

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

**1 9 8 4**

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

---

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 1984, the Foundation has made commitments totaling \$6.0 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, 1983 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1984

---

	Text	Grants and Projects (fiscal year 1984)
<b>President's Review</b>	vii	
<b>Program Reviews</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Urban Poverty</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Youth Employment	2	
Secondary Schools	4	
Welfare and Teenage Pregnancy	6	
A Fair Start for Children	7	
Community and Neighborhood Revitalization	10	
Refugees and Migrants	14	
<b>Rural Poverty and Resources</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
Land and Water Management	18	
Rural Policy	22	
Agricultural Productivity	25	
Rural Community Development	25	
Income and Employment Generation	27	
<b>Human Rights and Governance</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>
Human Rights and Social Justice	32	
Governance and Public Policy	44	
<b>Education and Culture</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>
Teaching and Learning	48	
Scholarship	50	
Artistic Talent and Resources	54	
Policy Analysis	60	
Cultural Preservation and Interpretation	60	
<b>International Affairs</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>
International Peace and Security	62	
International Economics and Development	64	
International Refugees and Migration	66	
U.S. Foreign Policy	68	
International Relations	71	
International Studies	72	
<b>Population</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Special Program Actions</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Program-Related Investments</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>
Grants and Projects (fiscal years prior to 1982)		78
<b>Financial Review</b>	<b>84</b>	
Bibliography	82	
Index	94	





# Board of Trustees

---

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

**Franklin A. Thomas, President**

**Rodrigo Botero**  
*Bogotá, Colombia*

**Ralf Dahrendorf**  
*Professor of Social Science,  
University of Konstanz,  
Konstanz, Germany*

**\*Hedley Donovan**  
*Former Editor in Chief,  
Time Inc., New York, New York*

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

**A. Bartlett Giamatti**  
*President, Yale University,  
New Haven, Connecticut*

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

**Robert S. McNamara**  
*Washington, D.C.*

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

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

**Donald S. Perkins**  
*Former Chairman,  
Jewel Companies, Inc.,  
Chicago, Illinois*

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

**Harriet S. Rabb**  
*Clinical Professor of Law,  
Columbia Law School, New York, New York*

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

**\*\*Soedjatmoko**  
*Rector, The United Nations University,  
Tokyo, Japan*

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

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

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

## Executive Committee

*Alexander Heard, Chairman*  
**\*Hedley Donovan**  
*Harriet S. Rabb*  
*Irving S. Shapiro*  
*Edson W. Spencer*  
*Franklin A. Thomas*  
*Glenn E. Watts*

## Investment Committee

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

## Audit and Management Committee

*Irving S. Shapiro, Chairman*  
**\*Hedley Donovan**  
*Alexander Heard*  
*Donald S. Perkins*  
*Barbara Scott Preiskel*  
*Harriet S. Rabb*  
*Edson W. Spencer*  
*Glenn E. Watts*  
*Thomas H. Wyman*

*\*Retired December 31, 1984*

*\*\*Term expired December 14, 1984*

# Executive Officers

---

**Franklin A. Thomas**  
*President*

**Susan V. Berresford**  
*Vice President*

**William D. Carmichael**  
*Vice President*

**John W. English**  
*Vice President and Chief Investment Officer*

**Barron M. Tenny**  
*Vice President, Secretary, and General Counsel*

# Staff

---

## OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

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

## OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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

Louis Winnick, *deputy vice president*

---

## PROGRAM DIVISION

### U.S. AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS PROGRAMS

Susan V. Berresford, *vice president*  
Barry D. Gaberman, *deputy vice president*  
Roberta Lynch, *manager, grants administration*  
Deborah T. Bloom, *assistant manager, grants administration*  
Kathryn H. Mitchell, *supervisor, grants information*  
Molly Jones, *executive assistant*  
Kathryn Burns, *research assistant*

### DEVELOPING COUNTRY PROGRAMS

William D. Carmichael, *vice president*  
John D. Gerhart, *deputy vice president*  
Peter F. Geithner, *program officer in charge*  
Jeffrey M. Puryear, *program officer*  
J. Michael Turner, *program officer*  
David Bonbright, *assistant program officer*  
Steven M. Riskin, *assistant program officer*  
Chika A. Iritani, *manager, grants administration*  
Peggy H. Greaves, *grants administrator*  
Ann W. Noyes, *grants administrator*  
Elisa M. Scatena, *grants administrator*  
Verna E. Gray, *executive assistant*

---

### Urban Poverty

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

### Rural Poverty and Resources

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

### Human Rights and Governance

Shepard L. Forman, *program officer in charge*  
David D. Arnold, *program officer*  
William A. Diaz, *program officer*  
Stephen P. Marks, *program officer*  
Amy S. Vance, *program officer*  
Lynn Walker, *program officer*  
Diana L. Morris, *assistant program officer*  
Charles V. Hamilton, *project director*  
Theresa H. Lisniewski, *grants administrator*

### Education and Culture

Peter W. Stanley, *program officer in charge*  
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*

### International Affairs

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

### Program-Related Investments

Thomas F. Miller, *program officer in charge*  
Nancy O. Andrews, *program investment officer*  
Ellen P. Arrick, *program investment officer*  
Jan E. Jaffe, *program investment officer*  
Marianne D. Inghilterra, *program-related investments administrator*

---

## FIELD OFFICES

### Andean Region and the Southern Cone (Lima)

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

### Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)

Bruce L. Bushey, *representative*  
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*  
Kenneth P. Marshall, *program officer*  
Anthony F. Bottrall, *program officer*  
Halida Akhter, *assistant program officer*  
A. T. M. Abdul Hannan, *administrative officer*  
A. A. Zillul Karim, *program management officer*

### India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka (New Delhi)

Lincoln C. Chen, *representative*  
Lynn Bennett, *program officer*  
William R. Bentley, *program officer*  
B. P. Ghildyal, *program officer*  
Deep Joshi, *program officer*  
Gilbert Levine, *program officer*  
Saroj Pachauri, *program officer*  
Shekhar Shah, *program officer*  
Viji Srinivasan, *program officer*  
Pushpa Sundar, *program officer*  
Joanna G. Williams, *program officer*  
R. Sudarshan, *assistant program officer*  
F. C. Bhambri, *director of administrative services*  
N. S. G. Krishnan, *grants administration officer*  
K. Venkataraman, *grants administration officer*

The staff list reflects the organization of the Foundation as of January 1, 1985.

\*Effective July 1, 1985

---

---

**INVESTMENT DIVISION**

John W. English, *vice president and chief investment officer*  
Linda B. Strumpf, *director, equity investments*  
Allen R. Faurot, *director, special investments*  
Richard A. Hopkins, *director, fixed income investments*  
Theodore W. Anderson, *portfolio strategist*  
Halliday Clark, Jr., *portfolio strategist*  
Betty M. Fagan, *portfolio strategist*  
Jonathan A. Friedman, *portfolio strategist*  
Frederick V. Romano, Jr., *portfolio strategist*  
Donald J. Galligan, *manager, fixed income investments*  
Clinton L. Stevenson, *manager, investment administration*  
Louella H. Stoup, *manager, equity trading*  
Michael B. Exstein, *senior security analyst*  
Rebecca Byam, *special investments associate*  
Mary Camper-Titsingh, *social responsibility analyst*  
Lucy Fabris, *executive assistant*  
Helen B. Pariza, *fixed income associate*  
Joanne Sage, *equity trader*  
Nick H. Sayward, *investment services librarian*

**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, LEGAL, FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**

Barron M. Tenny, *vice president, secretary and general counsel*  
William P. Gormbley, *senior advisor\**  
Carmen D. DaCosta, *executive assistant*

**Office of the Secretary**

Diane L. Galloway, *assistant secretary*  
Marilyn S. Craigie, *assistant to the secretary*  
Margaret A. Black, *special assistant*  
Elaine C. Kranich, *supervisor, grants processing*  
Mary C. Singleton, *grants administrator*

**Office of the General Counsel**

Nancy P. Feller, *associate general counsel and director, legal services*  
Jean Ericson, *resident counsel*  
Alison Rivard, *resident counsel*  
Frances V. Sloan, *resident counsel*

**Internal Audit**

John P. Doran, *director*  
Roscoe G. Davis, *internal auditor*  
Patrick P. McQueeney, *internal auditor*

**Administrative Services**

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

**Financial Services**

John J. Koprowski, *director and treasurer*  
Nicholas M. Gabriel, *comptroller*  
Michael L. Rohling, *manager, master custodian support group*  
Peter E. Zabriskie, *assistant to the director*  
David T. McDonald, *risk manager*  
Patrick A. Corrigan, *manager, grants and disbursements accounting*  
Michele R. Potlow, *manager, taxes and financial reporting*  
Anita S. Achkhanian, *supervisor, investment accounting and reporting*  
Disbrow Hadley, *manager, accounting*  
Julie D. Martin, *master custodian liaison/administrator*  
James R. Rose, *budget analyst*  
Florence M. Knipschild, *senior accountant, taxes and financial reporting*

\*Retired January 31, 1985

---

---

**Southeast Asia (Jakarta)**

Tom G. Kessinger, *representative*  
Frances F. Korten, *program officer*  
Mark Poffenberger, *program officer*  
Mary S. Zurbuchen, *assistant program officer*  
Lucy Sundjaja, *head, grants administration and accounts*  
Solita P. del Castillo, *liaison officer (Manila)*  
S. Plengsri, *liaison officer (Bangkok)*  
N. Supolo, *executive assistant*

**West Africa (Dakar and Lagos)**

Richard A. Horovitz, *representative*  
John Humphreys, *assistant representative/program officer*  
John W. Sutter, *program officer*  
Salim Sufi, *grants/financial officer*  
Oumou Wane, *financial administrator*  
Udo Essiet, *administrative manager/accountant*

**Eastern and Southern Africa (Nairobi)**

Goran S. Hyden, *representative*  
Craig A. Howard, *program officer*  
David B. Jones, *program officer*  
Jennefer P. Sebsted, *program officer*  
Edith Gitao, *regional administrator*  
Bismarck Dourado, *budget/finance management officer*

**Middle East and North Africa (Cairo)**

John D. Gerhart, *representative*  
Charles R. Bailey, *program officer (Khartoum)*  
Judith M. Barsalou, *program officer*  
Cynthia L. Myntti, *program officer*  
Mounir Nakhla, *senior administrative officer*  
Aleya Helmy, *senior finance officer*  
S. Hanna, *grants administrator*

**OFFICE OF PERSONNEL SERVICES**

Margaret B. Lowe, *officer in charge*  
Joan C. Carroll, *manager, employment and training*  
Anna M. Johnson, *manager, personnel policies and administration*  
Kathleen L. Spahn, *manager, compensation and benefits*  
Nora Jimenez, *assistant employment manager*  
Jennifer R. Turco, *assistant manager, benefits*

**OFFICE OF REPORTS**

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



# President's Review

---

**W**e are all affected by the tragedy that is sweeping across much of Africa. The children and adults dying of starvation in Ethiopia, Chad, and the Sudan have called forth an outpouring of humanitarian relief from all quarters of the globe. That is a gratifying but belated response to a desperate crisis that has been building for a long time. The immediate cause of the tragedy is the prolonged drought afflicting a broad swath of nations south of the Sahara. A more fundamental cause, however, is the pressure of increasing population on food supplies and economic resources in that region. Rapid population growth has compounded the effects of drought, civil war, poor land use, desertification, and pricing policies that destroy farmers' incentives to produce. While aid from the world's food-surplus nations is a necessary response to this crisis, it is equally important to join the region's leaders in their search for ways to address underlying population, resource, and governance problems.

The countries of the sub-Sahara have the highest population growth rates in the world. In Kenya, for example, population is growing at 4 percent per year, with the result that its population will double within seventeen years. If these rates of growth continue, Africa's current population of 530 million will grow to 875 million by the year 2020. Europe, with roughly the same population, will add about 20 million people over the same period.

In recent years countries in other parts of the developing world have made impressive gains in reducing fertility. Mexico, with a 3.4 percent rate of population increase in the early 1970s, has brought that rate down by introducing family planning, by reducing infant mortality, and by adopting other measures. Birth rates have fallen by more than 25 percent in India, Korea, Thailand, and Singapore. China, with a billion people and a quarter of the world's population, reduced its birth rate by 54 percent between 1965 and 1982. These and other successes suggest that countries can improve the circumstances of their people by working simultaneously to accelerate economic growth, to distribute the fruits of economic progress more equitably, and to limit family size.

## **A Scenario of Hope**

Enough evidence has now accumulated to provide guidance for policies directed toward those ends. Countries that have implemented strong family-planning programs have achieved the greatest gains in limiting population growth. Fertility has fallen faster, for example, in Colombia, where family planning received public support in the late 1960s, than in Brazil, where the central government has only recently

put its authority behind family planning. Social and economic programs, such as more schooling for women, better maternal and child health-care services, and improved social insurance systems, contribute to reduced fertility when offered in tandem with family-planning services. Some countries provide direct incentives to communities to reduce fertility—for example, by funding such improvements as schools and tubewells for irrigation as a reward for contraception.

Policies that favor individual initiative can have a dramatic effect on increasing food production and stimulating economic growth. Chinese peasants doubled their wheat production when the government permitted them to farm private plots and raised agricultural prices. Despite a worse population-to-land ratio than Africa, India substantially increased its food production during the past decade by making large-scale investments in irrigation and by providing economic incentives to farmers.

The problems facing the African continent, particularly the arid regions south of the Sahara, are of a magnitude considerably greater than those of more favorably endowed regions. Of all the less developed continents, Africa has had the most sluggish economic performance in recent years. During the 1970s per capita income grew in real terms by just 0.8 percent a year; if Nigeria, which had substantial oil income, is excluded, real income declined for the continent as a whole. While many African countries have adopted policies to limit population growth, these policies are not always effectively implemented. Infant mortality rates, typically the forerunner of falling birth rates, have not fallen significantly. Surveys have found that many women still prefer from six to nine children, and many people do not know how to limit family size even if they wanted to.

In most African countries agricultural production has not kept pace with population growth. Self-sufficiency in food will be difficult to achieve because of poor soils, erratic rainfall, and lack of roads and rural infrastructure. Although considerable investment has been made in agricultural research, a "green revolution" has yet to occur in Africa. Most of the agricultural research in the region focuses on increasing the yields of single crops or commodities, ignoring the fact that farmers rarely grow single crops. Pricing policies often do not adequately compensate farmers. The Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that by the end of this century some thirty developing countries, mostly in Africa, will be unable to feed themselves.

Throughout the broad region south of the Sahara known as the Sahel, deserts are encroaching on once productive land, the result of both drought and human exploitation through overcultivation, overgrazing, and deforestation. This despoliation of arable land is a phenomenon common to many less developed countries. Without access to good farmland, people increasingly cultivate hillsides, semi-arid

---

savannas, and tropical forests—with destructive effects on the soil. Other problems stem from the massive deforestation produced by the demand for firewood. Wood has now become so scarce in Tanzania that each household must spend from 250 to 300 worker-days per year to gather fuel.

These problems of high population growth, of stagnant economies and agricultures, and of destructive land use present enormous challenges to the nations of Africa, to the international donor community, and to individuals around the world who would like to help.

### **New Initiatives in Agriculture**

For many years the Ford Foundation, in its overseas work, has attempted to alleviate hunger and malnutrition and too-rapid population growth by supporting programs to increase agricultural production and limit family size. More than a half billion dollars has been invested in this work since the early 1950s. In the field of agriculture, the Foundation helped establish a worldwide network of international research centers that are developing improved crops and farming systems for the tropical regions. Foundation grants have also supported efforts to accelerate agricultural and rural development in individual countries and to improve understanding of the social and economic factors that limit agricultural production and rural welfare.

Among some of the newer agricultural initiatives we are supporting are:

**Farming systems research:** This relatively new scientific methodology attempts to identify and remedy the agronomic, marketing, labor, and other constraints that limit the productivity of small, resource-poor farms. Through grants to several of the international agricultural research centers and to national agricultural research programs, the Foundation is helping train farming systems specialists and supporting on-farm trials of the methodology.

**Agroforestry:** Spreading deserts and increasing cultivation of marginal and erosion-prone lands call for improved land-use systems that maintain watersheds, restore soil fertility, and check erosion. One such system is agroforestry, in which trees and bushes are cultivated in combination with crops and sometimes livestock on the same land. The Foundation is increasing its support of research and experimentation with these and related land-use systems in Africa, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

**Water management:** Billions of dollars are being invested throughout the less developed world in large-scale irrigation projects to improve crop yields and keep food production ahead of population growth. Often these projects fail to achieve the results their designers planned. Some lands become overwatered and develop drainage problems while others receive little or no water. Last year the Founda-



tion helped establish the International Irrigation Management Institute with headquarters in Sri Lanka to conduct research, train specialists, and disseminate information on ways to ensure efficient and equitable distribution of irrigation water. We are also working with national irrigation departments and university-based specialists to help solve problems of water management and poorly functioning irrigation systems in the Sudan, Egypt, India, the Philippines, Indonesia, and elsewhere.

