>International relations</b>		
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	2,178	2,178
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	35,000	17,250
Pacific Forum (Honolulu)	2,272	2,272
OTHER ASIA		
<b>Refugee and migration policy</b>		
Universities Field Staff International (Hanover, N.H.)	16,592	16,592
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics [\$30,000—1982]		25,000
<b>International relations</b>		
Delegated-authority project: joint program with Chinese Academy of Social Sciences [\$200,000—1982]	(21,029)	170,964
<b>International studies</b>		
National Committee on United States—China Relations (New York)	21,029	21,029
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	104,000	59,325
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Center for Studies of the State and Society (Argentina)	80,000	
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (Chile) [\$220,000—1982]		150,000
<b>International relations</b>		
Center for the Study and Promotion of Development (Peru)	12,000	
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile)	177,000	
Peruvian Center for International Studies	34,000	8,500
<b>International studies</b>		
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile) [\$17,800—1982]		4,450

zil's international relations and for studies of new trends in the world economy and the transfer of technology. Funds were also granted to the Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism in Chile for analyses of the foreign policies of Latin American nations.

In Africa, the Mozambique-Tanzania Centre for Foreign Relations in Dar es Salaam and the University of Zimbabwe received grants for the advanced training of diplomats and foreign affairs specialists. The Mozambique-Tanzania center, established in 1978 by agreement between the two countries, provides training in international relations and diplomacy, international economics, and strategic studies. The University of Zimbabwe will initiate a master's degree program in international studies in which students will spend part of their training as interns with the African Development Bank, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, and other international agencies. The University of Ife in Nigeria received support for graduate training in international affairs and for research and conferences on the role of the Organization of African Unity in the mediation of conflict in West Africa.

For a study of the social and economic trends shaping recent political developments in the Middle East, a grant of \$150,000 went to the Institute of International Affairs in Rome. The institute will assemble a team of experts on the Middle East who will commission papers by Arab and other scholars analyzing the effects of social, economic, and

historical experiences on the process of nation building in the Arab states.

The International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis in Austria was founded in 1969 at the initiative of the United States and the Soviet Union to conduct research on problems common to many countries of the world. A multinational and interdisciplinary group of scholars study such matters as urban growth, global energy needs, structural changes in the world economy, and an aging world population. This year the Foundation joined a consortium of nongovernmental donors under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to provide support for continued U.S. participation in the institute to replace previous funding by the U.S. government.

Support also went to two Japanese organizations that promote expanded Japanese participation in world affairs. The Japan Center for International Exchange, which received \$500,000, organizes exchanges of Japanese industrialists, government officials, scholars, and journalists with their counterparts in other countries. It also monitors research conducted in North America and Europe. A \$200,000 grant to the International House of Japan continued support for the Nitobe fellowship program, which enables young Japanese social scientists to do advanced research abroad. The aim of the program, which has also been supported by the Toyota Foundation and other funders, is to train a cadre of one hundred scholars to become educational leaders and international citizens.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>BRAZIL</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$129,200—1982]	(17,320)	(78)
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$75,000—1982]		37,500
<b>International relations</b>		
Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$100,000—1982]		59,000
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of Getulio Vargas Foundation	190,320 24,000	75,320 24,000
<b>International studies</b>		
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research [\$22,000—1982]		10,125
<b>MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	13,430	67
<b>U.S. foreign policy</b>		
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia) [\$29,080—1982]	(26,948)	2,132
Arizona, University of [\$15,000—1982]	30,500	45,500
Mexico, College of	5,000	5,000
<b>International economics and development</b>		
California, University of (Los Angeles)	26,000	
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua	20,000	20,000
Latin American Institute for the Study of Transnationals (Mexico) [\$165,000—1982]		165,000
Monticello West Foundation (Stanford, Calif.)	10,000	
Public Media Foundation (Manchester, Mass.)	5,978	5,978
<b>International relations</b>		
Center for Economics and Social Studies of the Third World (Mexico)	44,900	
Center for Northern Mexican Border Studies	130,000	80,000
Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (Mexico) [\$200,000—1982]		100,000
<b>International studies</b>		
Mexico, College of	37,600	
<b>OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>		
<b>Refugee and migration policy</b>		
Florida, University of [\$50,000—1982]		50,000
New York University [\$49,500—1982]	4,840	54,340
<b>International relations</b>		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	86,000	
Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (Coral Gables, Fla.)	5,000	
Florida, State University System of (Miami)	12,000	
Inter-American University of Puerto Rico	12,000	12,000
Johns Hopkins University	8,030	8,030
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1982]		175,000
<b>International studies</b>		
Caribbean Studies Association (Puerto Rico)	8,000	8,000
Indiana University	8,000	8,000
Latin American Studies Association (Austin, Texas)	17,100	17,100
<b>U.S. foreign policy</b>		
Foreign Policy Association (New York)	12,500	12,500
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Center for the Study of Puerto Rican Reality (Rio Piedras)	47,691	
<b>TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS</b>	<b>\$10,405,972</b>	<b>\$7,774,923</b>

**T**he Foundation's long-standing interest in population matters is reflected not only in grants made by the Population unit but also in support provided by other offices: for example, the Child Survival/Fair Start program (see page 7), a variety of actions on behalf of refugees and migrants (see pages 7, 33, and 61), efforts to reduce teenage pregnancy and improve child care among teenage mothers (see page 5), and projects addressing issues related to reproductive rights (see page 41). The Population unit itself continued to emphasize scientific research to develop new methods of fertility control; efforts in developing countries to improve the safety of contraceptives used in family-planning programs; and analyses of the links between fertility, health, and nutrition, and the economic and social well-being of poor communities, particularly in the Third World.

The targeted research program in the reproductive sciences, initiated in 1980 by the Ford, Andrew W. Mellon, and Rockefeller foundations, was assisted again this year with grants totaling some \$900,000. The program focuses on areas of research believed to have the greatest potential for developing new methods of fertility control. Under one of the grants—\$338,500 to the University of Texas—scientists are studying substances, extracted from testicular and ovarian fluids, that might interfere with the reproductive process. Grants for \$276,400 and \$95,000 to the Population Council

and to Unigene Laboratories, respectively, are supporting investigations of new antiprogestosterone methods of fertility control, which may eventually lead to a "once-a-month" pill. The University of North Carolina, which received \$156,000, is concentrating on studies of sperm maturation and function. Advances in DNA research have made it possible to scrutinize the processes by which sperm develop motility and the ability to fertilize ova. Understanding those processes may lead to ways of interfering with the maturation and thus the fertilizing ability of sperm.

The contraceptive leads program of the International Committee for Contraceptive Research (ICCR) received final support with a \$1.3 million grant to the Population Council. Since its establishment in 1971 with Ford and Rockefeller funding, ICCR has developed and introduced into general use the copper-clad intrauterine device (IUD) and has begun arrangements for the manufacture of NORPLANT™, a contraceptive implant inserted under the skin of a woman's arm, which has proved effective in large-scale field trials in the United States and several developing countries. ICCR is continuing to test the vaginal contraceptive ring, which can be inserted and removed without medical assistance, and a steroid-releasing IUD that seems to have fewer side effects than plastic or copper-clad devices. ICCR is making progress in developing a totally new mode of contraception, an antipregnancy vaccine.

The Foundation also granted the Population Council \$500,000

in general support of the various facets of its work: biomedical research, which, in addition to the applied research of ICCR, includes fundamental studies of the male reproductive system; research and analysis of population policies; demographic studies; and assistance to Third World family-planning programs, including the introduction of contraceptives developed by ICCR.

Since contraceptive safety studies are generally well supported in the industrialized world, the Foundation has focused on helping developing countries—where family-planning programs are expanding rapidly—to assess the risks and benefits of various birth control methods.

This year Chiang Mai University in Thailand received funds to determine whether children exposed to Depo-Provera or other steroid contraceptives during early gestation suffered birth defects or abnormalities in growth and development. Using records from a long-term family-planning program at a nearby hospital, researchers will compare children exposed to the steroids and a group not exposed.

To assist developing-country institutions that have begun to train researchers in reproductive health and contraceptive safety, the Foundation granted the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta \$100,000 to prepare and field-test a practical instruction manual for such research. The centers also received funds for workshops on methods of measuring contraceptive safety, for a review of contraceptives requiring safety studies, and for carrying out such studies.

The ability to analyze demographics and interpret census and survey data is increasingly recognized as necessary to formulate social policies in employment, housing, education, health, and nutrition. Such policies, in turn, affect the growth, distribution, and composition of the population. To focus attention on these links and to help develop professionals capable of addressing them, the Foundation since the mid-1970s has supported research and training to foster the inclusion of population issues in social and economic development planning.

This year three grants totaling \$425,000 went to the Population Council for continued support of research and fellowships in the Middle East. Since 1978, a semi-annual research competition on population and development has made thirty-six awards to researchers from eight countries in the region. Many of the studies have focused on women. Subjects have included female migrant labor in urban Sudan, attitudes toward female vocational training and employment in Jordan, and breast-feeding and fertility in a rural community in Yemen. In the first two years of the fellowship program, twelve awards were made to graduate students and mid-career professionals from seven countries.

To advance demographic analysis in Peru, the Center for the Study and Promotion of Development received a grant for research on labor markets, employment, and migration in metropolitan Lima. In addition, the National Council of Popula-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Population</b>		
<b>UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$100,000—1982]	\$ (61,811)	\$ 10,000
<b>Reproductive science and contraceptive development</b>		
Alabama, University of	29,400	29,400
Beacon Hill Research Foundation (Seattle)	5,000	5,000
California, University of (Davis)	15,811	15,811
Center for Research and Control of Maternal and Infant Diseases of Campinas (Brazil)	5,500	
Clinical Research Institute of Montreal [\$250,040—1981]	25,000	177,740
Council for Science and Society (England)	22,500	22,500
Duke University [\$213,500—1982]		80,070
Florida State University [\$336,734—1982]		160,000
Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences (Bethesda, Md.) [\$225,000—1981]	10,000	93,750
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium) [\$300,000—1982]		82,000
National Family Center (Chile)	20,660	
North Carolina, University of	156,000	
Population Council (New York)	1,576,400	700,000
Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (Seattle) [\$142,000—1982]		42,000
Sisters of Providence in Washington (Seattle) [\$135,000—1982]		135,000
Texas, University of	339,540	216,335
Unigene Laboratories (Fairfield, N.J.)	95,500	
Zoological Society of London	4,800	4,800
<b>Population problems (social sciences)</b>		
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (Belgium)	21,000	21,000
<b>General support for major institutions</b>		
Population Council (New York)	1,000,000	500,000
<b>Dissemination of information</b>		
Population Reference Bureau (Washington, D.C.)	10,000	10,000
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>		
<b>Reproductive science and contraceptive development</b>		
Centers for Disease Control (Atlanta)	170,000	
International Fertility Research Program (Research Triangle Park, N.C.) [\$63,528—1982]		36,000
<b>Population problems (social sciences)</b>		
Delegated-authority project: research on fertility, mortality, and development	61,251	50,000
<b>AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
<b>Family-planning programs</b>		
Delegated-authority project: population and development projects in East Africa [\$90,000—1982]	(49,000)	41,021
<b>Dissemination of information</b>		
Family Planning Association of Kenya Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	40,000 9,000	30,890
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
<b>Population problems (social sciences)</b>		
Population Council (New York)	335,000	95,001



One of the new contraceptives being introduced in various parts of the world is NORPLANT™, a drug-releasing implant that is inserted under the skin of a woman's arm. It is one of several new contraceptive methods developed by the International Committee for Contraceptive Research, supported by the Foundation since 1971.

tion was granted funds for a study of population and the development potential of the Peruvian jungle; the Andean Institute for Population Studies and Development and the National Institute of Statistics received grants to purchase microcomputers and accessories for use in population studies, including analyses of the Peruvian census.

Research on factors affecting the health and nutrition of children in a poor urban community in Mexico was supported with grants to Harvard University and Tufts University. The Harvard study, directed by Professor Robert LeVine of the Graduate School of Education, is testing the hypothesis (suggested by several studies throughout the world) that previous schooling increases a mother's willingness to give more time and attention to her children, to make use of such medical services as immunizations, to provide better nutrition, and to be more careful about hygiene. One of the study's aims is to find ways to provide mothers and pregnant women with informal education that will achieve the same effect on the health of their children as would many years of formal schooling.

The Tufts study, co-directed by Professor LeVine and Dr. Marian Zeitlin of the Tufts School of Nutrition, will examine why some children are well-nourished and healthy despite their impoverished circumstances. The findings may help nutrition and health professionals devise new approaches to promoting health and well-being among high-risk groups.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
<b>Dissemination of information</b>		
Christian Medical Society Foundation (Richardson, Texas)	29,900	
<b>ASIA</b>		
BANGLADESH		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	6,230	(27)
<b>Population problems (social sciences)</b>		
Institute of Statistical Research and Training [\$25,000—1982]		4,000
<b>Family-planning programs</b>		
Bangladesh, Government of Concerned Women for Family Planning	35,880 7,890	10,000 6,193
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$40,000—1982]	(12,000)	
<b>Reproductive science and contraceptive development</b>		
Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	153,400	
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia) [\$17,900—1982]		12,586
Population Council (New York) [\$81,450—1982]		81,450
Yayasan Kusuma Buana (Indonesia) [\$156,850—1982]		56,850
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
<b>Population problems (social sciences)</b>		
Andean Institute for Population Studies and Development (Peru) [\$50,000—1982]		30,000
Center for the Study and Promotion of Development (Peru) Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training in Population (Peru) [\$150,000—1982]	26,000	13,805
National Council of Population (Peru)	38,600	52,500 28,080
<b>Dissemination of information</b>		
Andean Institute for Population Studies and Development (Peru)	7,000	7,000
National Institute of Statistics (Peru)	7,933	7,933
<b>TOTAL, POPULATION</b>	<b>\$4,142,384</b>	<b>\$2,868,688</b>



*The Penobscot Bay Fish and Cold Storage Company is one of many small businesses that are the backbone of the Maine economy. Coastal Enterprises, Inc., a community development corporation supported by the Foundation, has provided funds to Penobscot and other small companies to create jobs for low-income workers.*



A small town rimming a cove dotted with moored fishing boats, sailboats, and maybe a schooner or two—that is calendar-picture Maine. But left behind when the tourists leave is a Maine that doesn't appear on postcards or calendars—a state that ranks forty-seventh in the nation in average wages and forty-ninth in per capita bank assets; a state where the seasonal nature of jobs results in unemployment of 14 percent in many communities in the winter months; where one out of five families is supported by some form of income-maintenance program; where the death rate among children of low-income families is three times that of other children in the state.

Recognizing the critical need to create new employment opportunities, a group of public-spirited Maine citizens in 1977 formed Coastal Enterprises, Inc., a private, nonprofit community development corporation. CEI provides financial and technical assistance to small businesses and cooperatives that manufacture products from, or otherwise make use of, Maine's abundant natural resources. Small businesses are the backbone of Maine's economy—89 percent of firms in the state have fewer than twenty employees. In five years, CEI has raised \$3.3 million from public and private sources for investment in sixteen such firms. The result: 274 new jobs.

"But we don't just invest our money and say goodbye," says CEI executive director Ronald Phillips. CEI also provides assistance in management, marketing, accounting, and technological development and in filling some of the new jobs by low-income people.

A Foundation program-related investment of \$750,000 (see page 78) will enable CEI, in partnership with small businesses and state welfare, employment, and training agencies, to create additional jobs for the disadvantaged. The funds will be invested in approximately seven small businesses, with the understanding that at least 30 percent of the new jobs are to be filled by low-income people. The program will take advantage of recently passed state legislation and experiment with ways to move welfare recipients into permanent employment. As an incentive, employers will receive subsidies and tax benefits from the state, and welfare funds will be diverted to training programs. Foundation grant funds will be used to document the results of the experiment.

Much of CEI's work has focused on fisheries. A major obstacle to the growth of the fishing industry in Maine is the lack of processing facilities. Two-thirds of the fish caught in Maine are shipped to Boston for processing. Most of the resulting jobs thus benefit people outside the state, as do the higher prices that processed fish command.

This situation has caused particular hardship for fishermen from areas such as Vinalhaven, an island of 1,200 people ten miles off the coast with a per capita income 24 percent



below the state average. In 1980, fifty-six Vinalhaven fishermen and other residents formed a cooperative to start a fish-processing plant on the island. A town bond issue helped build the plant, and CEI provided financing for equipment, working capital, and management training for the co-op members. Today, Vinalhaven's Penobscot Bay Fish and Cold Storage Company has about thirty-five year-round employees, most of them women who previously had no opportunities for employment. In addition, 128 fishermen derive income from their share in the plant.

In the forest-products industry, CEI is helping a multiple sclerosis victim expand his family business. Unable to get a job because of his disability, John Stauffer started using scrap lumber to make replicas of the antique wooden bucket. The Maine Bucket Company now consists of two other employees besides Stauffer and his wife and two children. The company produces 600 buckets a week, which are sold in gift shops throughout the country. With CEI and Small Business Administration financing, Stauffer is acquiring new equipment that will cut bucket production time in half. By early spring of 1984, Stauffer expects to hire at least two more employees. He is looking for handicapped people.

Among CEI's new undertakings:

—Moss Tent Works, a company in Camden that designs and produces lightweight tents. Because of its reliance on the seasonal backpacking market, the company has to shut down for part of the year. With CEI assistance, Moss plans to develop and market a line of larger and heavier exhibit tents. The firm's expanded operations will enable the company

to stay open longer and hire more people.

—Hanson Energy Products of Newcastle, which manufactures solar collectors for space heating. Last year Hanson's sales represented 21 percent of the solar space heating market in this country. With nineteen year-round workers, the firm is the third largest employer in town, after the hospital and lumber yard. With a CEI loan to expand its research and development activities, the company hopes to add six more workers over the next three years.

—North Whitefield Frameworks. In what used to be a poultry barn, two brothers, Ken and Eric Olsen, oversee production of more than 500,000 picture frames a year. Most of them are sold to amusement parks for framing pictures used as prizes at concessions. Three years ago the Olsens knew nothing about woodworking. Unemployed and willing to try anything that would generate income, they decided to frame and sell Norman Rockwell reproductions. An amusement park businessman ordered 1,500. To fill the order, the Olsens spent three months in the shop of a cabinetmaker friend learning basic woodworking. Today, with more than thirty employees, the Olsens have begun to diversify by producing revolving spice racks. They are installing a wood-scrap furnace to heat the barn and three-phase power so that the workers can run all the heavy machinery at once. A management consultant introduced to the Olsens by CEI is helping them expand production. "We will get into other wood products—higher-quality frames, maybe the toy market," says Eric Olsen. That kind of spirit typifies the entrepreneurs Coastal Enterprises is trying to help.



Other firms aided by Coastal Enterprises are the Moss Tent Works (above), which makes lightweight tents, and North Whitefield Frameworks (left), a woodworking firm started by two brothers in a poultry barn.

# Special Program Actions

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**P**rogram-Related Investments. For the past fifteen years, the Foundation has used a portion of its capital funds to invest in enterprises that advance philanthropic purposes. These funds, called program-related investments (see listing, page 79), support projects in such fields as community development, low-income housing, education, and the arts. Most PRIs take the form of low-interest loans, and they generally support projects for which commercial financing is not available. They enable recipients to accumulate assets, develop business discipline, and develop responsible management.

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.