Rural policy: A major focus of the Foundation's agricultural work for many years has been to strengthen training in agricultural economics and the rural social sciences in order to improve policy making and planning for rural development. Of all the less developed continents, Africa has the fewest researchers and institutions capable of gathering and analyzing agricultural information. To fill part of this void, the Foundation this year helped launch a long-term effort to establish high-quality master's degree programs in the rural social sciences in African universities and to provide training abroad for more advanced students. Graduates of these programs are expected to assume positions in thinly staffed agricultural ministries.

### **The Foundation's Work in Population**

Complementing the work just described, the Foundation has for more than thirty years worked to reduce the pressure of growing populations on the resources available to provide them with an adequate standard of living. More than a quarter of a billion dollars has been spent for activities designed primarily to enhance understanding of and to cope with problems of excessive population growth in the developing world. The largest share of the Foundation's population commitments—about \$150 million—supported research in the reproductive sciences and the development of contraceptives.

A second major share of the Foundation's support for population activities has assisted research and training in demography and other social sciences related to population issues. Many research groups in the United States, Europe, and the developing countries have received support. The Foundation has provided core support for the Population Council, the major private operating foundation concentrating on the population problems of the developing world, and for the Alan Guttmacher Institute, the leading source of policy research on reproductive health issues in the United States.

In the late 1960s, as large-scale funding for family-planning programs in the developing world became available from governmental and intergovernmental assistance agencies and from the developing countries themselves, we phased out our general support for such programs. By the early 1970s our work in family planning concentrated on two types of assistance—an attempt to put modern man-

---

agement techniques at the service of family-planning administrators in developing countries, and an effort to bring professional advice to the field of population communications.

By the end of the 1970s limitations on world population growth had become a major objective of international development assistance efforts—budgeted at some \$500 million a year. Two or three times that amount was contributed by the developing countries to their own family-planning programs. Together with others, the Foundation had succeeded in building strong organizations like the Population Council, and had helped developing countries build substantial expertise in the social and biomedical sciences and in family-planning administration. Accordingly, the Foundation shifted its population activities to other areas.

Our new course was influenced by the knowledge that improved contraceptives and their availability through effective family-planning programs could not by themselves reduce excessive rates of population growth. It had become increasingly clear that the success of population programs would depend on millions of individual decisions by men and women making personal choices about sexual activity, contraception, and childbearing. These choices would be profoundly influenced by how family members make a living, by adults' concerns for old-age security, and especially by such factors as a woman's education and parental expectations of their children's life chances. The Foundation's work, therefore, emphasized four lines of activity that address these influences on population growth.

### **The Crucial Role of Women**

The first, pursued both in the United States and in developing countries, focused on women's incomes, education, and health. Improving women's education and broadening their options for economic activity and security are universally regarded as powerful influences in bringing about long-term reductions in fertility.

A second, related, area is work with high-risk mothers and children. They are the primary focus of a Foundation program called Child Survival/Fair Start for Children, which aims to improve the health, nutrition, and early intellectual development of infants and very young children. This program is based on the assumption that as more children survive, and as their growth and development needs are recognized, parents will want fewer children so that they can provide them with better nutrition and education.

The third area is the development of effective population policy through continued funding of policy-related research. The Institute of Population Studies at the University of Nairobi, for example, received a grant this year for seminars to deepen government officials' understanding of the enormous population problems facing Kenya and for

faculty research on the relation between population and development. For the same reasons that apply to our work in rural policy, we are convinced that a most effective approach to policy development is to strengthen the capacity of social scientists to analyze problems within the context of national cultures.

And fourth, there is widespread consensus that the increasing migration of peoples throughout the world represents a significant population problem. It is one to which the Foundation is currently giving major attention. Our work emphasizes protection of the legal rights of refugees and migrants, analysis of the causes and consequences of refugee and immigration flows, and help in settling migrants and refugees in their new locations.

Taken together, these four lines of the Foundation's current population work constitute a substantial investment. In the 1984-1985 biennium, for example, Foundation support for such activities in the U.S. and overseas is projected at more than \$30 million.

In December 1984 the Foundation reviewed its population work in light of the increased attention to world population issues. That review was stimulated by widespread famine in parts of Africa and by debate surrounding the Second International Conference on Population, held in Mexico City in August 1984. As a result of that review, the Foundation will strengthen and expand its population programs to build on current work and to foster a social and economic environment in which individuals are motivated and enabled to choose smaller families.

Accordingly, our field staffs will seek new opportunities to encourage development of maternal and child health and family-planning components of women's income-generating projects. Similarly, they will encourage the child survival projects we support to be concerned with the reproductive health of the mother. The Foundation also plans to assist efforts to improve the effectiveness of family planning by helping to improve the quality of services and the quality of contraception offered by these services. The goal of the Foundation's activities will be to increase the *continuity* of contraceptive use, an indicator of user satisfaction and eventually of lower fertility rates. National family-planning programs sometimes pay insufficient attention to the needs and welfare of the individual family-planning client. But where a woman's needs in reproductive health are treated sensitively and where careful counseling in methods of fertility control and proper follow-up are provided, there is a much greater likelihood of client satisfaction and continuity of contraceptive use. We have been particularly impressed by high-quality services provided by such nongovernmental entities as women's organizations and voluntary family-planning associations, organizations that seldom receive adequate funding from the large government donors.

---

There are also important opportunities to inform population policy and public opinion by expanding support for the study of population problems. The Foundation intends to support objective, scientific analyses of complex population issues and to ensure that periodic population status reports are prepared for major developing countries and for the world as a whole.

Much has been learned in recent decades about the underlying causes of underdevelopment, food shortages, resource depletion, and population growth. Because these problems are complex and interwoven, they will not yield to quick solutions. A sustained and patient effort is required. We invite other funders to explore with us how we might together support this critical work.

---

We lost the valued services of two Trustees through retirement this year. Hedley Donovan, former Editor-in-Chief of Time Incorporated, brought a rich experience of national and international affairs and a special understanding of communications to our Board deliberations during his nine years of service. Soedjatmoko, Rector of the United Nations University, in his two six-year terms on the Board, provided persuasive insights for all of our work, and particularly valuable perspective to our programs in the Third World. We are grateful and indebted to both of these colleagues.

I am pleased to report the creation of two new Deputy Vice Presidencies in the Program Division. Barry D. Gaberman, newly elected Deputy Vice President for United States and International Affairs Programs, joined the Foundation in 1971 and since 1982 has served as Program Officer in Charge, United States and International Affairs Programs. John D. Gerhart, who has been with the Foundation since 1969, serving as Representative, Middle East and North Africa, since 1981, will move from Cairo to New York to assume his new assignment as Deputy Vice President for Developing Country Programs effective July 1, 1985. The Trustees also elected John J. Koprowski Treasurer and Director of Financial Services. Mr. Koprowski joined the Foundation in 1982, serving as Comptroller and Acting Treasurer since 1983.

This year also marked the opening of a new West Africa field office in Dakar, Senegal, which will enable the Foundation to increase its responsiveness to the needs of the region. The Foundation's Representative in West Africa is Richard A. Horovitz, who became a member of the Foundation's New York-based staff in 1978. Mr. Horovitz's responsibilities will include supervision of the Foundation's office in Lagos, Nigeria, which opened in 1959.

FRANKLIN A. THOMAS



# Program Reviews

---

---

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

Reviews of the Foundation's 1984 program activities are presented in the following pages. They are accompanied by a list of grants and projects, which includes both 1984 approvals and payments on current and prior-year actions. Approvals by program are summarized in the table below:

	<u>(millions of dollars)</u>
Urban Poverty	42.8
Rural Poverty and Resources	17.4
Human Rights and Social Justice	16.9
Governance and Public Policy	9.5
Education and Culture	25.8
International Affairs	14.3
Other Actions	<u>3.0</u>
	129.7
Program-Related Investments	10.3

# Urban Poverty

2

**T**he Urban Poverty program has two broad objectives: to build strong institutions in low-income communities through which the urban poor can work to solve their problems; and to help develop approaches to these problems that community institutions can use. The principal institutions the Foundation assisted this year are community development corporations, human service organizations, and public secondary schools. The program gives special attention to the problems of youth unemployment; the quality of high school teaching and learning; welfare dependency; teenage pregnancy and parenthood; maternal and child health and nutrition; neighborhood deterioration, crime, and arson; and the economic and social adjustment of refugees and migrants.

About one-fifth of the Foundation's program budget is applied to problems of urban poverty. Although most of this work takes place in the United States, grants also address the problems of the poor in Third World cities.

## YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Despite a robust economic recovery in the nation as a whole, unemployment remains high among inner-city youth. Jobless rates of 40 percent for black teenagers are common in many cities. A major factor contributing to these high rates is that so many minority youth leave school (whether as dropouts or graduates) without the basic skills necessary for entry into the job

market. Many also cannot meet the requirements for participation in programs run under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), the federal program that provides unemployed youths and adults with academic and vocational skills. Many of the local Private Industry Councils administering JTPA funds are training youth who read at least at the ninth- or tenth-grade level. Over half of black and Hispanic seventeen-year-olds, however, read at less than the seventh-grade level.

In addressing joblessness among youth, the Foundation places special emphasis on improving the job-training programs run by community-based organizations and other agencies that have a tradition of serving hard-to-reach, semi-literate young people who have failed in school or gotten into trouble. A number of these agencies are experimenting with a competency-based curriculum developed with Foundation support, renewed this year, by the Remediation and Training Institute (RTI) in Washington, D.C. Called the Comprehensive Competencies Program (CCP), it integrates computer-assisted and other instructional systems that have been successfully used by the Job Corps, the military, and many schools in upgrading the skills of under-achieving youth. CCP provides instruction in reading, mathematics, and language arts, as well as "life-skills training," which teaches students how to take care of their health, find a place to live, and behave on the job.

CCP is currently being tested in some forty locations, including six learning opportunity centers

operated by affiliates of Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America, twenty community-based centers run by affiliates of Chicago's Alternative Schools Network, and the Options Learning Center of the Capital Children's Museum in Washington, D.C. To assist this work, the Foundation granted these three organizations a total of \$695,000. CCP will also be adapted by Jobs for America's Graduates (JAG), the nation's largest school-to-work transition program, under a grant of \$206,000. Operating in eight states, JAG works with high school seniors, most of them urban minority youth, to remedy their deficiencies in basic skills and to help them find and hold a job.

The introduction of CCP in a variety of learning centers across the country, all operating within a common format, offers a unique opportunity to assess the effectiveness of remedial education in improving the employment prospects of dropout youth. Each site will gather information on student achievement, on the degree to which they retain their new skills, and on their later employment. This information will be used in making refinements in the program.

Public/Private Ventures (P/PV), a national intermediary organization that tests and evaluates employment programs for the disadvantaged, was granted a total of \$1.4 million this year, most of it for an experimental summer program that is providing inner-city youth who have been failing in school with both jobs and academic assistance in reading and mathematics. They



## Grants and Projects

### FISCAL YEAR 1984

The "Approvals" column shows grants and delegated-authority projects\* approved in fiscal 1984. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1982, 1983, or 1984. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects. A list of grants and projects approved in fiscal years prior to 1982 and on which there was activity in 1984 begins on page 78.

## Urban Poverty

### UNITED STATES

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$1,500,000—1983]	\$ (468,326)	\$ 5,906
YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS		
<b>Youth employment: research and training</b>		
Alternative Schools Network (Chicago)	100,000	
Applied Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences (San Diego) [\$186,000—1983]		112,135
Bank Street College of Education (New York) [\$400,000—1983]		200,000
Boys Clubs of America (New York) [\$140,000—1983]		70,000
Brandeis University [\$136,200—1983]		30,000
Capital Children's Museum (Washington, D.C.)	390,000	290,000
Columbia University [\$283,200—1983]		183,500
Congressional Award Foundation (Alexandria, Va.)	116,000	116,000
Downriver Community Conference (Southgate, Mich.)	103,500	103,500
East Harlem Block Nursery (New York)	150,000	
Focus: HOPE (Detroit)	30,000	30,000
George Washington University	227,200	101,100
Illinois, University of	47,000	47,000
Industrial Cooperative Association (Somerville, Mass.)	39,000	39,000
Jobs for America's Graduates (Washington, D.C.)	206,000	
Jobs for Delaware Graduates (Stanton)	49,500	49,500
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$230,000—1982]		90,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	125,000	75,000
Martin & Rosi, Inc. (Richmond, Va.) [\$145,000—1983]		72,500
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	125,000	62,500
MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.) [\$300,000—1983]	50,000	100,000
National Child Labor Committee (New York) [\$150,000—1983]		150,000
National Committee for Full Employment (Washington, D.C.)	130,000	65,000
National Council on Employment Policy (Washington, D.C.)	93,000	60,248
National Youth Employment Coalition (New York)	40,000	40,000
New York Interface Development Project	40,000	25,000
Northeastern University	85,000	
Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America (Philadelphia)	205,000	148,000
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia)	1,400,000	965,000
Remediation and Training Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$299,000—1983]	272,000	297,500
Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (Hyde Park, N.Y.)	50,000	50,000
United Methodist Church, Global Ministries of (New York)	15,000	15,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$33,550—1983]		33,550
Vera Institute of Justice (New York) [\$320,100—1983]		320,100
<b>School-improvement projects and demonstrations</b>		
Academy for Educational Development (New York)	342,000	172,000
Board of Education of the City of New York [\$426,841—1982]		308,208
Bronx Frontier Development Corporation [\$200,000—1982]		44,000
Citizens Education Center Northwest (Seattle) [\$294,600—1983]		144,800
Constitutional Rights Foundation (Los Angeles)	200,000	
Delegated-authority project: City High School Recognition Program [\$1,500,000—1982]	(37,990)	83
De Paul University	250,000	125,000
Detroit Public Schools [\$730,300—1983]		297,523

\*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.

spend half their time studying and half working. Some 500 students participated in a pilot program conducted in the summer of 1984 in Baltimore, Boston, and Florida's Pinellas County (encompassing Clearwater and St. Petersburg). Those who perform satisfactorily in school during the year will be offered a better job and additional academic help next summer. Over the next two years, the program will expand to four additional sites and eventually serve 3,000 youths.

The remainder of the funds provided P/PV general operating support and enabled it to help three states—Massachusetts, Oregon, and South Carolina—design coordinated programs that link training in academic and occupational skills, job counseling, and work experience in the private sector.

The Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation received a grant to develop and test new models to meet the needs of young dropouts for both remedial education and work experience. MDRC is currently working with local groups operating two program models at four sites. One combines work experience and remedial education, the other vocational training and basic skills instruction. The aim is to find out which model works more effectively with hard-to-reach youth.

A somewhat different approach to job creation and job training is represented in an action involving the Michigan Investment Fund (MIF), the Downriver Community Conference (a consortium of sixteen towns and villages south of Detroit), and two community organizations that pro-



*A trainee at a machinists' institute run by Focus:HOPE, a job-training and placement organization that is participating in a Foundation-supported venture to create new jobs in the Detroit area.*

vide job training, counseling, and placement services to Detroit's unemployed. The Foundation loaned \$2 million to Downriver, which will invest the money in MIF's venture capital fund. MIF in turn will invest these funds in new or expanding companies in the Detroit area. Downriver and the two community organizations—SER/Jobs for Progress, and Focus:Hope—will expand their training activities to provide workers for the companies receiving investment funds. The approach is unusual in that it links a private venture capital partnership with community organizations in an area of high unemployment to help create new jobs through the development of small businesses.

The Foundation continued to support explorations of possible forms of national service as a means of putting unemployed youth to work. For example, a grant of \$150,000 went to the East Harlem Block Nursery in New York for a community-based leadership and service program for dropout-prone youth. The project is testing the feasibility of replicating a successful program run by the Youth Action Program of East Harlem in which young people renovated an abandoned building, established live-in programs for homeless teenagers, and ran a crime patrol. In the new program some 300 New York City youths, many of them members of street gangs, will organize community service projects, write proposals for funding, and train other participants.

Community service as a means of helping young people acquire knowledge, skills, and experience

is an American tradition long fostered by the public schools. To initiate a community service program in ten Los Angeles inner-city high schools, the Foundation granted the Constitutional Rights Foundation \$200,000. Tenth-graders in each of the schools will be trained as leaders to help teams of other students design and carry out such activities as a student tutoring program and a neighborhood burglary-prevention project. If successful, the project will be expanded to thirty schools in the next two years, involving some 6,000 in community service.

#### **SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

For the past five years, the Foundation has focused its efforts on helping high schools in low-income urban communities upgrade the quality of instruction and create a climate more conducive to learning.

Projects that link urban universities with inner-city, predominantly minority high schools were supported in several cities. In Chicago, De Paul University received a two-year grant of \$250,000 for the Hispanic Alliance Project, in which De Paul, Loyola University, and Mundelein College are working with three inner-city high schools to improve the college preparation of Hispanic students. The University of Rhode Island received funds to expand to four other Providence high schools a partnership program begun several years ago with Central High. Magnet programs will be created within each school so that students may obtain both a regular high school education and spe-

---

cialized courses in one of four areas: government and law; business; health and sciences; and arts and communication. University-school links have also been established in eight major cities through the Urban University-Urban Schools Collaborative, a program of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges for which the Foundation granted support this year.

An increasing emphasis of school-improvement programs supported by the Foundation is the professional growth and development of teachers on the job. A grant of \$110,000 to Yale University is supporting the Yale-New Haven Teachers Institute, established in 1977 to help teachers in junior and senior high schools improve the quality of their teaching. Each year some seventy teachers work with Yale professors in developing new curriculum units and in strengthening their teaching, writing, and organizational skills.