Since 1968 the Foundation has made 125 PRIs totaling approximately \$84 million. In 1983 some \$8.5 million was committed. Recipients included the Famicos Foundation, which is building an apartment complex in a black neighborhood in Cleveland (see page 3); Coastal Enterprises, Inc., which is investing in small businesses in Maine (see photo essay, page 76); the Mountain Association for Community Economic Development, which is helping lower-income families in eastern Kentucky purchase housing (see page 27); the National Association of College and University Business Officers, which operates a loan program for community-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Special Program Actions</b>		
<b>Reductions and refunds</b>		
Net miscellaneous reductions and refunds of less than \$10,000 each and approvals and payments of \$1,000 or less.	\$ (24,094)	\$ (37,185)
<b>Council on Foundations</b> (Washington, D.C.)		
Annual dues	20,000	20,000
Committee for International Grantmakers	25,000	25,000
Communications Assistance Program	103,000	53,000
Development of a special program fund	250,000	50,000
<b>Delegated-authority projects</b>		
Small program actions, field office operations [\$2,150,000—1982]	301,694	449,137
United Way of Tri-State	9,094	9,094
Planning and technical assistance for program-related investments [\$300,000—1982]	(29,725)	
<b>Detroit Association of Black Organizations</b>		
Administrative and development costs [\$77,000—1982]		38,500
<b>Foundation Center</b> (New York)		
General support	280,000	140,000
<b>Foundation for Management Education and Development</b> (Indonesia)		
Training in small business management [\$210,000—1982]		76,530
<b>Fund for the City of New York</b>		
Improving the performance of municipal agencies [\$2,500,000—1982]		1,250,000
<b>Japan Center for International Exchange</b>		
Staff costs for Asian philanthropic trust [\$20,000—1982]		10,000
<b>New York City Commission for the United Nations and Consular Corps</b>		
United Nations Plaza Project	3,500	3,500
<b>United Foundation</b> (Detroit)		
1982 Torch Drive	100,000	75,000
<b>TOTAL, SPECIAL PROGRAM ACTIONS</b>	<b>\$ 1,038,469</b>	<b>\$ 2,162,576</b>
<b>TOTAL, 1982 AND 1983 GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>\$101,847,169</b>	<b>\$88,372,875</b>

based colleges (see page 49); and the Public Interest Law Center, which is renovating office space in New York City for four legal defense funds (see page 40).

Grants were made this year to several philanthropic/service organizations with which the Foundation has long been associated. The Council on Foundations, a membership organization of private foundations, received \$250,000 toward an expanded program of outreach, training,

and service to members; and \$103,000 to establish a new service to assist members in the preparation of such materials as annual reports and newsletters.

The Foundation Center, the principal repository of information on private foundations, was granted \$280,000 for its data collection and dissemination activities; and the United Foundation of Detroit received \$100,000 for its annual Torch Drive, which funds community agencies in metropolitan Detroit.

# Program-Related Investments

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed	PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
<p>Program-related investments are capital funds invested in socially important enterprises in various fields of Foundation interest. Investments approved in fiscal 1983 are listed below, together with earlier-year commitments on which there were disbursements during the year. The "Approvals" column shows amounts of commitments and "Invested or Guaranteed" shows amounts loaned, invested, or guaranteed in fiscal 1983.</p>			<p><b>EDUCATION AND CULTURE</b></p>		
<p><b>1983 Approvals</b></p>			<p><b>National Association of College and University Business Officers (Washington, D.C.)</b> Loan-guarantee program for community-based colleges</p>		
<p><b>URBAN POVERTY</b></p>			<p>1,000,000</p>		
<p><b>Economic Resources Corp. (Los Angeles, Calif.)</b> Loan fund for minority businesses</p>			<p><b>GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY</b></p>		
<p>\$1,500,000</p>			<p><b>Public Interest Law Center (New York, N.Y.)</b> Renovation of office space</p>		
<p><b>Famicos Foundation (Cleveland, Ohio)</b> Housing for low- and moderate-income families</p>			<p>670,565</p>		
<p>1,100,000</p>			<p><b>1982 Approvals</b></p>		
<p><b>Jazzmobile, Inc. (New York, N.Y.)</b> Renovation of a facility for Harlem arts operation center</p>			<p><b>URBAN POVERTY</b></p>		
<p>425,000</p>			<p><b>Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix, Ariz.)</b> Acquisition and rehabilitation of office building Five-year loan, 5%</p>		
<p><b>Illinois Neighborhood Development Corp. (Chicago, Ill.)</b> Investment in South Shore Bank and City Lands, Inc., to strengthen community development activities Eight-year loan, 5%</p>			<p>762,000</p>		
<p>1,000,000</p>			<p><b>Enterprise Foundation (Columbia, Md.)</b> Assistance to community organizations for low-income housing development Six-year loan, 6%</p>		
<p>1,000,000</p>			<p>500,000</p>		
<p><b>Industrial Cooperative Association (Somerville, Mass.)</b> Revolving loan fund for low-income, worker-owned cooperatives Five-year loan, 6%</p>			<p><b>Tennessee Valley Center for Minority Economic Development (Memphis, Tenn.)</b> Investment fund for minority businesses Six-year loan, 6%</p>		
<p>500,000</p>			<p>1,500,000</p>		
<p><b>Manpower Demonstration Research Corp. (New York, N.Y.)</b> Loan fund for revenue-generating work programs Five-year loan, 6%</p>			<p><b>RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES</b></p>		
<p>267,000</p>			<p><b>National Rural Development and Finance Corp. (Washington, D.C.)</b> Rural economic development projects Six-year loan, 6%</p>		
<p>267,000</p>			<p>1,000,000</p>		
<p><b>Neighborhood Institute (Chicago, Ill.)</b> Commercial strip revitalization</p>			<p><b>EDUCATION AND CULTURE</b></p>		
<p>250,000</p>			<p><b>North Carolina School of the Arts Foundation (Winston-Salem, N.C.)</b> Renovation of performing arts center Five-year loan, 5%</p>		
<p><b>RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES</b></p>			<p>1,000,000</p>		
<p><b>Artisans Cooperative (Chadds Ford, Pa.)</b> Working capital for marketing arm of craft cooperative Eight-year loan, 5%</p>			<p><b>Pre-1982 Approvals</b></p>		
<p>125,000</p>			<p><b>FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES</b></p>		
<p>125,000</p>			<p><b>Independence Capital Formation, Inc. (Inner-City Business Improvement Forum) (Detroit, Mich.)</b> Loan pool for minority businesses Note, 8%</p>		
<p><b>Coastal Enterprises, Inc. (Wiscasset, Maine)</b> Small-business investment and employment project</p>			<p>35,000</p>		
<p>750,000</p>			<p>35,000</p>		
<p><b>Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (Berea, Ky.)</b> Housing for low- and moderate-income families Five-year loan, 3%</p>			<p><b>PUBLIC TELEVISION</b></p>		
<p>925,000</p>			<p><b>WHYY, Inc. (Philadelphia, Pa.)</b> Restoration of television station Five-year loan, 8%</p>		
<p>925,000</p>			<p>123,000</p>		

# Grants and Projects

FISCAL YEARS PRIOR TO 1982

80

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 program structure of the Foundation. Only those grants and projects are listed on which there was activity in 1983. The "Approvals" column shows supplementary approvals or reductions and the "Payments" column shows payments and refunds occurring in 1983. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects.</p>			<p><b>LAW AND JUSTICE</b></p>		
<p><b>National Affairs</b></p>			<p><b>Conflict resolution</b></p>		
<p>Delegated-authority project: grants for small research and development projects [1981—1981] <b>\$ (53,080)</b></p>			<p>American Arbitration Association (New York) [1978—1978] <b>(88,153)</b></p>		
<p><b>COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS</b></p>			<p>Delegated-authority project: studies and explorations [1981—1981] <b>(129,077)</b></p>		
<p><b>Neighborhood conservation and housing management</b></p>			<p>Task Force on Children Out of School (Boston) [1981—1981] 12,500</p>		
<p>Association of Neighborhood Housing Developers (New York) [1981—1981] 5,000</p>			<p><b>Environmental mediation</b></p>		
<p>Columbia University [1981—1981] <b>(376)</b> 7,584</p>			<p>New England Natural Resources Center (Boston) [1981—1981] 9,069</p>		
<p>Delegated-authority project: small grants, technical assistance [1980—1980] <b>(68,557)</b></p>			<p><b>Criminal justice</b></p>		
<p>Neighborhood Housing Services of Baltimore [1981—1981] 48,500</p>			<p>Harvard University [1981—1981] 46,880</p>		
<p>Neighborhood Rental Services of Baltimore [1981—1981] 12,500</p>			<p><b>Public interest law</b></p>		
<p><b>Energy conservation and assistance to the poor</b></p>			<p>Georgetown University [1981—1981] 18,000</p>		
<p>Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [1981—1981] 24,000</p>			<p>League of Women Voters Education Fund (Washington, D.C.) [1980—1980] 42,000</p>		
<p>Colorado, University of [1981—1981] 199,741</p>			<p><b>IMPROVING GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE</b></p>		
<p>Kansas City Neighborhood Alliance [1981—1981] 33,000</p>			<p><b>Public policy research and conferences</b></p>		
<p>Mexican American Research Center (Austin, Texas) [1981—1981] 53,104</p>			<p>Russell Sage Foundation (New York) [1981—1981] 57,000</p>		
<p>National Consumer Law Center (Boston) [1981—1981] 45,000</p>			<p><b>Urban research</b></p>		
<p><b>THE UNDERCLASS</b></p>			<p>Public Technology, Inc. (Washington, D.C.) [1981—1981] 10,000</p>		
<p><b>Welfare, social service, and employment studies and programs</b></p>			<p><b>TOTAL, NATIONAL AFFAIRS</b> <b>\$(359,801)</b> <u>\$745,382</u></p>		
<p>Delegated-authority project: studies and projects in employment and social policy [1981—1981] <b>(6,099)</b> 1,509</p>			<p><b>Education and Public Policy</b></p>		
<p>Delegated-authority project: projects to improve status of Hispanic Americans [1981—1981] <b>(11,239)</b></p>			<p><b>EDUCATION AND RESEARCH</b></p>		
<p><b>Health and nutrition studies of severely disadvantaged</b></p>			<p>MINORITY OPPORTUNITY</p>		
<p>New York University [1981—1981] 12,249</p>			<p><b>Strengthening colleges and universities</b></p>		
<p><b>CIVIL RIGHTS</b></p>			<p>Atlanta University Center [1981—1981] 176,437</p>		
<p>American Indian Historical Society (San Francisco) [1981—1981] 100,000</p>			<p>Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (Washington, D.C.) [1981—1981] 62,500</p>		
<p><b>STATUS OF WOMEN</b></p>			<p>Howard University [1981—1981] 4,012</p>		
<p><b>Legal action and advocacy</b></p>			<p>Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York) [1981—1981] 60,000</p>		
<p>National Conference on Women and the Law (Washington, D.C.) [1981—1981] 25,000</p>			<p><b>Research, policy analysis, technical assistance</b></p>		
<p><b>Research, conferences, and publications</b></p>			<p>American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.) [1981—1981] 99,806</p>		
<p>Delegated-authority project: consultants, studies, conferences [1981—1981] <b>14,030</b> 380</p>			<p>Arizona, University of [1981—1981] 20,000</p>		
<p>Wheelock College [1981—1981] <b>(17,250)</b> (17,250)</p>			<p>Delegated-authority project: small program actions [1981—1981] <b>\$ 2,273</b> 85</p>		
<p>*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.</p>			<p>Howard University [1981—1981] 56,250</p>		
			<p>Michigan, University of [1981—1981] 84,659</p>		
			<p>National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (Washington, D.C.) [1981—1981] 78,548</p>		
			<p>National Chicano Council on Higher Education (Berkeley, Calif.) [1981—1981] 69,000</p>		
			<p><b>Graduate fellowships for minority students</b></p>		
			<p>Educational Testing Service (Princeton, N.J.) [1977—1977] 35,650</p>		
			<p><b>Mathematics improvement</b></p>		
			<p>A Better Chance (Boston) [1981—1981] 27,000</p>		
			<p>Border College Consortium (Laredo, Texas) [1981—1981] 73,370</p>		