Renewed support went to the Pittsburgh Board of Education for the Schenley Teacher Center, which is helping Pittsburgh secondary-school teachers update their knowledge and improve their teaching skills. Periodically, groups of teachers are released from regular duties and assigned to Schenley for a nine-week cycle of shared teaching, seminars on their subject specialties and on new research on learning, and the testing of new teaching techniques. The grant will be used to gather data on the center's activities and to evaluate its effect on teachers after they return to their classrooms.

A \$2 million supplement was granted to the Public Education Fund (PEF), established in 1983 to help create local funds for school improvement. PEF provides matching grants and information and technical assistance to the local funds, which, in turn, support such projects as the testing of new courses, tutoring for students who are falling behind, and special enrichment programs for the disadvantaged.

Largely overlooked in the current concern over upgrading the public schools are students who have limited knowledge of English, physical or mental handicaps, and modest academic talents. To focus public attention on the needs of these students, the National Coalition of Advocates for Students, a consortium of thirteen national and regional youth advocacy organizations, recently established a national board of inquiry that will conduct public hearings in various regions of the country on issues of educational equity for disadvantaged students. The Foundation is supporting the hearings with a grant of \$150,000.

In South Africa, the Foundation for the past several years has assisted private groups that are working to enhance educational opportunities for blacks. One of them is the SACHED (South African Council for Higher Education) Trust, a multiracial, black-led organization that addresses a wide variety of educational needs. With a Foundation grant of \$150,000, a SACHED affiliate, Turret Correspondence College, will extend its courses throughout the country. SACHED will establish "distance learning



*The Foundation supports community service projects that help young people acquire skills that will increase their prospects of finding a job. Here a New York City youth repairs a park bench.*

centers," from which black South Africans seeking to complete their secondary education may obtain course materials and tutorial assistance.

### WELFARE AND TEENAGE PREGNANCY

It is estimated that some 20 percent of American children are growing up in poverty, most of them in families headed by women. The Foundation supports several strands of work to ameliorate this "feminization of poverty," including experimental programs that help welfare mothers obtain job skills so they can move into the regular work force. Research on ways to reform the nation's complex welfare system is also assisted. At the same time, the Foundation supports programs to help adolescents avoid early childbearing.

The Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation received a \$1.6 million supplement this year to continue an evaluation of "welfare-to-work" demonstrations that have been initiated by a number of states in response to recent changes in federal policy. Many states are now requiring welfare recipients to register for employment programs in order to qualify for benefits. Participants receive pre-employment training, help in finding a job, and, in many cases, work experience in public and private agencies. MDRC is evaluating the cost-effectiveness of the various demonstrations to see whether the programs produce useful services and increase employment, and whether welfare costs are reduced. The information will help inform the continuing debate

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
District of Columbia Public Schools [\$477,300—1983]		302,300
Education Commission of the States (Denver)	35,000	35,000
Harvard University	29,400	
Latino Institute (Chicago) [\$250,000—1982]		105,000
Memphis Board of Education	272,300	136,150
Michigan State University	25,000	
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	150,000	37,500
New York City School Volunteer Program [\$100,000—1982]		33,000
North Carolina, University of [\$130,700—1983]		49,800
Pittsburgh Board of Public Education	445,000	78,920
Public Education Fund (Pittsburgh)	2,000,000	
Rhode Island, University of	50,000	50,000
Seattle School District No. 1 [\$348,000—1983]		174,000
United Federation of Teachers (New York)	26,627	
West Virginia Education Fund (Charleston)	50,000	50,000
Yale University	110,000	
<b>Improving mathematics learning by minorities</b>		
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.) [\$118,200—1983]		78,576
Bennett College [\$131,000—1983]	21,000	71,700
Border College Consortium (Laredo, Texas)	82,150	41,075
California, University of (Berkeley)	64,100	25,640
Educational Testing Service (Princeton)	33,400	33,400
New Mexico, University of [\$150,000—1983]		50,000
Phillips Academy (Andover, Mass.)	44,350	44,350
Xavier University [\$138,000—1983]		83,917
<b>Research and dissemination</b>		
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (Oneonta, N.Y.)	20,000	
Committee for Economic Development (New York)	50,000	50,000
Education Development Center (Newton, Mass.)	45,000	45,000
Educational Products Information Exchange Institute (Water Mill, N.Y.)	150,000	150,000
National Catholic Educational Association (Washington, D.C.) [\$363,950—1983]		125,044
National Coalition of Advocates for Students (Boston)	150,000	150,000
Northwestern University	15,000	15,000
Oxford, University of (England)	24,500	
Southern Coalition for Educational Equity (Jackson, Miss.) [\$80,000—1983]		16,000
Spring Hill Center (Wayzata, Minn.)	8,000	8,000
Stanford University	50,000	50,000
WELFARE AND TEEN PREGNANCY		
<b>Income-assistance and employment programs and studies</b>		
American Public Welfare Association (Washington, D.C.)	150,000	150,000
Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.)	45,058	45,058
Center for the Study of Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)	400,000	120,453
Coastal Enterprises (Wiscasset, Me.) [\$106,500—1983]		73,800
Columbia University	79,000	
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	2,420,350	1,512,424
Michigan, University of	30,000	
West Virginia, State of (Department of Human Services)	170,000	113,750
Wisconsin, University of	39,000	39,000
<b>Teenage pregnancy</b>		
Bank Street College of Education (New York) [\$700,000—1983]		278,889
Brooklyn Teen Pregnancy Network (New York)	27,000	
Center for Population Options (Washington, D.C.)	104,000	40,000
Center for Public Advocacy Research (New York)	10,000	
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	32,000	32,000
Children's Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.)	200,000	
Education, Training and Research Associates (Santa Cruz, Calif.) [\$100,000—1983]		50,000
Fulton DeKalb Hospital Authority (Atlanta) [\$200,000—1983]		39,148
Girls Clubs of America (New York)	40,000	40,000
Alan Guttmacher Institute (New York)	1,209,500	658,400
Harvard University [\$25,000—1983]		25,000

over welfare policy. MDRC also received a \$1 million supplement for general support of its work in designing and evaluating programs to promote the self-sufficiency of disadvantaged groups.

For a study of possible ways to restructure existing income-support programs, the Center for the Study of Social Policy in Washington, D.C., received a three-year grant of \$400,000. The project proceeds from the assumption that means-tested welfare programs like Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cannot by themselves meet all of a poor family's needs, some of which might be better addressed through job training, health-care assistance, or other social services. One option to be explored is the recasting of AFDC to meet children's needs only; their parents might be assisted through expansion of mechanisms that are available to all income groups, such as tax credits for child care and unemployment compensation.

To identify programs best suited to helping families headed by women, a project conducted by the American Public Welfare Association is investigating four areas: job training and employment, child care, child support, and fertility-related care. The project, for which the Foundation provided \$150,000, is intended to produce concrete recommendations for state policy makers and program administrators who are charged with providing services in these areas.

More than half of all women bringing up children alone receive no financial help from the absent father. Although child

support can never be the sole solution to the problem of child poverty, it could represent an important complement to the public assistance on which so many female-headed families rely. With a grant to the University of Wisconsin, the Foundation is supporting evaluation of an experiment in child support in ten Wisconsin counties. Its main feature is a guaranteed minimum level of support, with payments based on a set percentage of parental income and with automatic payroll deductions from the incomes of both parents.

Among the projects directed to reducing the incidence of teenage pregnancy assisted this year was the Adolescent Pregnancy Child Watch of the Children's Defense Fund. The project is training volunteers from local organizations to inform young people about the adverse consequences of early parenting and to organize a range of programs to encourage them to stay in school, seek job training, and avoid pregnancy.

The Alan Guttmacher Institute received a \$1.2 million, three-year supplement for research and public education on such issues as teenage pregnancy and contraceptive use by adolescents. One of its studies is trying to determine why there is such wide variation in rates of adolescent pregnancy and birth in different U.S. states. Another is investigating teenagers' use of contraceptives and why so many use them ineffectively.

A growing number of schools are combating teenage pregnancy by establishing clinics that combine routine health services with sex education, information about

birth control, and pre- and postnatal care. The Foundation granted the Center for Population Options \$104,000 to study the clinics' effects on students' health and sexual activities. The grant will also support meetings at which personnel from school-based clinics can share their experiences and discuss ways of introducing clinics in other schools.

#### **A FAIR START FOR CHILDREN**

The Foundation's Child Survival/Fair Start program, now three years old, supports a range of community health-care demonstrations as well as research and training, all aimed at improving the health, nutrition, and intellectual development of the children of the very poor both in the United States and in developing countries.

Eight demonstrations are currently supported in urban and rural areas of the United States. Most of the people they serve are poor blacks and Hispanics.

This year a home-visiting program for Haitian mothers and infants in two communities in south Florida was supported through a grant to the North Broward Hospital District in Fort Lauderdale. Creole-speaking Haitians who are trained paramedics counsel mothers on prenatal care, nutrition, the benefits of breast-feeding, and on ways to stimulate their babies' cognitive development by talking and playing with them. Like the other demonstrations, this program emphasizes preventive health care—improving parents' ability to take care of themselves and their children through good health practices and proper nutri-



*Helping teenage mothers continue schooling, learn job skills, and obtain child-care services are among the Foundation's efforts to combat the increasing "feminization of poverty."*

tion, and encouraging them to use available health services.

A two-year grant of \$125,000 to the Center for Research and Higher Studies of the National Polytechnic Institute in Mexico is supporting community education programs for parents in several rural villages in Yucatan state. Both the birth rate and the infant mortality rate are high in the area, and malnutrition is common. Besides helping parents improve their child-care practices, the project is exploring the effects of mother-infant interaction on the child's health and development during the first two years of life.

Pilot projects in community-based primary health care were also supported in western Kenya, which has a high incidence of in-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Health and Hospitals of the City of Boston [\$150,000—1983]	<b>20,000</b>	150,000
Johns Hopkins University [\$180,000—1983]		45,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York) [\$700,000—1983]	<b>10,300</b>	561,155
Minnesota, University of	<b>3,450</b>	3,450
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$93,000—1983]		93,000
National Association of State Boards of Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1983]		24,094
National Child Labor Committee (New York) [\$30,000—1983]		30,000
Planned Parenthood of New York City [\$200,000—1983]		100,000
Syracuse, University of	<b>8,486</b>	(514)
Twin Cities Public Television (St. Paul)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Urban Affairs Corporation (Houston) [\$393,000—1983]		197,005
<b>Child care and family services</b>		
Day Care Forum (New York) [\$24,100—1983]		24,100
Little Sisters of the Assumption Family Health Services (New York) [\$200,000—1982]		50,000
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (Washington, D.C.) [\$233,000—1982]		116,500
National Council of the Churches of Christ (New York)	<b>150,000</b>	50,000
Wellesley College Center for Research on Women [\$130,000—1983]		57,500
<b>Employment opportunities for women</b>		
MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.) [\$100,000—1982]		15,000
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia) [\$260,600—1983]		130,000
Women's Technical Institute (Boston) [\$150,000—1982]		30,000
CHILD SURVIVAL/FAIR START		
<b>Projects and demonstrations</b>		
Alabama, University of [\$445,600—1983]		143,616
Center for the Development of Non-Formal Education (Austin, Texas)	<b>400,000</b>	151,191
Child Welfare League of America (New York) [\$482,235—1982]	<b>75,000</b>	189,626
Columbia University [\$330,000—1982]	<b>25,000</b>	210,000
Community Foundation of Greater Washington (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1983]		200,000
Greater Washington Research Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$88,300—1983]	<b>23,000</b>	62,500
Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Israel) [\$45,195—1982]		11,295
High Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.) [\$380,000—1983]		100,000
National Black Child Development Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$350,000—1982]		100,000
National Child Nutrition Project (Washington, D.C.) [\$160,607—1982]		56,607
North Broward Hospital District (Fort Lauderdale, Fla.)	<b>492,050</b>	125,000
Northwestern University [\$375,000—1983]		125,000
Redlands Christian Migrant Association (Immokalee, Fla.) [\$420,000—1982]		162,581
Rochester, University of	<b>251,500</b>	114,314
Vanderbilt University [\$476,315—1982]		89,699
<b>Nutrition and health studies and programs</b>		
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	<b>150,000</b>	85,700
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	<b>20,500</b>	5,500
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	<b>18,300</b>	18,300
North Carolina, University of [\$150,000—1983]		50,000
Population Council (New York)	<b>153,542</b>	50,000
Wisconsin Nutrition Project (Madison)	<b>24,000</b>	24,000
PHYSICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL REVITALIZATION		
<b>Neighborhood reinvestment and conservation</b>		
Bronx Frontier Development Corporation (New York)	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
Catholic Charities (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	<b>50,000</b>	
Common Space (Minneapolis)	<b>50,500</b>	50,500
Harlem Interfaith Counseling Service [\$38,500—1983]		19,250
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York)	<b>5,000,000</b>	5,000,000



fant mortality, malnutrition, and infectious diseases. Grants for the projects went to the Aga Khan Foundation/Kenya and to Meals for Millions/Freedom from Hunger Foundation.

Although breast-feeding is on the rise in the United States among educated, middle-class women, the practice is not widespread among the poor. The situation is similar in urban centers of Brazil. A major stumbling block to breast-feeding seems to be hospital organizational routines. To help reduce such constraints in two hospitals serving the poor, one in New York City, the other in São Paulo, the Foundation granted funds to the Population Council and to the Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning for experimental educational programs. The experiments will include counseling for the mothers and seminars for hospital staff, and the hospitals have agreed to revise institutional practices to make it easier for mothers to breast-feed if they choose to do so.

In India, grants went to the Gujarat Institute of Area Planning and to the Nehru Foundation for Development to strengthen community-based maternal and child health services in the western state of Gujarat. The two organizations will train staff of voluntary agencies working in poor urban, tribal, and rural communities and also develop written and audio-visual educational materials on child health for dissemination in schools, clubs, and villages. The International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research in Bangladesh received funds to train government health workers

in disease detection, diagnosis, and reporting, and in the management of immunization and treatment programs.

For research and training in community epidemiology, the Foundation granted \$280,000 to the Christian Medical College

and Hospital in Tamil Nadu, India. Research will focus on diarrheal and respiratory diseases, which affect children especially, and on the most cost-effective ways of managing health-care delivery.

Support also went for efforts to



*A Creole-speaking paramedic introduces herself to a Haitian family in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. This home-visiting program, one of several such Foundation-supported demonstrations in the U.S., counsels mothers on prenatal care, nutrition, and breast-feeding.*



increase the supply of physicians and other health workers capable of analyzing the sociocultural as well as biomedical determinants of community health and of evaluating the effectiveness of specific health services, particularly as they affect child survival. The University of Western Australia and the Australian National University both received grants for graduate programs that provide research and training in these areas for Asian health personnel.

A \$125,200 grant to the Bangladesh Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health is supporting research on maternal and infant mortality in four Bangladeshi districts. Teams will document not only the medical causes of such deaths but also sociocultural factors contributing to them, such as differences in the way boy and girl babies are treated in infancy.

## COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION

Over the past two years the Foundation has supported a range of comparatively new community development corporations (CDCs) that have had some success in upgrading housing and services in declining neighborhoods but because of inconsistent funding have been unable to plan and carry out large projects. The Foundation currently assists some two dozen such "emerging" CDCs in fourteen cities, nearly half of them in partnership with local funding agencies, including private foundations.