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Lincoln University (Pa.) [\$50,000—1981]		25,000	Washington, University of [\$126,592—1981]		49,584
New Mexico, University of [\$30,000—1981]		15,000	Wisconsin, University of [\$174,320—1979]		6,850
Phillips Academy (Andover, Mass.) [\$316,400—1981]		75,000	<b>Career advancement and vocational opportunity</b>		
Tuskegee Institute [\$341,000—1981]		15,000	Center for Citizen Education (Hawaii) [\$40,000—1981]		2,000
Xavier University (New Orleans) [\$29,780—1981]	(892)	13,998	Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.) [\$657,464—1981]		182,464
<b>Racial desegregation</b>			National Council of Negro Women (Washington, D.C.) [\$198,600—1981]		19,100
Hartford, University of [\$51,200—1980]		25,600	SCHOOL FINANCE REFORM		
Institute for Services to Education (Silver Spring, Md.) [\$600,000—1981]	(300,000)		Citizens Council for Ohio Schools (Cleveland) [\$128,000—1981]		14,500
Vanderbilt University [\$69,250—1981]		25,260	Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$200,000—1981]	(6,996)	7,453
<b>Ethnic studies</b>			Intercultural Development Research Association (San Antonio) [\$150,000—1981]		48,000
New York, City University of [\$300,369—1981]		112,638	Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$460,000—1980]		33,000
<b>Leadership development</b>			League of Women Voters Education Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$218,463—1979]		2,818
National Indian Training and Research Center (Tempe, Ariz.) [\$300,000—1975]	(47,800)		New Hampshire, University of [\$100,300—1981]		25,000
Whitney M. Young, Jr., Memorial Foundation (New York) [\$50,161—1981]		5,000	Urban League of Greater New York [\$100,500—1981]		16,100
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AND LEARNING RESEARCH			HIGHER EDUCATION		
Board of Education of the City of New York [\$149,750—1980-1981]		22,400	<b>Urban-oriented institutions</b>		
Bureau of Educational Evaluation (Garden City, N.Y.) [\$92,730—1981]	(61,930)		Center for the Study of Community Colleges (Los Angeles) [\$180,000—1981]		30,000
California, University of (San Diego) [\$135,181—1980]		68,604	College Board (New York) [\$245,792—1981]		20,385
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$300,000—1981]		16,867	Jersey City State College [\$50,414—1980]	(14,331)	
Education Collaborative for Greater Boston (Brookline, Mass.) [\$157,305—1981]		61,935	<b>Financing and management of higher education</b>		
Memphis City Schools [\$357,226—1981]		139,070	Academy for Educational Development (New York) [\$50,000—1981]		18,750
National Child Labor Committee (New York) [\$60,000—1981]		22,500	American Association of State Colleges and Uni- versities (Washington, D.C.)		50,000
National Coalition of Advocates for Students (Cleveland) [\$75,000—1982]		38,000	American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1981]		34,000
Schoolwatch (Trenton, N.J.) [\$60,000—1981]		10,000	Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges (Washington, D.C.)		39,242
Syracuse University [\$10,000—1981]		10,000	<b>Policy studies and conferences on higher education</b>		
<b>Advanced training for school administrators and policy makers</b>			American Association for Higher Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$94,820—1981]		13,400
Board of Education of the City of Chicago [\$271,126—1981]		77,735	Association of American Colleges (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,076—1981]		21,513
Education Commission of the States (Denver) [\$725,000—1981]		208,595	Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board (St. Paul) [\$50,730—1981]		10,000
National Institute for Applied Behavioral Science (Arlington, Va.) [\$76,300—1981]		37,500	<b>Private colleges: research and planning</b>		
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN			National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities (Washington, D.C.) [\$90,000—1981]		25,000
<b>Research, training, conferences, and publications</b>			New York University [\$65,303—1981]		32,652
Council of Chief State School Officers (Washington, D.C.) [\$300,000—1978]		101,067	<b>Experiments in curriculum</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$400,000—1981]	2,612		Elderhostel (Boston) [\$100,000—1981]		30,000
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York) [\$200,000—1981]		164,000	<b>Library improvement</b>		
Stanford University [\$150,000—1978]		28,460	Council on Library Resources (Washington, D.C.) [\$2,500,000—1977]		349,319
<b>Women's studies programs</b>			<b>Management education</b>		
Arizona, University of [\$235,000—1981]		78,000	Delegated-authority project: evaluation of European management education	8,249	
Brown University [\$233,624—1981]		54,561			
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$250,000—1980]		17,613			
Duke University [\$225,000—1981]		100,000			
Memphis State University [\$211,547—1981]		70,508			
Michigan, University of [\$93,785—1980]		39,397			
New York, City University of [\$57,000—1981]		25,999			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>THE ARTS</b>			<b>PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION</b>		
<b>DANCE</b>			Delegated-authority project: small grants, publications [\$700,000—1980] <b>(93,782)</b> (5,411)		
Eliot Feld Ballet (Original Ballets Foundation, New York) [\$280,000—1982]		68,500	<b>The military and society</b>		
Houston Ballet Foundation [\$150,000—1981]		37,500	Chicago, University of [\$121,245—1981] 38,982		
North Carolina Dance Theatre (Winston-Salem) [\$96,992—1979]		19,154	Delegated-authority project: program development, small program actions [\$200,000—1981] <b>(50,000)</b>		
<b>THEATER</b>			<b>Women and the family</b>		
Amherst College (for Folger Theatre Group, Washington, D.C.) [\$223,205—1979]		20,000	Bank Street College of Education (New York) [\$60,000—1981] 10,000		
Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles [\$250,000—1979]		62,500	Stanford University [\$100,000—1981] 29,000		
Circle Repertory Theater (New York) [\$42,436—1979]	<b>(23,452)</b>		<b>Presidential studies</b>		
A Contemporary Theatre (Seattle) [\$241,547—1981]		60,387	Harvard University [\$100,000—1981] 45,000		
Eugene O'Neill Theater Center (Waterford, Conn.) [\$292,489—1981]		62,500	Public Agenda Foundation (New York) [\$280,000—1981] 46,850		
Oregon Shakespearean Festival Association (Ashland) [\$250,000—1981]		62,500	<b>Values and humanistic perspectives</b>		
The Playhouse (Cleveland) [\$50,157—1981]		12,539	Delegated-authority project: awards to scholars and writers [\$730,000—1981] 4,924		
Repertory Theatre of St. Louis [\$111,854—1981]		27,963	Institute of Society, Ethics and Life Sciences (Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.) [\$180,000—1981] 71,000		
Theatre Communications Group (New York) [\$140,000—1980]		30,000	<b>Special inquiries</b>		
<b>MUSIC</b>			Delegated-authority project: workshop on ethnic conflict [\$109,520—1981] 2,794		
Cincinnati Opera Association [\$108,193—1981]		27,048	Western Ontario, University of [\$75,000—1981] 25,000		
Houston Grand Opera Association [\$150,000—1981]		37,500	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
New England Conservatory of Music (Boston) [\$2,500,000—1971]		750,000	<b>Conferences and studies on media and society</b>		
Opera Association of New Mexico (Santa Fe) [\$87,320—1981]		21,830	Columbia University [\$975,000—1981] 476,728		
San Diego Opera Association [\$93,372—1981]		23,343	Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$1,000,000—1980] <b>(21,107)</b>		
Seattle Opera Association [\$112,963—1981]		28,240	<b>Journalism training</b>		
<b>Arts management</b>			Delegated-authority project: educational journalism awards [\$110,000—1980] <b>(54,944)</b> 15,500		
Delegated-authority project: advisory services, research [\$300,000—1980]	<b>(50,000)</b>	1,917	<b>TOTAL, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC POLICY</b>		
Opportunity Resources for the Arts (New York) [\$50,000—1981]		10,000	<b>\$(731,837)</b> \$6,261,205		
<b>EQUAL OPPORTUNITY</b>			<b>International Division</b>		
Children's Arts Carnival (New York) [\$220,300—1981]		49,095	<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>		
Educational Testing Service (Princeton, N.J.) [\$257,032—1981]		93,901	Delegated-authority project: small program actions, consultants, individual grants [\$181,806—1981] <b>\$(89,007)</b> \$32,214		
Newark Community School of the Arts [\$100,000—1980]		10,000	<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
North Carolina Cultural Arts Coalition (Raleigh) [\$80,000—1981]		10,000	International Rice Research Institute (Philippines) [\$49,000—1981] 12,000		
Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre Company (New York) [\$140,000—1979]		20,000	<b>Asian studies</b>		
Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$180,000—1981]		145,000	Center for Research Libraries (Chicago) [\$250,000—1980] 50,000		
<b>Women's programs</b>			Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore) [\$200,000—1981] 81,153		
Actors Theatre of Louisville [\$20,000—1981]		10,000	Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$2,000,000—1976] 97,141		
<b>OTHER</b>			<b>International relations and world problems</b>		
Affiliate Artists (New York) [\$60,000—1981]		25,000	Columbia University [\$37,000—1977] <b>(11,031)</b>		
Literary Classics of the United States (New York) [\$668,103—1979-1980]		135,667	Delegated-authority project: assistance for Indo-chinese refugees [\$192,000—1980] 16,871		
Plains Distribution Service (Fargo, N.D.) [\$25,000—1979]	<b>(19,737)</b>				
Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association (New York) [\$10,000—1981]		5,000			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
LAWASIA Research Institute (Australia) [\$120,639—1981]		67,021	Madhya Pradesh, Government of [\$300,000—1977]		64,000
<b>Preservation of Asian art and culture</b>			National Council of Applied Economic Research [\$12,500—1981]		4,170
Asian Cultural Council (New York) [\$150,000—1981]		50,000	National Dairy Development Board [\$250,000— 1979]		140,500
<b>Research and exploratory activities regarding China</b>			Patna University [\$104,000—1981]		17,000
Columbia University [\$1,092—1982]		1,092	Perarignar Anna University of Technology [\$25,000—1981]		10,000
Delegated-authority project: program development [\$329,000—1981]	(54,501)	76,873	Rajendra Agricultural University [\$225,000—1979]		70,000
			Ramakrishna Mission [\$16,000—1980]		4,500
BANGLADESH			Ranchi Consortium for Community Forestry [\$197,500—1980]		65,000
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>			Roorkee, University of [\$243,000—1980]		15,000
Bangladesh, Government of [\$177,000—1981]		49,000	Social Work and Research Centre [\$32,300—1981]		22,500
Bangladesh Bank [\$125,000—1981]		40,000	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University [\$220,000—1981]		164,239
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee [\$140,000—1981]		6,690	<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Tech- nology [\$160,000—1978]		34,928	Administrative Staff College of India [\$128,000—1981]		55,000
Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya [\$40,000—1981]		40,000	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development [\$150,000—1979]		50,000
Chittagong, University of [\$157,000—1979]		10,000	G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology [\$224,000—1977]		5,000
Delegated-authority project: water development [\$245,000—1980]	(48,947)	(11)	Gujarat Institute of Area Planning [\$100,000—1981]	(13,800)	25,564
<b>Development planning and management</b>			Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) [\$200,000—1978]		18,000
Bangladesh, Government of [\$50,000—1978]		1,750	Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta) [\$300,000—1975]		27,867
Bangladesh Bank [\$176,000—1978]		24,404	Institute of Regional Analysis [\$160,000—1981]		39,700
Civil Officers' Training Academy [\$25,000—1981]		20,916	Mysore, University of [\$200,000—1977]		11,000
<b>Education and research</b>			National Council of Applied Economic Research [\$270,000—1977]		7,691
Delegated-authority project: training for women [\$120,000—1976]	(19,111)		National Institute of Public Finance and Policy [\$23,000—1981]		10,125
<b>Population studies, health, nutrition</b>			Systems Research Institute [\$220,000—1978]	(53,557)	
Bangladesh, Government of [\$190,000—1980]	(17,730)	26,362	West Bengal, Government of [\$268,789—1971]	(51,720)	
Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition [\$129,350—1981]	(52,350)	11,500	<b>Education and research</b>		
Dhaka, University of (Institute of Business Admin- istration) [\$187,075—1981]		45,000	Asia Society (New York) [\$40,000—1977]		15,000
International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research [\$200,000—1981]	(14,307)		Centre for Policy Research [\$160,000—1980]		24,000
Program for Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (Seattle) [\$142,000—1981]		83,100	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies [\$150,000—1976]		45,000
INDIA			Giri Institute of Development Studies [\$150,000— 1980]		47,500
<b>Agriculture, rural development, natural resources</b>			Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council [\$150,000—1977]		10,000
Agricultural Finance Corporation [\$177,000—1980]		28,800	Indian Institute of Education [\$175,000—1980]		50,000
Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation [\$300,000—1980]		110,000	A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Sciences [\$150,000—1978]		52,500
Calcutta, University of [\$24,000—1980]		11,533	University Grants Commission [\$300,000—1977]		50,000
Delegated-authority project: water resources, rural development [\$150,000—1981]	(57,250)	13,108	<b>International relations and world problems</b>		
Doonghati Shikshan Sansthan [\$13,000—1981]		11,000	Bombay, University of [\$20,000—1981]		9,975
Gandhi Peace Foundation [\$140,000—1981]	(140,000)		Indian Council for Research on International Eco- nomic Relations [\$355,000—1981]		169,100
Garhwal University [\$100,000—1981]		80,000	<b>Language and linguistics studies</b>		
India, Government of (Central Water Commission) [\$120,000—1980]		2,233	Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages [\$370,000—1976]		120,000
Indian Council of Agricultural Research [\$230,000—1980]		38,905	<b>Population studies, health, nutrition</b>		
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) [\$40,000—1981]		20,000	Baroda, University of [\$20,000—1981]		4,375
Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) [\$180,000—1978]		80,000	Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$150,000—1981]	(25,000)	51
Indian Institute of Technology (New Delhi) [\$85,000—1978]		30,000	Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning [\$215,000—1979]		37,750
			Indian Council of Medical Research [\$275,000— 1978]		67,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Preservation of art and culture</b>			<b>Education and research</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$270,000—1980]	(20,112)	15,412	Ateneo de Manila University [\$83,000—1981]		22,750
Mysore, Government of [\$70,000—1981]		6,994	Delegated-authority project: social science training [\$60,000—1980]	(4,635)	3,600
Orissa, Government of [\$30,000—1980]		16,953	Philippine Social Science Council [\$110,000—1981]		41,600
Rajasthan, Government of [\$60,000—1979]		27,341	Xavier University [\$130,000—1980]		12,700
<b>Women's programs</b>			THAILAND		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$200,000—1981]	(231,600)	25,901	Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$110,000—1981]	(15,140)	
Indian School of Political Economy [\$80,000—1979]		30,000	<b>Cultural presentation</b>		
Karnataka, Government of [\$16,500—1981]		5,500	Pennsylvania, University of [\$220,000—1977]		10,173
Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University [\$150,000—1981]		30,515	<b>Education and research</b>		
INDONESIA			Delegated-authority project: social science training [\$20,000—1980]	(10,537)	982
<b>Agriculture, rural development, natural resources</b>			<b>Land and water management</b>		
Delegated-authority project: irrigation develop- ment, training for voluntary organizations [\$150,000—1981]	(36,363)	(67)	Chiang Mai University [\$160,000—1981]		10,806
Delegated-authority project: training in resource management	50,464		Khon Kaen University [\$291,000—1981]		90,621
Gadjah Mada, University of [\$300,000—1980]		72,003	<b>International economics</b>		
Indonesia, Government of [\$93,000—1981]	(50,464)	(27,292)	Thammasat University [\$201,750—1979]		45,148
<b>Development planning and management</b>			<b>Population studies</b>		
Management Foundation of East Java [\$100,000—1977]		15,585	Thai University Research Association [\$50,000—1981]		7,500
<b>Education and research</b>			OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES		
Gadjah Mada, University of [\$105,000—1981]		20,567	<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Indonesia, Government of [\$300,000—1981]		74,077	Japan Center for Human Environmental Problems [\$8,333—1980]		8,333
Social Science Foundation [\$200,000—1979]		12,500	Nepal, Government of [\$212,000—1977]		1,649
<b>Population studies, health, nutrition</b>			<b>Education and research</b>		
Central Bureau of Statistics [\$66,000—1974]		1,753	Research Institute for Peace and Security (Tokyo) [\$65,000—1980]		1,939
Delegated-authority project: food and nutrition policy research, child health exploratory activities [\$254,000—1979]	53	15,504	Sciences, University of (Malaysia) [\$90,000—1979]		6,000
Indonesia, Government of [\$100,000—1980]		9,154	<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>		
Yayasan Kusuma Buana [\$150,000—1981]		40,000	Delegated-authority project: individual grants [\$1,968—1982]		1,269
<b>Women's programs</b>			<b>Agricultural development, natural resources</b>		
Bogor Agricultural University [\$200,000—1980]		62,899	Delegated-authority project: training and research in resource management [\$100,000—1980]	(2,000)	30,243
Delegated-authority project: research and pilot projects [\$100,000—1980]	(73,558)	2,312	International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [\$90,000—1975]		(36,283)
PAKISTAN			<b>Education and research</b>		
<b>Agriculture, rural development</b>			Delegated-authority project: small program actions, consultants [\$236,000—1979-1981]	(65,023)	1,959
Delegated-authority project: studies in the eco- nomics of agriculture [\$245,000—1978]		5,030	BRAZIL		
<b>Cultural preservation</b>			<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Quaid-e-Azam University [\$75,000—1977]		5,175	Ceará, Federal University of [\$125,320—1975-1980]	(33,140)	
<b>Development planning and management</b>			Delegated-authority project: environmental management	2,497	
Karachi, University of [\$236,000—1981]		93,454	Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$76,800—1981]		10,000
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics [\$70,000—1977]		2,467	<b>Education and research</b>		
PHILIPPINES			Delegated-authority project: educational research awards [\$260,000—1976]		4,806
<b>Agriculture, rural development, natural resources</b>			Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of [\$149,000—1971]	(27,469)	
Central Luzon State University [\$24,600—1981]		1,104			
Central Philippine University [\$63,000—1981]		63,000			
De la Salle University [\$125,000—1981]		31,250			
Delegated-authority project: communal irrigation, uplands management, rural development [\$100,000—1981]	(95,402)	3,402			