This year, grants totaling \$775,000 went for collaborative efforts in Baltimore, Denver, and Philadelphia. In each city the

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs (Washington, D.C.) [\$400,000—1982]	200,000	250,000
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia)	160,000	121,000
Sports Foundation (Bronx, N.Y.) [\$150,000—1982]		9,000
Trust for Public Land (New York)	50,000	25,000
West Harlem Community Organization	34,000	34,000
<b>Community development corporations</b>		
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	2,975,000	2,550,000
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	300,000	300,000
Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio)	402,000	224,658
Mississippi Action for Community Education (Greenville)	2,250,000	2,025,000
South East Alabama Self-Help Association (Tuskegee)	800,000	800,000
Southeast Development, Inc. (Baltimore)	250,000	150,000
Southern Development Foundation (Fayette, La.) [\$250,000—1982]	250,000	290,000
Spanish-Speaking Unity Council (Oakland)	450,000	450,000
<b>Emerging community development corporations</b>		
Allegheny West Foundation (Philadelphia)	100,000	50,000
Barrio Education Project (San Antonio) [\$150,000—1983]		75,000
Communities Organized to Improve Life (COIL) Community Economic Development Corporation (Baltimore)	90,000	50,000
Community Development Corporation of Boston	150,000	
Denver Indian Center Development Corporation	75,000	37,500
Drew Economic Development Corporation (Los Angeles) [\$100,000—1983]		100,000
Greenmount Development Incorporated (Baltimore)	60,000	30,000
Homewood-Brushston Revitalization and Development Corporation (Pittsburgh) [\$87,000—1983]		44,000
Hunting Park Community Development Corporation (Philadelphia)	50,000	
Manchester Citizens Corporation (Pittsburgh) [\$101,000—1983]		45,200
National Temple Non Profit Corporation (Philadelphia)	50,000	
NEWSED Community Development Corporation (Denver)	100,000	60,000
Northeast Denver Housing Center	100,000	60,000
Northside Preservation Commission (St. Louis) [\$150,000—1983]		108,333
Operation Life Community Development Corporation (Las Vegas)	100,000	
Opportunities Industrialization Center of Rhode Island (Providence)	100,000	
Park Heights Development Corporation (Baltimore)	100,000	50,000
Philadelphia Cooperation Office	50,000	
San Jose Development Corporation	50,000	50,000
Tacolcy Economic Development Corporation (Miami) [\$200,000—1983]		75,000
West Oak Lane Community Development Corporation (Philadelphia)	50,000	
<b>Economic development, technical assistance, and evaluation</b>		
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	295,000	295,000
Chicago, University of	27,450	27,450
Citizens Forum on Self-Government/ National Municipal League (New York) [\$124,000—1983]		58,000
City Limits Community Information Service (New York)	15,000	15,000
Cooperative Assistance Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$10,000—1983]		5,000
Council of New York Law Associates (New York)	268,231	158,231
Henry Street Settlement (New York)	30,000	30,000
Low Income Housing Information Service (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	
Minority Business Information Institute (New York) [\$230,000—1982]		20,000
National Economic Development and Law Center (Berkeley, Calif.)	500,000	300,000
National Executive Service Corps (New York) [\$300,000—1982]		30,000
National Training and Information Center (Chicago)	125,000	125,000
National Urban Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	350,000	175,000
Partnerships Data Net (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	
Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	50,000	50,000
Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project	25,000	25,000
Supported Work Economic Development Corporation (New York)	49,000	49,000
Urban Affairs Partnership (Philadelphia)	50,000	
<b>Energy assistance to the poor</b>		
Technical Development Corporation (Boston)	44,600	44,600

Foundation joined with local philanthropy, private business, and city agencies in supporting neighborhood groups that build and rehabilitate low-income housing, stimulate business development, and create job opportunities.

Emerging CDCs were also supported in cities where partnership arrangements have not yet been worked out. Recipients included the San Jose Development Corporation, the Operation Life Community Development Corporation of Las Vegas, and the Opportunities Industrialization Center of Rhode Island in Providence.

Eight older CDCs,\* which the Foundation has assisted since the late 1960s, received continuing support, as did the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), which received a two-year supplement of \$5 million for its activities in twenty-six areas of the country. Established in 1979 by the Foundation and corporate donors, LISC has helped over 240 community organizations generate financing for major development projects.

The Foundation continued to assist several groups that provide expert advice to CDCs on housing, the law, business, and commercial development. They included the Center for Community Change, Public/Private Ventures, the National Center for Urban

\*Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.); Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix); Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio); Mississippi Action for Community Education (Greenville); South East Alabama Self-Help Association (Tuskegee); Southeast Development, Inc. (Baltimore); Southern Development Foundation (Fayette, La.); Spanish-Speaking Unity Council (Oakland).



*This old house in Oakland, California, shown before and after rehabilitation, was converted into apartments for low-income families. Financing was arranged by a community organization with the assistance of the Local Initiatives Support Corporation.*



*To prepare women for higher-paying jobs in the electronic and construction trades, the Foundation is supporting training programs in several U.S. cities. Here a trainee in Hartford, Connecticut, is learning on the job at a community-improvement work site.*

Ethnic Affairs, the National Training and Information Center, the National Urban Coalition, the Council of New York Law Associates, the National Economic Development and Law Center, and the Low Income Housing Information Service.

Community revitalization was also assisted through several program-related investments. Recipients included:

—Trust for Public Land, \$1 million, for a revolving loan fund that will enable community organizations to acquire sites in deteriorated urban neighborhoods for housing and commercial development.

—Bay Area Residential Investment and Development Group (San Francisco), \$750,000, for a working capital fund to help develop low- and moderate-income housing.

—Asian, Inc. (San Francisco), \$1.5 million, to ensure sufficient bank financing of business con-

dominiums that will be sold to enterprises employing low-skilled Asian Americans.

—National Housing Law Project, \$750,000, for a loan fund from which nonprofit housing groups may borrow to obtain legal assistance in negotiating “syndication deals,” in which partnerships in low-income housing projects are sold to private investors seeking tax shelters.

In most cities of the Third World the “informal” sector of the economy is a major source of employment for the poor. It is composed of petty traders, food vendors, artisans, small-scale manufacturers, and those who repair everything from furniture to shoes. The Foundation works in several countries to increase the profitability and viability of the sector by encouraging entrepreneurs and workers to form self-help associations and by helping them gain access to credit.

This year the Institute for Development Studies in Indonesia received funds to train community organizers to work with the scavengers and street vendors of Yogyakarta and Bandung, to conduct a survey of the vendors’ working conditions, and to publish materials aimed at increasing public knowledge about the informal sector. Also in Indonesia, the Foundation renewed support for a small-business training project run by the Foundation for Management Education and Development.

In Ethiopia, a grant to Redd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children Federation) is supporting a housing-improvement project in one of the poorest slums of Addis

Ababa. Unemployed residents, most of whom are female heads of households, will be trained to set up new small enterprises in housing-related trades—for example, producing low-cost building materials like adobe bricks.

### **Crime and Arson Prevention.**

The Foundation supports experiments to test whether community organizations can through self-help efforts reduce crime and promote neighborhood security. Support was renewed for several of these demonstrations.

The Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence (EF) in Washington, D.C., received a \$420,000 supplement to continue the Neighborhood Anti-Crime Self-Help Program, a four-year demonstration in ten urban neighborhoods. EF is helping neighborhood organizations to experiment with such crime-prevention services as citizen patrols, escorts for the elderly, and networks of block watchers.

Support also went to the Justice Resource Institute in Boston, which is helping some twenty community groups organize crime-prevention programs. Also, the Boston-Fenway Program received a grant for a project that recruits and trains radio-equipped volunteers as neighborhood observers and links private security forces of the various medical and educational institutions in the Fenway district through common-band radio.

To evaluate the effectiveness of different types of block associations in deterring crime, the Foundation granted \$120,000 to the Citizens Committee for New York City. Committee analysts

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION</b>		
<b>Crime prevention</b>		
Boston-Fenway Program	25,000	25,000
Citizens Committee for New York City	120,000	
Citizens Information Service of Illinois (Chicago) [\$350,000—1983]		125,000
Community Crime Prevention Program (Minneapolis) [\$75,000—1983]		25,000
Cranfield Institute of Technology (England)	6,000	6,000
Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence (Washington, D.C.) [\$434,000—1982]	420,000	455,453
Justice Resource Institute (Boston)	65,000	65,000
Metropolitan Assistance Corporation (New York) [\$40,000—1983]		15,000
National Association of Town Watch (Havertown, Pa.) [\$36,100—1983]		18,050
National Crime Prevention Council (Washington, D.C.)	48,900	48,900
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (Landover, Md.)	145,500	
Northwestern University [\$229,575—1982]	50,150	95,580
Philadelphia Miniversity	95,000	
Police Executive Research Forum (Washington, D.C.)	278,500	275,000
Police Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	1,775,000	1,150,000
Vera Institute of Justice (New York) [\$670,000—1983]	25,000	45,000
<b>Arson prevention</b>		
American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$244,900—1983]		224,900
Battelle Memorial Institute (Seattle)	46,000	46,000
COSMOS Corporation (Washington, D.C.) [\$99,800—1983]		12,000
Flatbush Development Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.) [\$160,000—1983]		67,500
Institute for Social Analysis (Reston, Va.) [\$235,552—1982]	27,000	94,552
National Fire Protection Association (Quincy, Mass.) [\$156,300—1983]		108,440
People's Firehouse (Brooklyn, N.Y.) [\$180,000—1983]		130,000
Urban Educational Systems (Boston) [\$225,000—1982]		80,000
<b>REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESETTLEMENT</b>		
Frederick Burk Foundation (San Francisco)	206,000	
Chinatown Resources Development Center (San Francisco) [\$150,000—1983]		150,000
Christian Community Service Agency (Miami)	112,000	102,000
Church Council of Greater Seattle	26,000	26,000
Clinica Msgr. Oscar A. Romero (Los Angeles)	49,000	
Columbia University	20,000	
Community Consolidated School District 15 (Chicago)	115,000	102,000
Greater Miami United	25,000	25,000
Haitian Centers Council (New York)	300,000	150,000
Haitian Task Force (Miami)	290,100	30,000
Indochina Refugee Action Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$350,000—1983]	15,600	124,683
International Refugee Center of Oregon (Portland)	225,000	79,100
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago [\$100,000—1983]		50,000
Maryland, University of	26,000	
Miami Urban Ministries of the United Methodist Church	41,000	41,000
New York Circus	35,000	
Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters (Washington, D.C.)	250,000	89,280
Riverside Church (New York)	49,500	49,500
St. John's Presbyterian Church (Berkeley, Calif.)	40,000	
Salvadorean Humanitarian Aid, Research, and Education Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	47,000	
Statue of Liberty Foundation (New York)	50,000	50,000
Travelers Aid Society of Metropolitan Chicago	46,600	
United Way of Orange County (California) [\$123,000—1983]		123,000
<b>POLICY RESEARCH AND PROGRAM EVALUATION</b>		
Citizens Housing and Planning Association (Boston) [\$50,000—1983]		25,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$49,580—1983]	3,727	53,307

will correlate the incidence of crime with such factors as the block association's organization, number of active members, and type of community projects conducted.

The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) received a grant for a project to improve relations between police and residents of low-income neighborhoods in Newark and Houston. NOBLE representatives will work with the police in those cities to help start neighborhood crime-prevention programs and to make police policies and procedures more responsive to community needs. An effort with similar objectives has been conducted in Philadelphia since 1979. Police officers and community representatives attend workshops over fifteen weeks to exchange perspectives and improve communications. The Philadelphia Miniversity received \$95,000 to expand the workshops to two additional cities.

Supplementary support went to the Institute for Social Analysis to complete an evaluation of arson-prevention programs run by the Flatbush Development Corporation and the People's Firehouse, both in Brooklyn, New York. A supplement also went to the Battelle Memorial Institute for research on citizen-initiated arson control and to disseminate the results to community groups. The research will include an investigation of how tenant and neighborhood organizations can obtain legal assistance in fighting arson and win legal standing in civil court cases on arson.

## REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

In 1983 the Foundation initiated a major expansion of its work on behalf of refugees and migrants, both in this country and abroad. Activities are supported under three programs (see also pages 38 and 66). The Urban Poverty office supports projects that help refugees and migrants resettle in their new countries. Grants place special emphasis on assisting coalitions of self-help groups formed by the newcomers as well as community-based organizations in metropolitan areas with high concentrations of emigrés.

A major influx of Central Americans into the United States started in 1979 and has increased significantly over the past three years. The vast majority of Central Americans have not yet been accorded official refugee status; they are therefore not entitled to most forms of public assistance, and relatively few social and legal services are available to them. At the same time, they face problems typical of many refugees: language and cultural differences; lack of education and job skills; and, frequently, physical and mental health problems.

The Foundation this year made grants totaling \$217,600 to five organizations working in areas with high concentrations of Central American emigrés.\* Groups in Chicago and the San Francisco

\*The grants went to Travelers Aid Society of Metropolitan Chicago; St. John's Presbyterian Church in Berkeley for a project of East Bay Sanctuary Churches; New York Circus; Clinica Msgr. Oscar A. Romero in Los Angeles; and the Salvadorean Humanitarian Aid, Research and Education Foundation in Washington, D.C., for a project of the Committee of Central American Refugees on Long Island, N.Y.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
New Haven, City of	19,800	19,800
New York, City University of	18,950	18,950
Northeast-Midwest Institute (Washington, D.C.)	46,000	46,000
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies (Cambridge, Mass.)	50,000	50,000
OTHER		
Council of Chief State School Officers (Washington, D.C.)	138,000	92,000
Delta Foundation (Greenville, Miss.) [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.)	750,000	600,000
Johns Hopkins University	5,000	5,000
National Urban Fellows (New York) [\$200,000—1983]		125,000
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	230,000	75,000
San Francisco Development Fund [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Southwest Educational Development Corporation (Austin, Texas)	75,000	7,500
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$239,000—1982-1983]	(76,746)	5,906
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
Harvard University [\$50,000—1983]		40,000
Tufts University [\$38,749—1983]	6,000	44,749
<b>AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
<b>Youth employment and secondary schools</b>		
Undugu Society of Kenya [\$100,000—1983]		25,000
<b>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</b>		
Kenya National Housing Cooperative Union [\$24,500—1983]		22,320
Municipal Council of Mombasa (Kenya) [\$30,000—1983]		30,000
Redd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children Federation)	58,000	29,000
Undugu Society of Kenya	30,100	15,050
<b>Refugee and migrant resettlement</b>		
International Rescue Committee (Somalia)	(14,325)	(14,325)
United Nations Institute for Namibia (Zambia)	100,000	50,000
World University Service in the United Kingdom	60,000	30,000
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
Aga Khan Foundation (Kenya)	125,000	50,000
Catholic Diocese of Kisumu (Kenya)	4,500	4,387
Mazorodze Herbal Clinics and Hospitals Cooperative Society (Zimbabwe)	17,800	5,000
Meals for Millions/Freedom from Hunger Foundation (Davis, Calif.)	75,000	75,000
Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (Kenya)	17,400	15,314
World Neighbors (Oklahoma City)	30,204	30,204
Zimbabwe, University of	1,336	1,336
<b>Other</b>		
Kenya Young Men's Christian Association	20,700	
WEST AFRICA		
<b>Youth employment and secondary schools</b>		
American ORT Federation (New York) [\$119,000—1983]		95,501
<b>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</b>		
Ife, University of (Nigeria) [\$29,000—1983]		14,720
<b>Refugee and migrant resettlement</b>		
Benin, University of (Nigeria) [\$47,813—1983]		46,941
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
African Bar Association (Nigeria)	11,260	4,566
Baptist Medical Center (Nigeria)	50,000	27,250

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
National Postgraduate Medical College of Nigeria [\$132,750—1982]	<b>49,000</b>	71,806
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$100,000—1983]	<b>(36,826)</b>	26
<b>Youth employment and secondary schools</b>		
Middle East Media (Deerfield, Ill.) [\$14,300—1983]		8,300
<b>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</b>		
Egypt, Government of (for University of Helwan) [\$4,800—1983]		4,665
Environmental Quality International (Egypt) [\$17,500—1983]		7,500
Oxfam (England) [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Population Council (New York) [\$50,000—1983]		50,000
Southwestern Alternate Media Project (Houston) [\$10,200—1983]		10,200
<b>Refugee and migrant resettlement</b>		
Delegated-authority project: aid to refugees in the Sudan [\$125,000—1982]	<b>(17,167)</b>	90
Euro Action-ACORD (England)	<b>100,000</b>	37,970
International Rescue Committee (Sudan) [\$18,000—1983]		18,000
Sudan, Government of the [\$19,500—1983]	<b>75,000</b>	94,500
Sudanaid (Sudan) [\$19,500—1983]		12,736
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
American University in Cairo	<b>19,978</b>	19,978
Birzeit University (West Bank) [\$150,000—1983]		75,000
Children's Emergency Hospital (Sudan) [\$220,000—1983]		60,000
Delegated-authority project: child survival studies [\$150,000—1982]	<b>(125,188)</b>	161
Egypt, Government of	<b>91,556</b>	91,556
Gezira, University of (Sudan) [\$150,000—1983]		50,000
Institute of Cultural Affairs (Chicago) [\$24,000—1983]		7,200
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Seattle)	<b>167,000</b>	17,000
Traditional Medicine Research Institute (Sudan)	<b>82,500</b>	58,500
<b>Policy research and program evaluation</b>		
American Near East Refugee Aid (Israel)	<b>2,500</b>	2,500
Delegated-authority project: research on urban women and work in Egypt [\$150,000—1982]	<b>(76,963)</b>	105
Population Council (New York) [\$100,000—1983]		50,004
<b>Other</b>		
American University of Beirut	<b>125,000</b>	70,000
<b>OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		
<b>Youth employment and secondary schools</b>		
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	<b>150,000</b>	150,000
Trust for Christian Outreach and Education (South Africa) [\$175,000—1983]		175,000
<b>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</b>		
Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	<b>22,000</b>	
Khomasdal Community Center (Namibia)	<b>8,000</b>	
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.) [\$79,500—1983]		28,290
<b>ASIA</b>		
<b>BANGLADESH</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$150,000—1983]	<b>(123,685)</b>	(74)
<b>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</b>		
Rajshahi University [\$12,290—1983]		7,842
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
Bangladesh, Government of [\$77,300—1983]		31,500
Bangladesh Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health	<b>125,200</b>	29,000

Bay area are experimenting with methods to coordinate and improve housing, language training, and other services provided by local churches. The other three are sponsoring community health projects, with an emphasis on recruiting professional volunteer assistance and on training Central Americans as community health workers.

The International Refugee Center of Oregon is a network of sixteen mutual assistance associations serving Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Hmong, Mien, and ethnic Chinese refugees in Portland, Oregon. Founded in 1980, the center has become a major advocate and source of assistance for the area's refugee community. This year, with a \$500,000 program-related investment from the Foundation, the center established a loan fund that refugees can draw upon to start or expand small businesses—for example, grocery stores, restaurants, food wholesale companies, bakeries, and gas stations. Grants totaling \$225,000 will enable the center to provide technical assistance to the entrepreneurs in financial, marketing, and management practices.