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Human rights, legal services</b>			MEXICO		
Center for the Defense of Human Rights [\$120,000—1981]		45,000	<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Pastoral Commission for Favelas [\$150,000—1981] São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$164,000—1980]		74,500	Center for Advanced Research of the National Institute of Anthropology and History [\$175,000—1980]	(75,000)	
<b>International relations</b>			Delegated-authority project: strengthening intermediate organizations [\$200,000—1981]	(58,212)	1,590
Delegated-authority project: Afro-Brazilian studies [\$125,000—1980]	(422)	2,792	<b>International relations and world problems</b>		
<b>Population studies, nutrition</b>			Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$75,000—1981] Stanford University [\$50,000—1981]	(59,837)	3,369 15,625
Brazilian Association for Population Studies [\$250,000—1981]		100,000	<b>Social science research and training</b>		
Delegated-authority project: population and nutri- tion studies [\$115,000—1976]	(9,514)	2,473	Delegated-authority project: fellowships and re- search [\$200,000—1980]	(5,972)	9,539
<b>Social science research and training</b>			<b>Women's programs</b>		
Brasília, University of [\$51,000—1979]		12,723	Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$50,000—1981]	(17,193)	(2,668)
Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences [\$225,000—1981]		99,500	PERU		
Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$7,867—1981]		4,000	<b>Rural development</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$63,000—1979]		44,957	Delegated-authority project: research and training in rural development in the Andean region [\$150,000—1980]	(23,145)	(846)
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$250,000—1979]		33,345	<b>Population studies</b>		
CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICA			Delegated-authority project: research and training [\$220,000—1980]	(79,295)	7,156
<b>Agricultural development</b>			<b>Social science research and training</b>		
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica) [\$162,000—1976]		32,000	Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences [\$150,000—1981]		75,000
<b>Social sciences, nutrition, women's programs</b>			<b>Women's programs</b>		
Center for the Study of Puerto Rican Reality [\$147,500—1980]		16,100	Peruvian Women's Association [\$25,000—1981] Manuela Ramos Movement [\$25,000—1981]		2,249 12,488
Delegated-authority project: program in agri- culture, women's roles, and nutrition in Nicaragua [\$150,000—1981]	(26,872)		<b>MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: studies of Mexican and Caribbean migration into the U.S. and of U.S.—Puerto Rican relations [\$85,000—1981]	193	1,552	Delegated-authority project: individual grants, consultants, small program actions [\$120,000—1981]	(87,539)	9,418
Ministry of Health of Barbados [\$134,000—1981]		42,000	<b>Research and conferences on Africa and the Middle East</b>		
West Indies, University of the [\$133,000—1980-1981]		110,000	Boston University [\$59,300—1980] Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$90,000—1979] Trans-Africa Forum (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1981]		29,000 50,591 75,000
CHILE			EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
<b>Education and research</b>			<b>Agricultural and rural development, natural resources</b>		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism [\$168,838—1981]		7,686	Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania) [\$90,000—1980]		14,555
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research [\$195,000—1981]		50,000	Delegated-authority project: training of agricultural scientists, strengthening of community-based or- ganizations [\$100,000—1981]	(86,960)	3,604
COLOMBIA			International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$126,500—1981] Kenya, Government of [\$90,000—1978] Northwestern University [\$120,000—1977] Partnership for Productivity Service Foundation (Kenya) [\$125,000—1981]		63,250 8,483 69,917 52,030
<b>Agricultural development</b>			<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Delegated-authority project: research on rural development [\$150,000—1978]	(34,816)		Delegated-authority project: consultants and train- ing [\$360,000—1981]	(60,000)	11,196
National Association of Sisal Producers [\$28,000—1981]		4,000			
<b>Education and research</b>					
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University [\$129,000—1979]		11,420			
<b>Social science research and training</b>					
Foundation for Higher Education and Development [\$85,000—1981]		48,500			
<b>Women's and child-care programs</b>					
Center for International Education and Human Development [\$125,000—1981]		47,500			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (Tanzania) [\$127,600—1981]		8,860	<b>Women's programs</b>		
Zimbabwe, Government of [\$147,500—1981]		2,500	American Friends Service Committee [\$110,000—1981]		35,000
<b>Education and research</b>			Delegated-authority project: research and training [\$240,000—1980]	<b>(127,738)</b>	27,903
Botswana, Government of [\$80,000—1978]	<b>(15,864)</b>	(9,864)	<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>		
Language Association of Eastern Africa (Uganda) [\$43,000—1978]		1,239	<b>Agricultural and rural development, natural resources</b>		
Makerere University (Uganda) [\$250,000—1980]		48,087	Delegated-authority project: research, training, village development [\$200,000—1981]	<b>(54,078)</b>	37,422
<b>Population studies, health, nutrition</b>			Egypt, Government of [\$69,063—1980]		5,668
Delegated-authority project: research awards, fellowships [\$120,000—1981]	<b>(64,830)</b>	57,341	Gezira, University of (Sudan) [\$86,600—1979]		5,955
<b>Public interest law</b>			International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria) [\$155,000—1981]		22,000
Public Interest Law Centre (Kenya) [\$96,100—1978]		8,000	Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$423,170—1980-1981]		131,366
<b>Social science research and training</b>			National Institute of Agronomy (Tunisia) [\$60,000—1981]		7,152
Delegated-authority project: research and training awards [\$121,000—1981]	<b>(4,000)</b>	21,720	<b>Development planning and management</b>		
<b>Women's programs</b>			Delegated-authority project: economic studies in Egypt, consultants [\$140,000—1980-1981]	<b>(39,582)</b>	1,936
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania) [\$125,000—1979]		67,260	Egypt, Government of [\$260,000—1978-1980]	<b>(104,783)</b>	12,593
Delegated-authority project: pilot rural development projects [\$125,000—1981]	<b>(75,940)</b>	16,037	Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$115,000—1980]		
Zimbabwe, University of [\$24,858—1981]		3,151	<b>Education and research</b>		
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>			Aleppo, University of (Syria) [\$580,000—1964]	<b>(10,747)</b>	
<b>Education</b>			Beirut University College [\$80,000—1981]		40,000
SACHED Trust [\$125,000—1980]		10,417	Chicago, University of [\$360,000—1974]	<b>(38,039)</b>	
<b>Human rights</b>			Delegated-authority project: research on learning in Israel [\$220,000—1978]	<b>3,895</b>	
Legal Resources Trust [\$300,000—1981]		100,000	<b>Population research and training</b>		
Witwatersrand, University of the [\$85,000—1980]		85,000	Delegated-authority project: research and training awards [\$100,000—1980]		4,207
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>			Population Council (New York) [\$162,000—1981]		70,000
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>			<b>Refugee problems</b>		
Centre for Applied Religion and Education (Nigeria) [\$174,500—1980-1981]		80,416	Delegated-authority project: refugee assistance in Sudan [\$120,000—1981]	<b>(20,000)</b>	
Delegated-authority project: improving tropical farming systems, training in rural social sciences [\$180,000—1981]	<b>(87,609)</b>	(135,065)	<b>Social science research</b>		
Mali, Government of [\$138,700—1981]		26,434	American University in Cairo [\$20,000—1981]		5,000
<b>Education and research</b>			Israel Foundations Trustees [\$300,000—1981]		105,000
Delegated-authority project: fellowships, educational research [\$270,316—1979-1980]	<b>(89,157)</b>	(156,048)	<b>POPULATION</b>		
Stanford University [\$250,000—1981]		20,000	Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$60,000—1980]	<b>(22,500)</b>	
<b>International relations</b>			<b>Population Council (New York)</b>		
Ife, University of (Nigeria) [\$166,000—1981]		37,520	Matching capital tie-off grant [\$5,000,000—1981]		2,588
<b>Population studies, health, and nutrition</b>			<b>Reproductive sciences: research and training</b>		
African Association of Education for Development (Senegal) [\$80,134—1980]		20,000	Delegated-authority project: review of contraceptive development, studies of contraceptive safety [\$250,000—1981]	<b>(90,460)</b>	33,854
Benin, National University of [\$151,288—1980]		65,000	Helsinki, University of [\$184,000—1981]		91,999
Lagos, University of (Nigeria) [\$300,000—1978]		26,875	Mahidol University (Thailand)	<b>3,268</b>	3,268
Yaounde, University of (Cameroon) [\$49,900—1981]		28,000	Michigan, University of [\$92,000—1979]		12,775
<b>Social science research and training</b>			Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center (New York) [\$80,000—1978]	<b>(302)</b>	29,698
Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast) [\$206,000—1980]		127,450	Mount Sinai School of Medicine (New York) [\$42,000—1979]	<b>(2,657)</b>	12,843
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal) [\$155,000—1980]		38,750	Population Council (New York) [\$162,000—1981]		123,255
Ghana, University of [\$72,000—1975]	<b>(23,412)</b>		Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County—University of Southern California Medical Center [\$1,320,000—1974]		72,500
			Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (Seattle) [\$375,000—1980]		25,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Salk Institute for Biological Studies (San Diego) [\$433,467—1981]		148,000	Brussels, Free University of [\$40,000—1977] European Cooperation Fund (Belgium) [\$225,000—1981]	(24,000)	50,000
Semmelweis University of Medicine (Hungary) [\$40,000—1979]		2,936	Institute for Research on Public Policy (Canada) [\$450,000—1979]		120,000
Tampere, University of (Finland) [\$50,000—1979]		3,000	Marga Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$90,000—1981]		11,700
Vanderbilt University [\$364,358—1981]		50,267	Quantitative and Comparative Economic Research Centre (France) [\$43,401—1980]	(16,401)	
Washington University (St. Louis) [\$60,000—1979]		4,233			
Weizman University of Science (Israel) [\$250,000—1979]		50,000	<b>International relations and foreign policy: re- search and conferences</b>		
<b>Research, training, and communications</b>			American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Boston) [\$45,000—1976]	(10,367)	(10,367)
Alan Guttmacher Institute (New York) [\$1,000,000—1981]		249,900	American Friends of Bilderberg (New York) [\$15,000—1981]		5,000
Delegated-authority project: research and consul- tants [\$150,000—1981]	168	84,603	American Law Institute (Philadelphia) [\$225,000— 1978]		82,750
Princeton University [\$271,000—1970]		44,194	International Institute of Communications (England) [\$500,000—1976]	(16,728)	
<b>DEVELOPMENT STUDIES</b>			Spanish Institute of International Affairs [\$30,000— 1981]		20,000
<b>Development research, training, conferences</b>			<b>International studies</b>		
Boston University [\$85,400—1979]		39,000	American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [\$180,000—1981]		60,000
Harvard University [\$120,000—1981]		74,839	American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1980]		73,781
Institute of International Education (New York) [\$280,000—1981]		175,706	Linguistic Society of America (Arlington, Va.) [\$200,000—1975]		15,000
Wisconsin, University of [\$60,000—1975]		39,650	National Council on Foreign Language and Inter- national Studies (New York) [\$125,000—1981]		45,000
<b>Women's rights and opportunities</b>			Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$65,360—1980]		39,051
International Women's Tribune Center [\$100,000— 1981]		35,000	<b>Southern European research, fellowships, and conferences</b>		
Population Council (New York) [\$40,000—1981]		16,600	Delegated-authority project: fellowships [\$75,000—1980]	(17,719)	(3,344)
<b>INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND WORLD PROBLEMS</b>			Institute for Training and Research on Social Prob- lems of Development (Italy) [\$50,000—1981]		30,000
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$150,000—1979]	(14,705)		<b>TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL DIVISION</b>	<b>\$(2,858,059)</b>	<b>\$8,849,407</b>
<b>Arms control and international security</b>					
California Institute of Technology [\$100,000— 1980]		33,200	<b>General</b>		
Columbia University [\$28,710—1981]		28,710	<b>Reductions and refunds</b>		
Delegated-authority project: consultants and re- search awards [\$517,821—1980]	2,381	63,489	Net miscellaneous reductions and refunds of less than \$10,000 each and approvals and payments of \$1,000 or less.	\$ (284,279)	\$ (192,783)
French Institute of International Relations [\$180,000—1981]		72,000	<b>United Nations Development Corporation</b>		
Illinois, University of [\$78,444—1981]		39,222	(New York)		
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore) [\$50,000—1981]		15,000	General support [\$2,880,000—1969]	(100,000)	(100,000)
International Peace Academy (New York) [\$143,849—1980]		60,506	<b>Delegated-authority projects:</b>		
<b>East European and Soviet studies</b>			Consultants, planning grants, and legal fees for program-related investments [\$450,000—1981]		34,269
Israeli Association of Slavic and East European Studies [\$30,000—1980]		10,000	Small grant actions [\$1,318,000—1975—1980]	3,622	(267)
<b>East/West scholarly exchanges and conferences</b>			Program-related publications [\$100,000—1981]	(32,069)	
Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange (France) [\$325,000—1981]		129,199	Travel and study grants [\$100,000—1978]	(12,685)	
<b>Human rights</b>			<b>United Foundation</b>		
American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$76,800—1980]		41,800	Detroit-area charitable activities [\$100,000—1981]		8,300
Cultural Survival (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$92,560— 1981]		23,975	<b>Total, General</b>	(425,411)	(250,481)
Minnesota, University of [\$130,000—1981]	(10,829)	54,171	<b>TOTAL, GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>(4,375,108)</b>	<b>15,605,513</b>
Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1981]		25,000	(Years prior to 1982)		
<b>International economics: research and conferences</b>			<b>TOTAL, GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>\$97,472,061</b>	<b>\$103,978,388</b>
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$300,000—1981]		25,000	(1983, 1982, and prior years)		

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# Introduction to Financial Statements

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The market value of the Foundation's investments exceeded \$3.4 billion at the end of the 1983 fiscal year, an increase of almost \$700 million over 1982. The Foundation benefited from the strong upward surge in the capital markets and, as a result, the performance of the total fund was 31.8 percent for the year. The nominal value of the Foundation's investments reached its highest level in fifteen years.

The returns for the various components of the Foundation's investment portfolio are shown on the following table:

	Year ended September 30, 1983
U.S. equities	42.8%
U.S. fixed income	14.6
International securities	42.8
Real estate	0.4
Venture capital	117.6
Short-term investments	9.6
Total fund:	31.8%

These returns compare with 44.0 percent for the Standard & Poor's 500 Index, 37.2 percent for the Capital International Index for Europe, Australia, and the Far East, and 15.3 percent for the Lehman Government-Corporate Bond Index. Changes in the deployment of the Foundation's portfolio assets throughout the

fiscal year (see opposite page) also contributed to the record performance of the total fund.

## Other Investment Developments

The reorganization of the Foundation's internal investment staff was completed in fiscal 1983. The Foundation's international portfolio was extensively restructured, and the Northern Trust Company of Chicago was selected to provide master custodian services for the Foundation's total portfolio. In addition to managing the custody of the Foundation's securities, Northern Trust is providing securities accounting, performance measure-

## Ten-Year Summary

FISCAL YEARS 1974-1983 (in millions)

### INVESTMENTS

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

### FUND BALANCE, at end of year

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

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

ment, and cash management services for the Foundation.

### Income and Expenditures

Income from dividends, interest, and net realized capital gains amounted to \$495 million, an increase of \$190.9 million, or 63 percent, over 1982.

Expenditures for program activities—grants approved to organizations and individuals, direct conduct of charitable activities, and program support—were roughly equal to the year earlier: \$121.4 million, compared to \$122.5 million in 1982. Payments on approved grants increased from \$96.5 million in fiscal year

	PORTFOLIO COMPONENTS			
	1983		1982	
	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total
Marketable Securities				
U.S. equities	\$1,833.2	53.4	\$1,303.2	47.6
U.S. fixed income	1,175.9	34.2	1,116.7	40.8
International securities	293.6	8.5	202.1	7.4
Securities with limited marketability	134.5	3.9	115.3	4.2
Total	\$3,437.2	100.0%	\$2,737.3	100.0%

1982 to \$103.3 million in fiscal 1983.

Expenditures for general management increased by \$0.6 million, or 5 percent, to \$13.9 million. Costs incurred in the

production of income, some of which increase with positive investment performance, amounted to \$9.3 million, an increase of \$1.9 million, or 26 percent.

1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974
\$3,437.2	\$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
2,814.0	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
645.5	225.6	(184.2)	194.7	163.0	175.6	(113.3)	379.3	409.0	(1,191.7)
3,388.1	2,700.8	2,400.8	2,517.5	2,285.5	2,117.0	1,978.5	2,124.2	1,825.0	1,535.4
203.1	226.2	196.7	164.9	124.8	103.4	98.0	96.6	94.5	110.7
161.2	151.9	129.2	127.7	119.4	140.3	130.3	176.7	214.0	245.3

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

### Program-Related Investments

As noted on page 78, the Foundation invests a portion of its capital in projects that advance philanthropic purposes in various areas of the Foundation's interest. The Trustees have authorized up to \$75 million for these investments. The investments are in the form of debt or equity financing or loan guarantees. As of September 30, 1983, \$41.7 million of investments and guarantees were outstanding and \$9.5 million in funding commitments were in process.

During the fiscal year, new commitments of \$8.5 million were made and loans against commitments of \$7.7 million were disbursed. Principal repayments of \$2.5 million and investment income of \$1.1 million were received. The table opposite summarizes the PRI program for fiscal years 1982 and 1983.

### 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 1983 is estimated at \$9.4 million, excluding the deferred portion of excise taxes resulting from unrealized appreciation on

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENT SUMMARY		
	1983	1982
	(in thousands)	
Investments and guarantees outstanding, beginning of fiscal year	\$36,522	\$31,054
Current activity:		
—New investments made	7,737	10,782
—Principal repaid and guarantees expired	(2,520)	(4,769)
—Write-off of fully reserved investments	(—0—)	(545)
Investments and guarantees* outstanding, end of fiscal year	41,739	36,522
Commitments outstanding, end of fiscal year	9,528	11,238
Total investments, guarantees*, and commitments outstanding	\$51,267	\$47,760
Allowance for possible losses	\$13,432	\$10,415
Program development and support**	1,057	809
Investment income received	\$ 1,121	\$1,041
*Guarantees of \$2,525,000 were outstanding at the end of fiscal 1983 and fiscal 1982.		
**Includes cost of developing new PRIs, assisting investees, and evaluating ongoing and completed investments.		

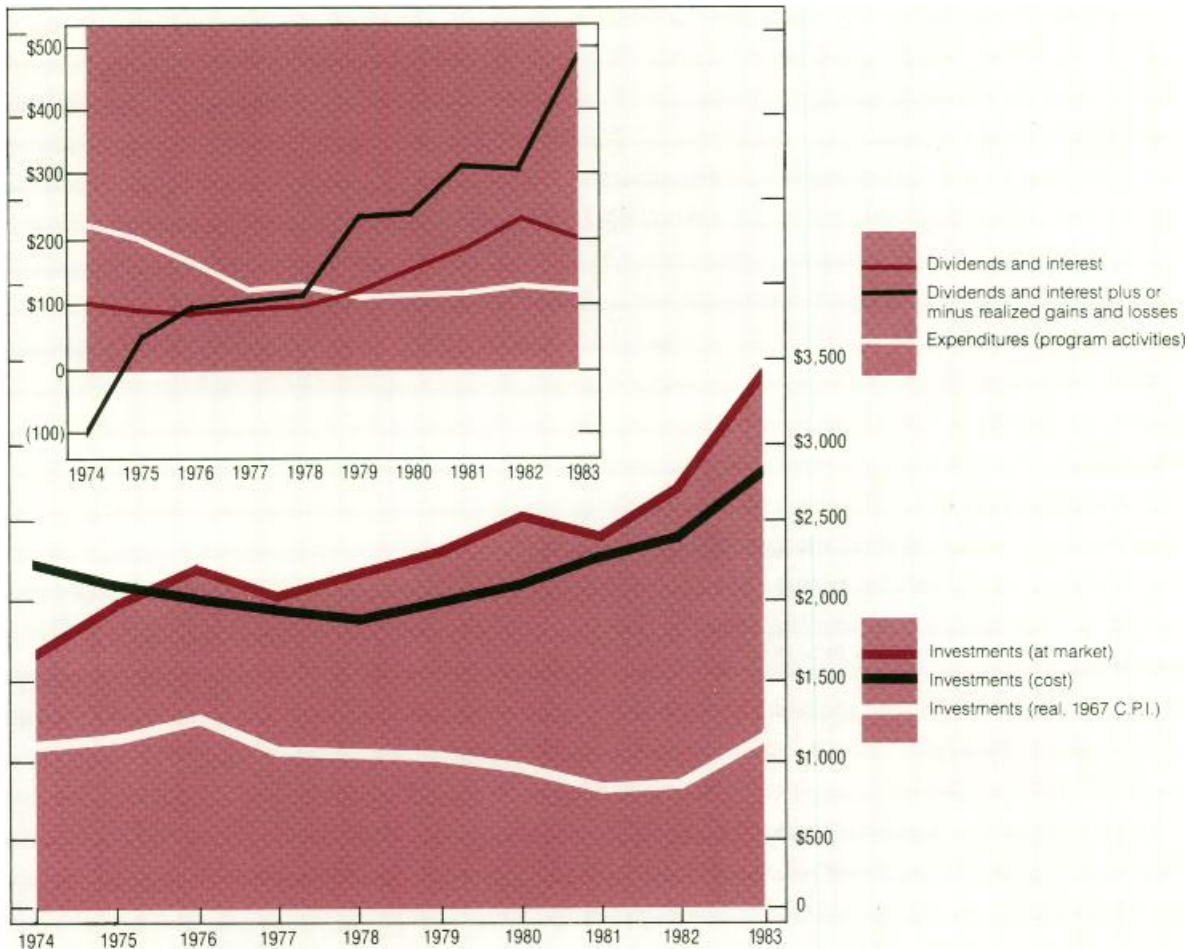
investments. For fiscal years 1971 (the year of inception of the tax) through 1983, the Foundation has incurred excise taxes totaling \$73.4 million.