In a similar action, the Foundation provided loan and grant funds totaling \$740,100 to the Haitian Task Force to establish a revolving loan fund to help expand small businesses owned by or employing Haitians in the Little Haiti/Lemon City area of Miami, Florida. About 250 firms in the area will be eligible for loans ranging from \$1,000 to \$25,000. The Task Force will also conduct a survey of jobs, incomes, and working conditions

in the Haitian community.

Through a grant to the Church Council of Greater Seattle, the Foundation is supporting an unusual refugee service program centered in a low-income apartment complex occupied almost entirely by refugees. Called Partners in Neighborhood Development, the project is helping residents organize crime-prevention, English-language, nutrition-education, and day-care programs. It is also assisting the refugees' efforts to start handicraft projects and garden-plot farming in a vacant city-owned lot next to the apartment complex.

The Foundation granted a \$300,000 two-year supplement to the Haitian Centers Council, which represents six community-based programs serving Haitians in all five New York City boroughs and in Rockland County, and a \$250,000 two-year supplement to the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters for its Refugee Women in Development Project, which helps local groups address the special problems of female refugees and ensures that women's interests are included in discussions of refugee policy.

Other grants went to the Miami Urban Ministries of the United Methodist Church for a health-education project for Haitian women and children in South Florida, and to Greater Miami United, on behalf of the East Little Havana Community Development Corporation, to begin rehabilitation of twenty-five low-income housing units for Cuban refugees.

In all of these actions, the aim is to strengthen the effectiveness

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
Bangladesh Association for the Prevention of Septic Abortion	<b>43,600</b>	
Bangladesh Fertility Research Programme	<b>15,661</b>	8,000
Concerned Women for Family Planning [\$120,600—1983]		52,750
Consumers' Association of Bangladesh [\$8,300—1983]		2,655
Institute of Nutrition and Food Service [\$195,000—1982]		31,000
International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research	<b>341,408</b>	80,000
National Institute of Population Research and Training	<b>9,233</b>	9,233
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
<b>Youth employment and secondary schools</b>		
Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay (India) [\$150,000—1983]		42,000
<b>Welfare and teen pregnancy</b>		
Sanjivini Society for Mental Health (India)	<b>50,000</b>	12,600
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
Aravind Eye Hospital (India)	<b>23,500</b>	11,500
Australian National University	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore (India)	<b>280,000</b>	
Gujarat Institute of Area Planning (India)	<b>176,700</b>	
Home Economics Education Society (India)	<b>19,000</b>	7,600
Indian Council of Medical Research [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	<b>114,000</b>	
Institute for Rural Health Studies (India)	<b>6,000</b>	6,000
International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research (Bangladesh)	<b>6,500</b>	4,602
Mahārashtra, Government of (India)	<b>25,000</b>	
Mahidol University (Thailand)	<b>6,117</b>	6,117
Naujhil Integrated Rural Project for Health and Development (India) [\$125,000—1982]		40,000
Nehru Foundation for Development (India)	<b>110,800</b>	
Population Council (New York)	<b>48,000</b>	36,000
Society for Participatory Research in Asia (India)	<b>15,000</b>	
Streehitakarini (India)	<b>50,000</b>	25,000
<b>Other</b>		
London, University of	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science (India)	<b>6,000</b>	
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
<b>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</b>		
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	<b>38,407</b>	17,519
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	<b>40,000</b>	28,050
Foundation for Management Education and Development (Indonesia)	<b>200,000</b>	100,800
Foundation for Vocational Education of Indonesian Labor Indonesia, Government of	<b>56,500</b>	
Institute for Development Studies (Indonesia)	<b>32,601</b>	32,601
	<b>79,992</b>	3,992
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
Atma Jaya Foundation (Indonesia)	<b>25,487</b>	11,986
Indonesia, University of	<b>250,000</b>	59,650
Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation [\$17,196—1983]	<b>2,530</b>	8,417
Indonesian Society for Perinatology	<b>35,000</b>	23,880
Helen Keller International (New York)	<b>75,000</b>	44,412
National Institute of Development Administration (Thailand) [\$6,985—1983]		2,178
Population and Community Development Association (Thailand)	<b>24,390</b>	
Population Council (New York) [\$300,000—1983]		124,997
San Carlos, University of (Philippines)	<b>55,000</b>	10,000
Sriwijaya University (Indonesia) [\$24,556—1983]		24,469
Western Australia, University of	<b>250,000</b>	
Yayasan Bina Pustaka (Indonesia)	<b>2,036</b>	2,036
Yayasan Kusuma Buana (Indonesia) [\$100,000—1983]	<b>52,500</b>	110,000
OTHER ASIA		
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
Australian National University	<b>340,000</b>	



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	2,200	
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
Enterprise for Development Cooperation (Colombia) [\$125,000—1982]		45,000
<b>Refugee and migrant resettlement</b>		
Center for Educational Research and Development (Chile) Institute of Peruvian Studies [\$25,000—1983]	47,000 5,000	17,500
<b>Policy research and program evaluation</b>		
Pacific, University of the (Peru) Universities Field Staff International (Hanover, N.H.) [\$7,200—1983]	35,000	17,500 7,200
BRAZIL		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	7,792	74
<b>Welfare and teen pregnancy</b>		
Carlos Chagas Foundation [\$9,097—1983] SOS-Corpo-Women's Health Group [27,500—1983]		6,818 21,107
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning First of May Society Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$12,000—1983] Residents' Association of Plataforma Social Work of the Parish of Santa Cruz de Copacabana [\$17,000—1983]	101,000 1,292 1,200	1,292 10,461 1,200 12,527
<b>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</b>		
Federation of Community Associations of Salvador [\$25,000—1983]		5,559
<b>Other</b>		
Study Group on Mathematics Teaching of Pôrto Alegre [\$100,000—1983]		42,500
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
Center for Research and Higher Studies, National Polytechnic Institute (Mexico) National Institute of Nutrition (Mexico) [\$24,482—1982] Promotion of Popular Development (Mexico) United Nations Children's Fund (Mexico)	125,000 10,622 9,700 15,000	19,240 9,700 15,000
<b>Refugee and migrant resettlement</b>		
Center for Ecumenical Studies (Mexico) Development and Peace Service (Mexico)	3,200 60,000	3,200
<b>Other</b>		
Promotion of Popular Development (Mexico) [\$18,333—1983]	(3,167)	13,705
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
<b>Youth employment and secondary schools</b>		
Queens College (New York)	10,000	10,000
<b>Child survival/Fair start</b>		
Columbia University [\$284,000—1982] High Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.) West Indies, University of the (Jamaica) [\$150,000—1982]	198,600	144,000 20,000
<b>Policy research and program evaluation</b>		
Johns Hopkins University	23,000	23,000
<b>TOTAL, URBAN POVERTY</b>	<b>442,781,390</b>	<b>337,403,284</b>

of groups led by refugees, to enhance their ability to gain access to local services and resources, and to help the refugees become self-supporting members of their new communities.

Several grants this year assisted refugee resettlement projects in Third World countries. The United Nations Institute for Namibia received funds to train tutors and group leaders for a distance education project among Namibian women in refugee camps in Angola and Zambia. The project combines correspondence courses with group study and tutoring in the camps in such courses as English and mathematics.

Also in Africa, a program for small industries that is assisting refugees and other residents of shantytowns surrounding Port Sudan received continued support through a grant to Euro Action-ACORD, a London-based group. The program focuses on the upgrading of skills through on-the-job training, the creation of central depots where tools and equipment may be leased, and assistance in establishing small businesses in tailoring, furniture making, and metalworking.

At least 200,000 Central Americans are currently unofficial refugees in Mexico, the majority of them Guatemalans and Salvadorans. Their primary sources of assistance are nongovernmental institutions, one of which, Development and Peace Service, received Foundation support this year. The service sponsors a primary school, helps refugees start income-generating projects, and encourages them to form cooperative enterprises.

# Rural Poverty and Resources

18

**T**he Foundation supports work on problems of rural poverty and resource management throughout the world. Funds are given to improve the management of land and water, to strengthen policy making for the rural sector, to increase agricultural productivity, to develop rural community organizations, and to expand employment opportunities for the rural poor, particularly land-poor families and women. The bulk of the Foundation's assistance supports activities in the less developed countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In the United States, the Foundation supports programs that improve the management of land and water resources and help the rural poor become economically self-sufficient.

## LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Despite the substantial increases in food production and rural income resulting from the Green Revolution, millions of people in the developing world still live in abject poverty. Production gains in some countries have been nullified by population growth, and the increases that have been achieved through Green Revolution techniques have occurred mainly on well-watered land. It is becoming clear that in many countries further increases in food production will depend upon better use of less fertile lands and limited water supplies.

The Foundation's activities to improve water management focus on innovative field-based

projects that experiment with alternative ways to ensure more efficient and equitable distribution of water. Also assisted are programs aimed at making better use of underutilized and degraded lands for food, fuel, and fodder production.

One method of cultivation especially suited for marginal and erosion-prone lands is agroforestry. In this system, trees and bushes are combined with crops and sometimes livestock on the same land. Nutrients are recycled more efficiently, soil erosion is arrested, and rainfall absorption improved. Moreover, the total value of food, fuel, and fodder produced may easily exceed what could be earned if the land were planted only with food crops.

Although agroforestry has long played an important role in the agriculture of many less developed countries, a paucity of scientific research on the most efficient tree-crop combinations and a shortage of extension personnel trained in the technology have kept it from being adopted more widely. Several grants this year were aimed at intensifying work on agroforestry and related land-use systems in Africa, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

The International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) in Kenya received funds for the training of African agroforestry specialists and for a study of degraded common lands in Kenya. As the leading international research center in agroforestry, ICRAF focuses on developing better land-use systems in countries where the destruction of forests is damaging ecosystems that depend on woodlands to maintain

watersheds, to restore fertility, and to check erosion.

In India, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) was granted \$220,000 to develop a research methodology for narrowing the large number of potential tree-crop combinations that might be grown in the semi-arid tropics. A related grant went to the Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation for the training of extension agents and poor farmers in the techniques of tree farming.

Environmental deterioration of India's Himalayan foothills has become so severe that many poor farmers have been forced to move to the plains and cities, leaving behind women and children. Funds were provided to the Central Himalayan Environment Association for an action-research project to improve the livelihood of these impoverished hill dwellers. The association is working with village organizations to develop projects in livestock, fisheries, agroforestry, and small-scale irrigation.

Better land management is also a national priority in Indonesia, where tropical rain forests are being rapidly depleted as poor farmers cut down trees to plant crops, causing massive soil erosion and destroying the lands' productive potential. To help develop more effective forest management policies, a grant was made to the Indonesian government's State Forestry Commission for study of the way upland farmers use forest lands and how this use is influenced by government policies. The Tengko Situru Foundation, an Indonesian organization that works with poor

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Rural Poverty and Resources</b>		
<b>UNITED STATES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$450,000—1983]	\$ (106,477)	
<b>Land and water management</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$10,000—1983]	(10,000)	
Center for Rural Affairs (Walthill, Neb.) [\$227,600—1983]		\$ 142,250
Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	400,000	200,000
Cornell University [\$50,000—1983]		50,000
Designwrights Collaborative (Sante Fe)	253,000	142,724
Farm Foundation (Oak Brook, Ill.)	2,000	2,000
Highlander Research and Education Center (New Market, Tenn.)	190,000	102,500
Illinois South Project (Herrin)	45,000	45,000
Land Stewardship Project (St. Paul)	42,000	
Montana Alliance for Progressive Policy (Helena)	25,000	25,000
Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (Berea, Ky.) [\$151,000—1983]		106,000
John Muir Institute (Napa, Calif.) [\$261,728—1983]	470,000	172,500
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	180,000	50,000
Natural Resources Defense Council (New York)/California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation (San Francisco)	125,000	37,500
Nature Conservancy (Arlington, Va.)	110,000	12,000
Northern Lights Institute (Helena, Mont.) [\$21,500—1983]		21,500
Rural New England (Brookline, Mass.)	30,740	
Southeastern Vermont Community Action (Bellows Falls) [\$24,553—1983]		24,553
Southern Appalachian Leadership Training Program (Versailles, Ky.)	45,000	
Southwest Research and Information Center (Albuquerque)	50,000	50,000
Urban Environment Conference (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	20,000
Virginia Water Project (Roanoke)	65,000	65,000
Western Governors' Policy Office (Denver)	25,000	25,000
Western Network (Santa Fe)	222,000	31,500
Western Organization of Resource Councils (Montrose, Colo.)	157,500	57,500
<b>Policy development</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$171,226—1982]		66,226
Center for Rural Affairs (Walthill, Neb.)	40,000	
Housing Assistance Council (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.) [\$38,420—1983]		38,420
Public Voice for Food and Health Policy (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Resources for the Future (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
Rural America (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
Rural Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	300,000	100,000
Southern Growth Policies Board (Research Triangle Park, N.C.)	38,000	38,000
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Housing Assistance Council (Washington, D.C.)	200,000	67,600
National Rural Development and Finance Corporation (Washington, D.C.)	125,000	
<b>Employment generation</b>		
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia) [\$160,000—1983]	150,000	160,000
Artisans Cooperative (Chadds Ford, Pa.), [\$113,370—1983]		50,887
Association for Community Based Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$15,000—1983]		15,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.) [\$175,000—1983]		75,000
Center for Community Self-Help (Durham, N.C.)	125,000	125,000
Federation of Community Controlled Centers of Alabama for Child Care (Montgomery)	50,000	50,000
Institute for Community Education and Training (Hilton Head Island, S.C.)	50,000	
Institute for Regional Education (Santa Fe)	10,000	10,000

farmers in the remote highlands of Sulawesi, received assistance to develop methods of cultivating coffee, cocoa, and other tree crops on denuded forest lands.

Several Indonesian universities also received funds for work in land and water management. A grant to Padjadjaran University's Institute of Ecology will enable it to complete the graduate training of its core research staff in ecology and the applied social sciences. The University of Gadjah Mada was granted \$175,000 to strengthen its capacity to assist the central and provincial governments in environmental planning and assessment. And Andalas University in Sumatra received funds for research to improve the operation of small-scale irrigation systems.

In the Philippines, upland areas are fast losing their economic value as a result of over-cutting of forests and land erosion. To improve the management of these areas, the Foundation provided additional support to De La Salle University for a program that stresses direct participation by upland farmers in the resolution of land-management problems. A companion grant to the University of the Philippines at Los Baños will assist its research, training, and extension work in social forestry. In the mountainous northern region of Luzon, the University of the Philippines College at Baguio received assistance for research to improve upland crop production by subsistence farmers. These farmers, belonging to seven tribes collectively known as the Igorot, will also be assisted by a Foundation-supported program

directed by the Mountain State Agricultural College, in which new land-use methods are blended with traditional practices. A grant to the Igorot Community Assistance Program will support training programs for the farmers and also assist their efforts to secure legal title to their lands.

The National Irrigation Administration of the Philippines, which has received previous Foundation support for its work to encourage community responsibility for local irrigation management, received a further \$200,000 to assess the impact of this work and to disseminate its findings internationally. With Foundation assistance, Ateneo de Manila University will also assess the effects of the National Irrigation Administration's program in selected communities.

The University of the Philippines at Los Baños received funds for research and master's degree training in its environmental sciences program, and to enable the program to serve as a secretariat for a consortium of southeast Asian universities engaged in research, training, and experimentation in land and water management.

During the past decade, a large number of government and private agencies in developing countries have initiated social forestry projects, which emphasize community participation in the conservation of forest lands and in efforts to improve the livelihood of people who rely on forest resources. This year a grant of \$170,000 went to the Overseas Development Institute, headquartered in London, for development of a network to promote

research and dissemination of information on social forestry throughout the Third World.

Irrigated lands produce two-thirds of the Sudan's total agricultural output, but lately yields have been declining because of physical deterioration of the irrigation systems. A grant this year to the University of Gezira will support a master's degree program and short-term training in water management for staff of the state corporations that manage the country's major irrigation projects. The University of Juba in southern Sudan, an area with large tracts of fertile soil, also received funds to introduce resource management concepts into its teaching and research.

In Mexico, the Foundation provided support to a group called Advice and Development for Migration Zones. Made up of migrant agricultural laborers and formed with the help of the Arizona Farmworkers Union, the group is developing small-scale irrigation projects to improve the productivity of small farms in central and northern Mexico, thereby reducing the need of farmers to migrate to the United States.

In Nicaragua, where the number of cattle has declined and the demand for dairy products cannot be met, the Foundation provided funds to the Institute of Economic and Social Research, a private group, for an analysis of alternative approaches to cattle production and marketing. A grant to the International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua will support a five-day conference of some twenty scientists, most of them from non-socialist coun-

tries, to analyze Nicaragua's national irrigation plans.

**Resource Management in the United States.** In the arid western states of the United States, water policies and institutions are undergoing fundamental changes. Among the major factors influencing these changes are depleted water supplies, federal fiscal constraints, continuing economic and population growth, and increased recognition of Indian water claims. The Foundation addresses these issues by supporting work relating to the allocation, use, and protection of water supplies in several western states.

This year a total of \$1 million in new funds went to the John Muir Institute in California, and to the National Governors' Association (NGA) and the Conservation Foundation, both headquartered in Washington, D.C. These three institutions operate as an informal consortium to create a forum for analysis of western water issues and to inform the decision making of federal, state, and local agencies. The John Muir Institute, which focuses on the effects on low-income rural communities of increasing water demand for urban and industrial uses, will set up a working group on the future of the Upper Rio Grande River and will also prepare studies on the equity and economic implications of reallocation of Colorado River water. The grant to NGA will enable an affiliate, the Council of State Planning Agencies, to follow up its financial studies of water development strategy with seminars, workshops, and efforts to develop

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York)	<b>200,000</b>	100,000
MDC (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	<b>63,000</b>	63,000
Southeast Women's Employment Coalition (Versailles, Ky.)	<b>206,000</b>	206,000
Women and Employment (Charleston, W.Va.)	<b>176,000</b>	88,500
Youth Project (Washington, D.C.) [\$140,000—1983]		140,000
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$446,000—1983]	<b>(99,913)</b>	
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	<b>36,000</b>	36,000
Equity Policy Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$8,400—1983]		8,400
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	<b>100,000</b>	100,000
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)	<b>175,000</b>	175,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [\$125,000—1983]	<b>100,000</b>	125,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	<b>100,000</b>	
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines) [\$38,000—1983]	<b>185,000</b>	188,000
International Service for National Agricultural Research (Netherlands)	<b>75,000</b>	75,000
<b>Land and water management</b>		
Colorado State University	<b>5,329</b>	5,329
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya) [\$250,000—1983]	<b>100,000</b>	250,000
Natural Resources Defense Council (New York)	<b>30,000</b>	
Sandra Nichols Productions (Bethesda, Md.) [\$33,000—1983]		33,000
Nitrogen Fixing Tree Association (Waimanalo, Hawaii) [\$50,000—1983]		50,000
Overseas Development Institute (England)	<b>170,000</b>	
Rutgers University	<b>48,940</b>	48,940
United States Committee on Irrigation, Drainage, and Flood Control (Denver)	<b>12,500</b>	12,500
Yale University	<b>39,514</b>	39,514
<b>Policy development</b>		
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.) [\$18,020—1983]		18,020
Harvard University [\$15,000—1983]		5,000
Institute of Social Studies Trust (India)	<b>80,000</b>	
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	<b>200,000</b>	200,000
Population Council (New York) [\$160,000—1983]		75,408
Wisconsin, University of [\$107,832—1982]	<b>50,000</b>	85,944
<b>Employment generation</b>		
Educational TV and Film Center (Washington, D.C.)	<b>30,000</b>	30,000
Equity Policy Center (Washington, D.C.)	<b>30,000</b>	30,000
Friends of Women's World Banking/USA (New York)	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1983]		65,760
<b>AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		
<b>EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions, logistic support	<b>5,130</b>	923
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
Association of Faculties of Agriculture in Africa (Morocco)	<b>36,000</b>	36,000
Catholic Relief Services (New York)	<b>100,000</b>	
Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux (England)	<b>2,814</b>	2,814
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania)	<b>1,554</b>	
Environment Liaison Center (Kenya)	<b>20,000</b>	18,981
International Centre of Insect Physiology (Kenya)	<b>40,000</b>	13,662
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [\$50,000—1983]		25,000
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$11,557—1983]		3,760

specific policies for a few states. The Conservation Foundation will examine such topics as improved conservation methods and policies to reduce fertilizer and pesticide contamination of groundwater.

Among other actions, the Foundation granted \$222,000 to the Western Network in Santa Fe for a program to resolve disputes over water and other natural resources in northern New Mexico. The network helps poor rural landholders to participate in dialogues with state agencies and urban and business interests on conflicts arising from the expanding use of water by cities and mining interests. Designwrights Collaborative received a \$253,000 supplement for field research and for work with Hispanic and Indian communities in New Mexico on issues relating to their water rights. The Natural Resources Defense Council and the California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation received a joint grant for research on the Bureau of Reclamation's water-pricing policies, which have often resulted in substantial subsidies to large landholders. The two institutions will publicize their findings and support the adoption of new policies to encourage more equitable and efficient water use.

The Highlander Research and Education Center in Tennessee received support for a project that attempts to give low-income communities a stronger voice in policies governing economic and natural resource development in the rural South. Highlander will assist community groups in the study of the impact of mining, timber, and industrial activities

on water quality and devise approaches to resource development that will provide expanded job opportunities for the region's poorest residents.

For a related project in the four-state area of Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and North Dakota, the Western Organization of Resource Councils received a grant of \$157,500. The project will document natural resource ownership patterns in the region, analyze their effects on rural communities, and suggest policies for more equitable distribution of the benefits derived from natural resource development in the region.

## RURAL POLICY

With a grant of \$280,000, the Foundation this year helped launch a major new effort to strengthen research and training in the rural social sciences in Africa. Of all the developing continents, Africa has the fewest trained analysts and institutions to carry out research and to formulate policies for accelerated rural development. This shortage has contributed to Africa's poor agricultural performance in recent years.

The new program initially will be coordinated by the Agricultural Development Council (ADC), which has helped train more than 600 Asians in the rural social sciences over the past thirty years. The program will focus on improving undergraduate curricula and course materials, initiating high-quality master's programs, and offering scholarships at both the master's and Ph.D. levels. In 1985 ADC will merge with two other U.S.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
New York, State University of (Albany) [\$8,750—1983]	(414)	8,336
Rural Industrial Development Charitable Trust (Kenya) [\$25,000—1983]	13,000	13,032
Zimbabwe, University of [\$110,000—1983]		52,820
<b>Land and water management</b>		
Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia) [\$9,905—1983]	10,500	19,403
African Wildlife Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	14,440	14,440
Dramatic Associates (Kenya)	1,500	1,500
Environment Liaison Center (Kenya)	2,000	2,000
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	107,440	
Kenya Energy Non-Governmental Organizations Association [\$60,100—1983]		60,100
Mazingira Institute (Kenya) [\$122,550—1982]		31,000
UNICEF (NGO Water for Health Project, Kenya) [\$5,600—1982]		1,299
<b>Policy development</b>		
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania) [\$16,500—1983]		16,500
International Council of Adult Education (Canada) [\$100,000—1983]		57,000
International Livestock Centre for Africa (Ethiopia) [\$70,355—1982-1983]		52,022
Makerere University (Uganda) [\$20,000-1982]	(2,679)	2,139
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	10,000	10,000
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Experiment in International Living (Brattleboro, Vt.)	100,000	
Innovations and Networks for Development (Switzerland) [\$100,000—1982]		50,000
Institute of Cultural Affairs (Chicago), [\$30,000—1983]	16,500	46,500
Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization (Kenya) [\$100,000—1983]		60,000
Savings Development Movement Education Cooperative Society (Zimbabwe) [\$49,000—1983]		49,000
Silveira House Mission Centre (Zimbabwe), [\$200,000—1982-1983]	46,450	148,166
Voluntary Agencies Development Assistance (Kenya)	100,000	50,000
World University Service (Switzerland)	18,100	18,100
Wycombe Foundation (Zimbabwe) [\$51,000—1983]		51,000
<b>Employment generation</b>		
Action Aid-Kenya	104,200	
Adult Literacy Organization of Zimbabwe	151,035	16,035
Jisaidie Cottage Industries (Kenya)	100,000	53,000
Kenya, Government of [\$5,146—1983]		4,970
Kenya Women Finance Trust [\$110,000—1983]		59,000
Partnership for Productivity Service Foundation (Kenya)	135,700	65,600
Young Women's Christian Association (Kenya)	65,000	
Zimbabwe Project Trust [\$2,550—1983]	123,064	125,614
WEST AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$155,000—1983]	16,587	17,646
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	207,500	75,000
International Livestock Centre for Africa (Ethiopia)	134,100	112,178
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines) [\$8,330—1983]		7,753
Nigeria, University of [\$42,903—1983]		3,190
<b>Land and water management</b>		
Bayero University (Nigeria)	173,000	
<b>Policy development</b>		
Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast)	374,000	10,000
Delegated-authority project: training in rural social sciences	2,057	(219)
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria) [\$100,000—1983]		60,000
International Livestock Centre for Africa (Ethiopia)	15,000	15,000
National Directory of Arts and Culture (Mali) [\$7,500—1983]		7,500
West African Association of Agricultural Economics (Nigeria)	35,000	35,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Rural community development</b>		
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	65,300	
Council of Non-Governmental Agencies in Togo	22,007	22,007
Nigeria, University of	20,100	20,100
Pan African Institute for Development (Switzerland) [\$180,000—1982]		75,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (France) [\$50,000—1983]		50,000
<b>Employment generation</b>		
African Adult Education Association (Kenya) [\$30,000—1983]		30,000
Cardoso Catholic Community Project (Nigeria) [\$10,010—1983]		9,590
Senegal, Government of [\$15,000—1983]		15,000
<b>Other</b>		
Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (Senegal)	25,000	
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$165,000—1983]	(62,302)	(2,618)
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
American University of Beirut	50,000	50,000
Catholic Relief Services (New York)	14,400	14,400
Egypt, Government of (for Monastery of St. Macarius)	15,000	15,000
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)	265,000	77,500
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	7,500	
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$200,000—1982]		100,000
Jordan, University of	25,000	25,000
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$5,918—1983]	(30)	5,888
Mennonite Central Committee (Akron, Pa.) [\$25,000—1983]		8,000
<b>Land and water management</b>		
Agricultural Research Corporation (Sudan)	4,773	4,762
American University in Cairo [\$50,000—1982]		25,000
Delegated-authority project: water management in Egypt and the Sudan [\$200,000—1982]	(85,813)	
Egypt, Government of [\$200,000—1983]	27,200	133,200
Gezira, University of (Sudan) [\$75,000—1982]	39,105	66,845
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$150,000—1983]	5,600	120,800
<b>Policy development</b>		
American University of Beirut [\$100,125—1983]		50,000
Association of Faculties of Agriculture in Africa (Morocco)	5,000	5,000
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	47,420	
International Livestock Centre for Africa (Ethiopia) [\$5,000—1983]		5,000
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$160,000—1982]		55,000
Population Council (New York)	16,000	16,000
Yemen, Government of	25,000	25,000
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Ahfad University College for Women (Sudan)	150,000	60,000
Egypt, Government of (for Integrated Social Services Center)	130,000	22,916
Euro Action-ACORD (England)	50,000	
Gezira, University of (Sudan)	200,000	
Institute of Cultural Affairs (Chicago)	6,900	6,900
Juba, University of (Sudan)	208,000	
MATTIN, Ltd. (West Bank) [\$41,000—1983]		20,500
Population Council (New York)	7,900	7,900
<b>Employment generation</b>		
Egypt, Government of (for Zagazig University)	32,850	14,850
Middle East Media (Deerfield, Ill.)	12,000	
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
<b>Policy development</b>		
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	280,000	

organizations engaged in rural development—the Winrock International Livestock Research and Training Center and the International Agricultural Development Service. The new organization, the Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development, will assume responsibility for the African program.

In other support for policy research on rural development, the Foundation granted a \$430,200 supplement to ADC for training of rural social scientists in Bangladesh. Eight advanced-degree students will study annually at Asian universities in such fields as food policy, irrigation systems management, and resource economics.

In India, the Foundation provided \$250,000 for the work of the government Planning Commission's evaluation unit, which for thirty years has been monitoring government programs to relieve rural poverty. The unit will identify new methods of investigation, upgrade its data processing, and improve report writing.

In Africa, a grant of \$364,000 went to the Ivory Coast's University of Abidjan for its Center for Economic and Social Research (CIRES). The funds will support advanced training for center staff and also the salary of an associate of the Agricultural Development Council, who is working with young Ivorians who have completed doctoral studies abroad.

The International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia received \$204,000 to assess a successful project in cassava production and processing by small-scale farmers, and to appraise the feasibility of replicat-





*Above, a Thai farmer discusses his rice crop with an agricultural technician. The Foundation supports research in several less developed countries on ways to expand the productivity of small, resource-poor farms.*



*Hand-hewn wooden irrigation structures are used by Hispanic farmers in arid northern New Mexico to transfer water among their fields. Designwrights Collaborative of Santa Fe is helping the rural poor in the region protect their water rights.*

*Below, a staff member of the Institute of Ecology, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia, checks aerial maps for erosion, much of it caused by the cutting of rain forests. The Foundation supports several Indonesian efforts to develop better land and forest management practices.*





ing it elsewhere in Latin America. A root crop rich in carbohydrates, cassava does well on marginal lands. In addition, CIAT has demonstrated that transportation costs can be reduced by chipping and drying the roots in the sun before they are sent to market.

In the United States, the Foundation granted \$300,000 to the Rural Coalition in Washington, D.C., for support of policy research, training, and outreach among rural groups. The coalition coordinates the activities of more than 100 organizations that work to improve conditions among the rural poor.

#### **AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY**

Since food production still lags behind population growth in many countries, continued investments to enhance agricultural productivity are urgently required. Thus, the Foundation provided a further \$900,000 in 1984 to help support seven of the thirteen international agricultural centers operating under the aegis of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).\*

Support of the centers, which conduct research to increase the yields of the world's major food crops, is a central component of the Foundation's effort to im-

prove agricultural productivity in developing countries.

In addition, the Foundation provided separate grants to four international centers. One, to the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) in Syria will support a study of factors limiting the productivity of agriculture in Middle Eastern countries. Another, to the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria, continued support for the development of "farming systems research" methodologies, which seek to identify the agronomic and economic constraints that limit productivity on resource-poor farms.

The International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), headquartered in Ethiopia, also received further assistance for research on "alley cropping," a system in which leguminous shrubs are planted in rows between food crops to help maintain soil fertility and provide mulch. The International Fertilizer Development Center, a U.S.-based organization, received funds to assess the effectiveness of a methodology in which researchers will work directly with Colombian farmers to raise yields of beans and cassava.

A grant to the Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology in eastern India will enable staff to join a network of agricultural institutions engaged in on-farm rice research. Activities include diagnostic surveys of village rice problems, selection of promising upland rice varieties, and changing sowing times to coincide with the onset of the monsoon season.

In Indonesia, the Foundation provided funds to support the Ministry of Agriculture's agroecosystems network, a group of researchers who are attempting to improve agricultural productivity on marginal lands. Funds will also enable working groups to study and report on farming systems in the semi-arid regions of the eastern islands and the erosion-prone uplands of Java.

For a research program aimed at stimulating the growing and processing of sunflower and other oil seeds to supplement household income and improve nutrition in Eastern and Southern Africa, the Foundation gave additional funds to Catholic Relief Services in Kenya. Researchers will assess the results of a previous Foundation-supported venture and of two similar projects, and develop a modified program design for replication.

#### **RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

The Foundation continued to provide assistance to community-based and intermediary non-governmental organizations that provide training, technical aid, and other services for rural development.

Two such organizations in India, the Manipal Industrial Trust and the Anand Niketan Ashram Trust, received grants to strengthen their technical and managerial capabilities. In the past five years the Manipal Trust has helped some 19,000 families in fifty villages improve their incomes. The Ashram works among tribal populations. Initially it focused on resolving local conflicts; more recently it has

\*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 Center of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas in Syria, the International Food Policy Research Institute in the United States, and the International Service for National Agricultural Research in the Netherlands.

been providing tribal groups with credit, irrigation, and other agricultural services.

In Egypt, the Foundation granted \$130,000 to the Integrated Social Services Center, an intermediary organization that provides training and technical services to community groups in the Nile Delta. The grant will be used for training of community development workers and for a grants and loans program for village improvement projects.

Ahfad University College for Women, the only women's college in the Sudan, received assistance for its extension work with rural women. Funds will be used for master's-level training of faculty and scholarships for women extension agents.