The Internal Revenue Code also imposes on private foundations an annual payout requirement. Effective with fiscal 1983, the payout requirement is approximately 5 percent of the market value of the Foundation's investment assets ("minimum investment return"), less the amount of the federal excise tax. (For the prior fiscal year, the payout requirement was based on the higher of the Foundation's

"adjusted net income" as defined by the Code or the minimum investment return.)

The payout requirement may be satisfied by payments for charitable grants, program-related investments, direct charitable operations, and certain administrative expenses. The payout requirement for fiscal 1983 was satisfied by qualifying payout distributions of \$138.9 million plus excess distributions carried forward from prior years. As of the end of the fiscal year, the Foundation had approximately \$8 million in excess payout expiring in fiscal 1984.





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 red line shows the nominal value of the portfolio increased from approximately \$1.699 billion in 1974 to \$3.437 billion in 1983. The white line is a restatement of assets in terms of the 1967 consumer price index. In 1974, the real value of the portfolio was approximately 66 percent of nominal value; in 1983 it was approximately 33 percent.

# The Ford Foundation

## Statement of Financial Position

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	September 30,	
	1983	1982
	(in thousands)	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Investments</b> , at market	\$3,437,235	\$2,737,298
<b>Cash</b>	3,563	5,260
<b>Receivables and other assets</b>	43,612	95,458
<b>Program-related investments</b> , net of allowances for possible losses of \$13,432,000 in 1983 and \$8,983,000 in 1982	25,781	25,013
<b>Land and buildings</b> , at cost, net of accumulated depreciation	18,997	19,472
	<b><u>\$3,529,188</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,882,501</u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</b>		
<b>Unpaid grants</b>	\$ 101,367	\$ 102,224
<b>Payables and other liabilities</b>	17,953	68,361
<b>Federal excise tax</b>		
Current	9,636	6,176
Deferred	12,121	4,968
	<u>141,077</u>	<u>181,729</u>
<b>Contingencies</b>		
<b>Fund balance</b>		
Appropriated	35,615	51,405
Unappropriated	3,352,496	2,649,367
	<u>3,388,111</u>	<u>2,700,772</u>
	<b><u>\$3,529,188</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,882,501</u></b>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

# Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

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	For the years ended September 30,	
	1983	1982
	(in thousands)	
<b>Income</b>		
Dividends	\$ 68,486	\$ 86,931
Interest	134,644	139,330
	<b>203,130</b>	<b>226,261</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>		
Program activities:		
Grants approved—organizations	98,729	101,633
Grants approved—individuals	3,722	3,598
Direct conduct of charitable activities	967	2,320
Program support	14,994	13,822
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	3,018	1,076
	121,430	122,449
General management	13,935	13,308
Expenses incurred in the production of income	9,337	7,429
Provision for federal excise tax	16,543	8,719
	<b>161,245</b>	<b>151,905</b>
	<b>41,885</b>	<b>74,356</b>
<b>Appreciation on Investments</b>		
Realized	291,786	77,842
Unrealized	353,668	147,737
	<b>645,454</b>	<b>225,579</b>
<b>Increase in fund balance for year</b>	<b>687,339</b>	<b>299,935</b>
<b>Fund balance at beginning of year</b>	<b>2,700,772</b>	<b>2,400,837</b>
<b>Fund balance at end of year</b>	<b>\$3,388,111</b>	<b>\$2,700,772</b>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

# Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash

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	<b>For the years ended September 30, 1983                      1982</b>	
	(in thousands)	
<b>Cash provided by:</b>		
Increase in fund balance for year	\$ 687,339	\$ 299,935
Add (deduct) non-cash items		
Unrealized appreciation on investments	(353,668)	(147,737)
Increase in deferred federal excise tax	7,153	3,079
Depreciation on buildings	475	475
Provision for possible losses, net of write-offs, on program-related investments and related guarantees	3,018	531
Funds provided by operations	344,317	156,283
Repayments of program-related investments	2,520	3,814
Elimination of loan guarantee reserve	1,432	—
Increase (decrease) in federal excise tax payable	3,460	(664)
Decrease (increase) in receivables and other assets	51,846	(41,567)
	<b>403,575</b>	<b>117,866</b>
<b>Cash used by:</b>		
Excess of acquisition of investments over disposals:		
Acquisitions	3,659,894	2,677,243
Disposals	(3,313,625)	(2,556,085)
	346,269	121,158
Decrease (increase) in payables and other liabilities	50,408	(6,058)
Program-related investments	7,737	10,782
Decrease (increase) in unpaid grants:		
Current year payments	103,346	96,495
Less current year approvals	(102,488)	(105,231)
	858	(8,736)
	<b>405,272</b>	<b>117,146</b>
<b>(Decrease) increase in cash</b>	<b>(1,697)</b>	<b>720</b>
<b>Cash beginning of year</b>	<b>5,260</b>	<b>4,540</b>
<b>Cash end of year</b>	<b>\$ 3,563</b>	<b>\$ 5,260</b>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

# Notes to Financial Statements

SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

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## Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

## Note 2—Investments

Investments held at September 30, 1983 and 1982, were as follows:

	1983		1982	
	Market Value	Cost	Market Value	Cost
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Equity securities	\$2,085,856	\$1,515,946	\$1,432,880	\$1,257,585
Fixed income securities	1,197,468	1,196,624	1,161,107	1,099,990
Convertible securities—fixed income and preferred stock	19,373	16,324	28,018	26,264
Limited marketability securities	134,538	85,057	115,293	83,844
	<u>\$3,437,235</u>	<u>\$2,813,951</u>	<u>\$2,737,298</u>	<u>\$2,467,683</u>

**Note 3—Land and Buildings**

At September 30, 1983 and 1982, land and buildings were composed of:

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>
	(in thousands)	
Land	\$ 3,736	\$ 3,736
Buildings, net of accumulated depreciation of \$7,233,000 in 1983 and \$6,758,000 in 1982	<u>15,261</u>	<u>15,736</u>
	<u>\$18,997</u>	<u>\$19,472</u>

Depreciation expense of \$475,000 in both 1983 and 1982 has been included in the program support and general management expenditure classifications.

**Note 4—Provision for Federal Excise Tax**

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

The provision for federal excise tax consists of a current provision on net investment income and a deferred provision on net unrealized appreciation on investments and is composed of the following:

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>
	(in thousands)	
Current provision	\$ 9,390	\$5,640
Deferred provision	<u>7,153</u>	<u>3,079</u>
	<u>\$16,543</u>	<u>\$8,719</u>

**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.

# Report of Independent Accountants

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TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORD FOUNDATION

In our opinion, the statements appearing on pages 94 through 98 of this report present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1983 and 1982, 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, 1983 and 1982 by correspondence with the custodians.

**Price Waterhouse**

NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
DECEMBER 7, 1983

# Staff

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## 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*

Francis X. Sutton, *deputy vice president\**  
Louis Winnick, *deputy vice president*

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## 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

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Peter F. Geithner, *program officer in charge*  
Sidney R. Jones, *program officer*  
Jeffrey M. Puryear, *program officer*  
Judith M. Barsalou, *assistant program officer*  
David W. Bonbright, *assistant program officer*

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

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### Urban Poverty

Bernard McDonald, *program officer in charge*  
Oscar Harkavy, *chief program officer*  
Edward J. Meade, Jr., *chief program officer*  
Gordon L. Berlin, *program officer*  
Prudence Brown, *program officer*  
Ghebre Selassie Mehreteab, *program officer*  
Barbara Scott Nelson, *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*  
Stephen P. Marks, *program officer*  
Amy S. Vance, *program officer*  
Mary Lynn Walker, *program officer*  
Diana L. Morris, *assistant program officer*  
Theresa H. Lisniewski, *grants administrator*

### International Affairs

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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*  
Roberto Lenton, *program officer*  
Katharine W. McKee, *program officer*

### Education and Culture

Alison R. Bernstein, *program officer*  
Sheila Biddle, *program officer*  
Ruth R. Mayleas, *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, *program investment officer*  
Marianne D. Inghilterra, *program-related investments administrator*

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## 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*

### Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)

Bruce L. Bushey, *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*

### Mexico and Central America (Mexico City)

David Winder, *representative*  
Bertha Hernandez, *assistant program officer/executive officer*  
Christopher J. Welna, *assistant program officer*  
Connie Lopez Tolsa, *office administrator/accountant*

### Bangladesh (Dhaka)

Adrienne Germain, *representative*  
Anthony F. Bottrall, *program officer*  
Halida Akhter, *assistant program officer*  
Kenneth P. Marshall, *assistant program officer*

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