Among actions in Africa, the Foundation granted \$200,000 to the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre in South Africa for expansion of its network of community organizers who provide training and technical assistance to black self-help groups in rural and urban areas. Center organizers have worked with more than 200 such groups, ranging from workers' cooperatives and credit unions to housing and community action organizations. The Experiment in International Living, a U.S.-based organization, received assistance for a project in Uganda in which over forty village development committees have been set up in the past five years. Begun as a method of supplying basic medical services and farm tools, the project now provides committee members with training in health care, environmental sanitation, home improvement, and agriculture so

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Human Awareness Programme (South Africa)	8,400	
Montague and Ashton Community Service (South Africa)	50,000	
Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre (South Africa)	200,000	32,000
<b>ASIA</b>		
<b>Policy development</b>		
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	200,000	
<b>BANGLADESH</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$100,000—1983]	(64,122)	(74)
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute [\$153,600—1982]		45,000
<b>Land and water management</b>		
Bangladesh Agricultural University [\$75,000—1983]	(5,000)	7,000
Bangladesh Rural Development Board [\$50,000—1983]		50,000
Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra [\$159,000—1983]		154,500
<b>Policy development</b>		
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	430,200	143,400
Bangladesh, Government of [\$140,000—1983]		30,000
Bangladesh Agricultural University [\$123,500—1983]		15,000
Delegated-authority project: consultants [\$42,000—1982]	(6,156)	4,464
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh [\$125,550—1983]		35,000
Kumudini Welfare Trust of Bengal	1,578	1,578
<b>Employment generation</b>		
Center for Mass Education in Science [\$134,350—1983]		35,000
Delegated-authority project: expansion of non-farm employment opportunities [\$250,000—1982]	(250,000)	
Grameen Bank	433,650	
Integrated Rural Development Programme [\$25,670—1982]		4,500
Micro-Industries Development Assistance Society	10,964	10,964
Mirpur Agricultural Workshop and Training School	167,200	
<b>INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$180,000—1983]	(26,181)	4,175
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
Andhra University (India) [\$2,100—1983]		2,100
East Anglia, University of (England) [\$70,000—1983]		58,387
Harvard University [\$8,500—1983]		4,250
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines) [\$4,800—1983]	(254)	4,546
Kalyani, University of (India)	97,000	
Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology (India)	98,500	
Visva Bharati (India) [\$97,000—1983]	(97,000)	
<b>Land and water management</b>		
Agricultural Development Council (New York) [\$200,000—1983]		100,000
Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya (India) [\$138,000—1983]		70,000
Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation (India)	150,000	
Central Himalayan Environment Association (India)	90,000	
Centre for Applied Systems Analysis in Development (India)	15,500	
Council for Social Development (India)	10,000	10,000
Delegated-authority project: research and training in Indian public land policy [\$210,000—1982]	(209,802)	
Gandhian Institute of Studies (India)	44,900	
Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore), [\$152,250—1982-1983]		51,518
Indian Law Institute	10,000	5,000
Indian School of Political Economy [\$8,500—1983]		4,250
Institute for Social and Economic Change (India)	5,300	5,300

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
Institute of Rural Management (Anand, India)	<b>250,000</b>	
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya) [\$36,000—1983]		36,000
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (India)	<b>256,500</b>	18,250
John Muir Institute (Napa, Calif.)	<b>50,000</b>	28,980
Nehru Foundation for Development (India) [\$148,000—1983]		69,000
Punjab Agricultural University (India)	<b>5,300</b>	5,300
Suhrid A. Sarabhal Charity Trust (India) [\$25,000—1983]		8,250
Social Science Research Council (New York)	<b>5,000</b>	368
Society for the Promotion of Wasteland Development (India) [\$330,000—1983]		50,000
Xavier Labour Relations Institute (India) [\$164,000—1982]		47,734
<b>Policy development</b>		
India, Government of (Planning Commission)	<b>250,000</b>	
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) [\$50,000—1983]		18,740
Overseas Development Institute (England) [\$5,100—1983]	<b>(2,498)</b>	2,602
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Anand Niketan Ashram Trust (India)	<b>110,000</b>	
Community Services Guild (India) [\$25,000—1982]		8,000
Institute of Regional Analysis (India)	<b>50,000</b>	21,000
Khrist Raja Educational Association (India) [\$22,600—1983]		9,800
Manipal Industrial Trust (India)	<b>146,000</b>	
Patiala Technical Education Trust (India) [\$25,000—1983]		12,500
Professional Assistance for Development Action (India) [\$150,000—1983]		31,000
Working Women's Forum (India) [\$158,000—1983]		80,000
Xavier Institute of Social Service (India)	<b>20,000</b>	10,000
<b>Employment generation</b>		
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (India)	<b>25,000</b>	
Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation (India)	<b>238,100</b>	35,000
Gujarat Khet Vikas Parishad (Gujarat State Development Council India)	<b>85,000</b>	
Institute of Social Studies Trust (India) [\$150,000—1982]		75,000
Mahila Sewa Trust (India) [\$31,400—1983]		5,000
Mahila Vikas Sangh (Women's Development Organization, India)	<b>230,000</b>	89,000
Master Craftsmen's Association of Mithila (India) [\$10,000—1982]		5,000
People's Institute for Development and Training (India)	<b>89,000</b>	40,000
Raghvendra Rural Development and Research Organization (India)	<b>50,000</b>	35,000
Self-Employed Women's Association—Bharat (India)	<b>143,000</b>	
Self-Employed Women's Association—New Delhi (India) [\$20,000—1983]		13,000
Tamil Nadu, Government of (India) [\$280,000—1983]		44,000
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (India)	<b>118,000</b>	
Technical Consultancy Services Organization of Karnataka (India) [\$26,600—1983]		10,000
Vanvasi Seva Kendra (Tribal Service Organization, India)	<b>95,000</b>	
<b>Other</b>		
Indian Institute of Education	<b>110,000</b>	
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>127,469</b>	(1,105)
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
Can-Tho, University of (Vietnam)	<b>46,000</b>	46,000
Indonesia, Government of	<b>105,400</b>	53,300
Indonesian Society of Agricultural Economics [\$4,000—1983]	<b>(184)</b>	3,816
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	<b>30,000</b>	30,000
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	<b>1,573</b>	1,573
Padjadjaran University (Indonesia)	<b>4,018</b>	4,017
Yayasan Obor Indonesia	<b>8,583</b>	
<b>Land and water management</b>		
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	<b>19,000</b>	19,000

that they in turn can educate people in their communities.

In the United States, the Foundation acted to help increase the availability of housing for the rural poor through a \$2 million program-related investment to the Housing Assistance Council, a national nonprofit corporation. The council will set up a capital fund to provide loans and equity investments to local nonprofit housing groups. The council also received a grant for the project's start-up administrative costs.

## INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

The Foundation supports a variety of efforts to improve the income and employment opportunities of the rural poor, both in the developing countries and in the United States.

A cluster of grants went to experimental centers in India to improve the earnings and welfare of poor women in four regions of the country. The centers will help rural women obtain government aid in starting or expanding their own businesses and in securing health, education, and legal services. India's Self-Employed Women's Association, a national intermediary organization, also received funds to provide training, technical assistance, and other services to women engaged in petty trade and cottage industries.

Mahila Vikas Sangh, a private group working in Bihar, one of India's poorest states, received \$230,000 to expand an experimental program in tasar silk production. In this program, women have greatly increased production of silk thread through use of

Right, women throughout India engage in petty trade and cottage industries. The Self-Employed Women's Association helps them obtain credit and form cooperatives.

Bottom right, constructing an irrigation system in Mexico. Mexican rural groups supported by the Foundation are helping to increase harvests on small farms, thereby reducing the need for farmers to migrate.

Below, many African women walk miles to collect firewood. The Foundation is expanding its support of projects that emphasize community participation in the conservation of forest lands.



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Andalas University (Indonesia)	64,103	45,973
Asian Institute of Management (Philippines)	104,500	52,250
Asian Social Institute (Philippines)	11,500	4,588
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	78,200	
Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia) [\$233,800—1982]		85,000
Brawijaya University (Indonesia) [\$300,000—1983]		120,000
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)	3,800	3,800
Central Luzon State University (Philippines) [\$9,200—1983]	4,470	4,733
De La Salle University (Philippines)	145,000	108,750
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia) [\$250,000—1983]	175,000	245,434
Igorot Community Assistance Programs (Philippines)	49,000	19,201
Indonesia, Government of	126,590	25,876
Indonesian Environmental Forum	10,257	10,204
Institute of International Education (New York)	23,883	23,883
Kasetsart University (Thailand)	90,140	56,735
Khon Kaen University (Thailand) [\$299,974—1982-1983]		99,974
Mountain State Agricultural College (Philippines)	100,000	31,390
Nusa Cendana University (Indonesia) [\$25,907—1983]		7,933
Padjadjaran University (Indonesia)	175,000	19,442
Philippines, Government of the	200,000	110,000
Philippines, University of the	485,300	208,228
PROSIDA (Ministry of Public Works, Indonesia) [\$200,000—1982]		114,570
Rutgers University	35,000	5,255
Silliman University (Philippines) [\$15,700—1983]		5,507
Sriwijaya University (Indonesia)	3,402	3,402
Udayana University (Indonesia) [\$10,288—1983]	(415)	9,874
World Neighbors (Oklahoma City)	15,000	15,000
Yayasan Indonesia Hijau [\$2,058—1983]	(17)	2,041
Yayasan Mandiri (Indonesia) [\$4,444—1983]	(13)	4,431
Yayasan Tengko Situru (Indonesia)	55,000	
<b>Policy development</b>		
Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia) [\$54,784—1982-1983]		18,541
Brawijaya University (Indonesia) [\$33,200—1982]		8,244
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)	17,000	17,000
Khon Kaen University (Thailand) [\$30,500—1983]		10,364
Satya Wacana Christian University (Indonesia)	22,863	8,480
Social Science Research Council (New York)	10,000	10,000
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Agribusiness Foundation (Indonesia) [\$50,000—1983]		24,032
Ateneo de Naga (Philippines) [\$6,100—1983]		2,118
De La Salle University (Philippines) [\$100,000—1983]		87,500
East Javanese Women's Central Cooperative (Indonesia) [\$4,663—1983]	(946)	3,717
Foundation for the Well-Being of Indonesia [\$3,478—1983]	16,596	20,047
Institute for Development Studies (Indonesia) [\$47,400—1983]	7,000	12,126
Philippine Association for Intercultural Development	45,000	21,452
<b>Employment generation</b>		
Agribusiness Foundation (Indonesia)	11,643	11,613
Agro-Economic Survey Research Foundation (Indonesia) [\$140,000—1983]	47,300	187,300
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia) [\$53,000—1983]		26,871
East Javanese Women's Central Cooperative (Indonesia) [\$32,224—1983]		31,476
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	20,000	
Yayasan Sosial Tani Membangun (Peasants' Socio-Economic Development Foundation, Indonesia)	180,000	45,250
OTHER ASIA		
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria) [\$5,849—1983]		5,849
National Fertilizer Corporation of Pakistan	1,471	
<b>Policy development</b>		
Agricultural Development Council (New York) [\$290,000—1983]		66,300

inexpensive reeling and spinning machines. The Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation was granted \$238,100 for continued development of a statewide network of village cooperatives that have helped poor rural women expand milk production through improved cattle feeding and breeding.

In Bangladesh, the Foundation provided additional funds to the Grameen Bank for a project that has made some 64,000 unsecured loans to landless individuals and groups for small-scale manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural activities. The bank is now expanding the project to several more districts of the country. The grant will enable the bank to experiment with loans to group-owned enterprises with high earning potential, such as ice factories, tree nurseries, and rice mills. Another grant to improve employment opportunities in Bangladesh went to the Mirpur Agricultural Workshop and Training School for an experimental program in which graduates of technical institutes will set up rural workshops to repair farm machinery and tools.

In Indonesia, support was provided to the Peasants' Socio-Economic Development Foundation to develop income-generating projects among village-based family-planning groups. The funds will be used to organize seventy-five projects employing food processing and packaging technologies.

The development of small businesses among Kenyan rural women was assisted through grants to two Kenyan organizations, Partnership for Productiv-

ity Service Foundation and Jisaidie Cottage Industries. Eighty-five percent of women in rural Kenya supplement their income by engaging in various kinds of off-farm activities, such as beer brewing, food processing, and grinding and selling corn meal. Partnership for Productivity provides credit and training in business skills to female entrepreneurs. The grant will enable it to establish a revolving fund that will make loans of up to \$1,000 to self-help groups. Jisaidie Cottage Industries operates a similar program in Kenya's coastal provinces, helping groups of women establish businesses in poultry, firewood and charcoal-making, baking, and other activities. A third Kenyan organization, Action Aid-Kenya, received a grant for a pilot project to improve the management of village polytechnical schools, which train youth in vocational skills.

Two grants were made in Zimbabwe, one to the Zimbabwe Project Trust to help ex-combatants in the war for independence establish businesses and cooperative enterprises, and the other to the Adult Literacy Organization of Zimbabwe to set up business enterprises among adult literacy groups made up primarily of rural women.

In the United States, the Foundation provided further assistance to several rural ventures in the southeastern states. Poor people in the region, particularly women and minorities, have been especially vulnerable to textile and apparel plant closings resulting from increased foreign competition. The Southeast Women's Employment Coalition

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Brown University	4,665	
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Aga Khan Foundation U.S.A. (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>		
<b>Policy development</b>		
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	204,000	25,500
Minnesota, University of	20,000	20,000
<b>ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	7,637	
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile) [\$4,900—1983]		4,900
Huayuná Institute for Promotion and Development (Peru) [\$95,500—1983]		48,155
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [\$150,000—1983]		30,000
International Fertilizer Development Center (Muscle Shoals, Ala.)	76,000	
<b>Land and water management</b>		
Technoserve, Inc. (Norwalk, Conn.) [\$10,000—1983]		10,000
<b>Policy development</b>		
Center of Educational Research and Development (Chile) [\$40,000—1983]		30,000
Institute of Peruvian Studies [\$103,000—1983]		20,480
Latin American Rural Studies Foundation (Colombia)	20,000	20,000
Peasant Development (Chile)	91,000	
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile) [\$165,000—1983]		82,500
Center for Peasant Research and Advancement (Peru) [\$84,000—1983]	6,500	10,500
Foundation for Higher Education (Colombia) [\$30,000—1983]		15,000
Regional Research Institute on Andean Ecology (Peru)	3,000	3,000
San Cristóbal de Humanga, National University of (Peru) [\$122,000—1982]		15,000
<b>BRAZIL</b>		
<b>Agricultural productivity</b>		
José Bonifácio University [\$18,000—1983]		8,902
<b>Employment generation</b>		
Women's House of the Northeast [\$122,000—1982]		60,750
<b>Policy development</b>		
Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform	10,000	
Rio de Janeiro, Federal Rural University of [\$10,000—1983]		10,000
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Chapeco, Mitre of the Diocese of [\$15,000—1983]		3,368
Foundation for the Integration, Development, and Education of the Northwest State of Rio Grande do Sul [\$111,000—1983]		73,610
Group for the Promotion of Japuiba	25,000	
<b>MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$135,000—1983]	(39,048)	
<b>Land and water management</b>		
Advice and Development for Migration Zones (Mexico)	115,000	56,000
Institute of Economic and Social Research (Nicaragua)	95,000	
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua	68,000	
Mexican Institute of Appropriate Technology	17,000	
Rural Research and Consultancy (Mexico)	66,000	



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Policy development</b>		
Central American Institute of Business Administration (Nicaragua)	<b>94,000</b>	
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua Mexico, College of [\$16,300—1983]	<b>74,000</b>	50,000 16,300
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Adult Education Services (Mexico)	<b>22,900</b>	22,900
Center for Development Assistance (Mexico)	<b>11,400</b>	11,400
Center for Research and Rural Training (Mexico)	<b>11,700</b>	11,700
Center for Social and Ecological Studies (Mexico)	<b>23,500</b>	23,100
College of Education Research and Action (Mexico) [\$12,183—1983]	<b>22,598</b>	24,700
Committee for the Promotion of Rural Development Research (Mexico) [\$190,000—1983]		153,000
Delegated-authority project: rural development in Mexico [\$250,000—1982]	<b>(14,108)</b>	
Group for Environmental Studies (Mexico)	<b>11,600</b>	11,600
Honduran Institute of Rural Development [\$33,776—1982]		11,708
Institute of Rural Social Service "Vasco de Quiroga" (Mexico)	<b>8,500</b>	8,500
Mexican Institute of Social Studies	<b>14,200</b>	14,200
Rural Consultants, A.C. (Mexico)	<b>26,500</b>	26,500
Service Center for the Development of Tehuacán (Mexico)	<b>14,700</b>	14,700
Western Educational and Development Association (Mexico) [\$11,700—1983]	<b>13,700</b>	25,400
<b>Employment generation</b>		
Consultants in Planning and Development (Mexico)	<b>8,000</b>	8,000
Integral Development for the Rural Community (Mexico)	<b>20,900</b>	20,900
<b>Other</b>		
Center for Agrarian Studies (Mexico)	<b>83,000</b>	
Committee for the Promotion of Rural Development Research (Mexico)	<b>110,000</b>	
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua	<b>18,000</b>	18,000
OTHER LATIN AMERICA		
<b>Rural community development</b>		
Plan Sierra (Dominican Republic)	<b>34,000</b>	34,000
<b>TOTAL, RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$17,415,030</b>	<b>\$12,314,289</b>

received funds to complete a research project that is gathering information on employment opportunities in the Southeast. Other grants to help improve employment opportunities in the region went to the American Friends Service Committee for a program that has provided job counseling, training, and other services to some 7,000 poor people, most of them women, in depressed rural communities in three states; and to Women and Employment, a statewide organization in West Virginia, to assess rural business opportunities and to test the potential for increasing women's employment in federally funded road, water, and sewer construction projects.

To encourage development of small-business opportunities for low-income people, the Foundation provided a grant to the Center for Community Self-Help in North Carolina. The center has created a fund to provide seed money to workers seeking to start employee-owned cooperatives or to purchase the businesses in which they work.

The Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) (see also page 11) received both loan and grant support for a project to create business opportunities and stimulate employment in a forty-four-county region of eastern North Carolina. LISC will provide technical and managerial assistance as well as investment capital to community groups and minority-owned enterprises that have promising ideas for economic development. The program is also being supported by North Carolina businesses, banks, and foundations.

*Kenyan farm women bake and sell bread to supplement their income. The Foundation assists several Kenyan organizations that provide credit and training to women entrepreneurs.*



# Human Rights and Governance

32

**T**he Human Rights and Governance office combines two of the Foundation's programs: Human Rights and Social Justice, and Governance and Public Policy.

The main focus of the Foundation's work in human rights is the protection and enhancement of civil and political liberties in the United States and abroad. To advance social justice, particularly for the poor, minorities, and women, the Foundation supports efforts to broaden access to economic opportunities and political participation, to eliminate racial discrimination, and to ensure that refugees and migrants receive the protection due them under domestic and international law.

The principal concern of the Governance and Public Policy program is the effect on minorities and the poor of changes in the U.S. government's social welfare policies brought about by fiscal austerity in recent years. Of particular interest are the larger roles played by state and local governments and possible new roles for the private sector in assuming responsibility for some social programs. The Foundation also supports comparative studies of similar problems in other industrialized nations as well as research and training on critical governmental problems in developing countries.

## HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

**International Human Rights.** In recent years a number of nongovernmental organizations—inter-

national, national, local—have been formed to promote respect for human rights, publicize abuses, and provide legal services to people whose rights have been violated. The Foundation has supported more than a dozen such organizations as well as efforts to encourage cooperation among them. Grants this year continue that support and extend it to new undertakings.

One new organization is Asia Watch, formed by the United States-based Fund for Free Expression, which has also organized "watch" committees that monitor human rights in Europe, the United States, and Latin America. Asia Watch will document abuses of human rights in Asian countries and bring them to the attention of U.S. policy makers, the media, and the public.

Although the European Convention on Human Rights has been in force since 1953, legal expertise and training are badly needed in European countries to ensure that human rights cases are accepted for consideration and are skillfully presented. To help fill this need, the International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights (INTERIGHTS) was established in London in 1982. A Foundation grant is supporting INTERIGHTS' efforts to inform the legal profession in Western Europe about international treaties and tribunals for the protection of human rights and to provide legal aid in presenting cases before such tribunals. INTERIGHTS has already established a network of about 100 British lawyers willing to give advice and assistance and is now

extending this network to include lawyers from the Continent.

The Foundation renewed support for the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) in Geneva, which has been promoting human rights on a worldwide basis since 1952. ICJ makes submissions to international organizations, issues publications, organizes conferences and symposia, assists jurists harassed in the performance of their duties, and supports the establishment of human rights groups in developing countries. In recent years it has worked to establish stronger ties with lawyers and jurists from socialist countries.

The newly established Center for International Legal and Economic Studies at Zagazig University, an Egyptian provincial university, also received support. The center is setting up a documentation clearinghouse, sponsoring academic seminars on critical human rights issues, and conducting one-day training courses for lawyers on human rights law in Egypt. Another grant went to the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras (CODEH). Although human rights abuses are not as severe in Honduras as in some other Central American countries, they have increased in recent years. CODEH organizes workshops, publishes a monthly bulletin, and investigates individual cases of violations.

The Foundation also supports the human rights activities of professional societies that monitor abuses from a specialized perspective and assist colleagues in distress. This year, for example, a grant went to the American As-



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Human Rights and Social Justice</b>		
<b>UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE</b>		
<b>International human rights law</b>		
American Association for the International Commission of Jurists (New York)	\$ 10,000	
American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York) [\$32,556—1983]		\$ 32,556
Columbia University [\$150,000—1982]		67,470
Human Rights Internet (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1983]		50,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	475,000	95,000
International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights (England)	125,000	63,500
International Human Rights Law Group (Washington, D.C.) [\$135,000—1983]		65,310
International League for Human Rights (New York) [\$195,000—1983]		91,000
Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights (New York) [\$300,000—1983]		150,000
Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (New York)	169,000	
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
Center for Communication (New York) [\$10,000—1983]		10,000
Columbia University [\$43,800—1982]		1,671
Committee to Protect Journalists (New York)	209,000	37,500
Dialogues Européens (France) [\$100,000—1983]		50,000
Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange (France)	225,000	68,654
Fund for Free Expression (New York)	20,000	
Interlink Press Service (New York)	60,000	
Readers International (New York)	50,000	
Western Ontario, University of (Canada)	8,950	8,950
<b>Civil and political liberties</b>		
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	195,000	
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education (Chicago)	40,000	
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York) [\$50,000—1983]		50,000
Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights (England)	95,000	
Helsinki Watch (New York) [\$150,000—1983]		75,000
Inuit Circumpolar Conference (Greenland)	125,000	125,000
Johns Hopkins University	15,000	15,000
Joint Center for Political Studies (Washington, D.C.)	35,000	35,000
Maryland, University of	15,000	15,000
Michigan, University of	172,708	22,708
National Indian Youth Council (Albuquerque) [\$50,000—1983]		50,000
Jan Palach Information and Research Trust (England)	50,000	50,000
Potomac Institute (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
Rutgers University	30,000	30,000
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	150,000	50,000
Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (San Antonio)	300,000	105,234
Voter Education Project (Atlanta)	200,000	150,000
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Alpha Kappa Alpha Educational Advancement Foundation (Chicago)	30,000	
American Citizenship Education Project (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	800,000	383,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York)	16,000	16,000
Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund	100,000	
Bank Street College of Education (New York) [\$100,000—1983]		20,000
Catholic University of America	200,000	25,000
Catholics for a Free Choice (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	25,000
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)	150,000	125,000

sociation for the Advancement of Science for its Clearinghouse on Science and Human Rights, which collects and disseminates information on scientists who are victims of government persecution. A new project will undertake case studies of torture in three countries and disseminate information on how members of the medical profession can document evidence of such abuse and also help rehabilitate torture victims and their families. A related grant to the Social Aid Foundation of the Christian Churches in Chile supported the writing of a book on the psychological damage torture causes and on the therapy that has helped victims in Chile.

States that have ratified international human rights conventions are required to report on their compliance, an obligation intended to promote more rigorous observance of human rights. To encourage improvements in such reporting, the Foundation granted funds to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to organize three training seminars, in the Caribbean, West Africa, and South Asia, for government officials responsible for preparing the reports.

**Freedom of Expression.** For many years the Foundation has supported organizations that promote the free expression of ideas. This year supplementary assistance went to the Writers and Scholars Educational Trust, which monitors censorship around the world and gives silenced authors and artists a voice in its publication *Index on Censorship*. Support

also continued for the Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange, which sends books and periodicals to Eastern Europe, and gives East European intellectuals and artists excluded from official exchanges a chance to study, travel, and attend conferences in Western Europe and the United States.

Other grants went to the Jan Palach Information and Research Trust in London, to disseminate information on human rights activities in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland; and to the Fund for Free Expression, to support the Paris-based Polish-language publication *Zeszyty Literackie*.

The Committee to Protect Journalists received support for its work to eliminate censorship and other abuses suffered by journalists around the world. The committee maintains extensive data on cases of press restrictions and also sends teams made up of prominent journalists to investigate the harassment of journalists and threats to press freedom.

The Centre of Applied Legal Studies (CALs) of the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa, which received \$300,000, since 1978 has been carrying out research and public education in civil rights (especially freedom of expression), labor law, and other laws affecting South African blacks. Activities include courses and instruction for black trade unionists on issues relating to industrial safety, workmen's compensation, unfair dismissal, and underpayment of wages. CALs also monitors and publicizes curbs on press freedom in South Africa.

### Civil Rights in the United States.

The Foundation for many years has provided general support to several national organizations that promote civil rights in the United States through litigation, advocacy, monitoring, and public education.

The Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), which this year received \$1.4 million, has been working since 1968 to defend the civil rights of U.S. Hispanics. MALDEF is now expanding its activities beyond the areas of education, employment, political participation, and immigration to develop leadership skills among Hispanics and to conduct research and public policy analysis on issues affecting the Hispanic community.

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (LDF), which received \$800,000, has won many landmark cases that have expanded legal protections for blacks and other minorities. For example, recognizing the high levels of unemployment and underemployment among blacks, LDF has been involved in numerous cases challenging discriminatory employment practices. It has also become increasingly active in litigation to enforce the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

A \$1 million grant went to the National Urban League, which was founded in 1906 and now has offices in New York and Washington, D.C., four regional offices, and 113 affiliates. The league focuses on the problems of poor, disadvantaged blacks and issues a number of important publications, including its annual *The State of Black America*. Re-

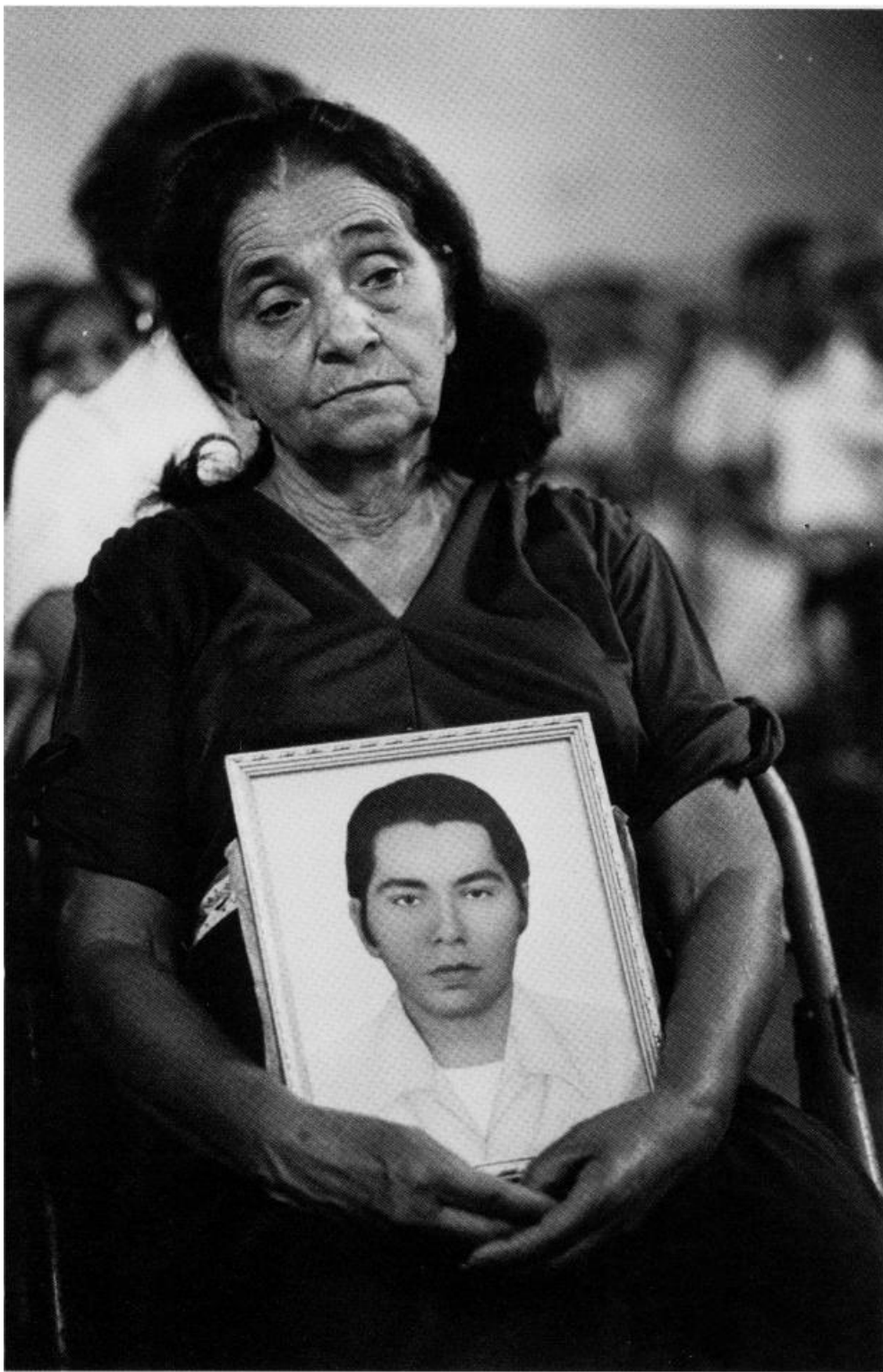
cently the league has decided to concentrate on five priority areas: the problems of female heads of households; the prevention of pregnancy among teenagers; crime; voter education and registration; and educational equity and quality.

Since its founding in 1971 with support from the Foundation, the Native American Rights Fund (NARF) has become the principal organization serving the legal interests of American Indians. NARF works to preserve tribal sovereignty, provides legal advice to tribes, and defends the rights and claims of Indians to land and water resources. This year NARF received a \$1 million supplementary grant.

The Foundation granted \$200,000 to the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (ACLUF), which engages in litigation against race-based deprivations of rights and monitors public policies important to the advancement of minorities. One of its current concerns is attorneys' fees in civil rights cases, which, according to a 1976 law, can be recovered by plaintiffs who win the cases. ACLUF provides expert assistance to civil rights litigating organizations in cases where attorneys' fees are an issue, and maintains an information center on fee awards.

Two organizations received project support this year for activities to promote compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The act seeks to remove state and local impediments to the free exercise of voting rights, such as last-minute changes in the location of polling places.

The League of Women Voters



Education Fund is helping community groups monitor compliance with the Voting Rights Act in several jurisdictions. They are on the lookout especially for such violations as inaccessible or poorly identified polling places and practices that intimidate people from registering to vote. The project will train local groups in monitoring procedures and will develop materials that can be used in many localities.

The Voting Rights Project of the Southern Regional Council (SRC) helps community groups develop data relevant to pre-clearance review by the U.S. Department of Justice of proposed electoral changes. SRC also prepares model nondiscriminatory redistricting plans. With funds granted this year, the project will begin to analyze estimates of population changes in the South that will influence future redistricting.

The Foundation continued its longstanding assistance to the Voter Education Project, which conducts nonpartisan voter education and registration programs in twelve southern states, and to the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (SVREP), which conducts similar activities on behalf of Hispanics and Native

*A Latin American mother cradles a photograph of her missing son. The Foundation supports a wide range of organizations that promote human rights, publicize abuses, and provide legal services for victims.*

Americans in the Southwest. The Foundation also made grants to two offshoots of SVREP—the Midwest Voter Registration Education Project, which was formed in 1982 to provide voter education and registration services to Hispanics in ten midwestern states, and the recently formed National Puerto Rican/Hispanic Voter Participation Project, which will provide such services to Puerto Ricans and other Hispanics in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

Support to the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council allowed it to place, and pay stipends to, law students who worked as summer interns in civil rights organizations. The National Coalition on Black Voter Participation received funds to assist its ninety member organizations in voter education and registration and to develop public service announcements encouraging blacks to vote.

With grants from several foundations, including Ford, the Institute for Social Research of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor is conducting interviews with a representative sample of black households to determine their participation in and attitudes toward the political system in the 1984 election.

Continued support also went to two longstanding civil rights organizations—the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, which promotes fair housing for minorities; and the Center for National Policy Review of the Catholic University of America, a civil rights research organization that has been partic-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Center for Women Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	<b>23,990</b>	23,990
Civil Rights Leadership Conference Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1983]		50,000
Coal Employment Project (Dumfries, Va.) [\$140,000—1983]	<b>15,275</b>	85,275
Cornell University [\$5,000—1983]		5,000
Florida Justice Institute (Miami)	<b>18,353</b>	18,353
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$110,000—1982]		55,000
Indian Law Resource Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1983]		50,000
Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences (Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.)	<b>22,682</b>	
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change (Atlanta)	<b>50,000</b>	
Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (New York)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$175,000—1983]		160,000
Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois (Chicago)	<b>40,000</b>	40,000
League of Women Voters Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	<b>125,000</b>	62,500
Legal Action Center of the City of New York [\$300,000—1983]		175,000
Mendenhall Ministries (Mendenhall, Miss.)	<b>50,000</b>	
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (San Francisco)	<b>1,365,000</b>	555,000
Midwest Voter Registration Education Project (Columbus, Ohio)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Ms. Foundation for Women (New York) [\$200,000—1983]		100,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York)	<b>800,000</b>	287,500
NAACP Special Contribution Fund (New York) [\$560,000—1983]		280,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	<b>10,000</b>	
National Bar Association (Washington, D.C.)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
National Coalition on Black Voter Participation (Washington, D.C.) [\$35,000—1983]	<b>50,000</b>	77,770
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing (Washington, D.C.)	<b>400,000</b>	304,998
National Committee on Pay Equity (Washington, D.C.) [\$45,000—1983]		45,000
National Conference of Black Lawyers (New York) [\$31,400—1983]		31,400
National Conference on Women and the Law (Washington, D.C.)	<b>50,000</b>	25,000
National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) Fund (Washington, D.C.)	<b>150,000</b>	100,000
National Council of the Churches of Christ (New York)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
National Council of Negro Women (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1983]		50,000
National Housing and Community Development Law Project (Berkeley, Calif.) [\$200,000—1982]		56,250
National Legal Aid and Defender Association (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1983]		50,000
National Puerto Rican/Hispanic Voter Participation Project (Union, N.J.)	<b>50,000</b>	25,000
National Senior Citizens Law Center (Washington, D.C.)	<b>34,600</b>	
National Urban League (New York) [\$100,000—1982]	<b>1,025,000</b>	1,065,000
National Women's Law Center (Washington, D.C.)	<b>485,000</b>	220,000
Native American Rights Fund (Boulder, Colo.)	<b>1,000,000</b>	303,150
New York, State University of (Albany)	<b>250,000</b>	187,458
New York Bar Foundation (Albany) [\$50,000—1983]		50,000
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	<b>100,000</b>	25,000
Potomac Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1982]		25,000
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York) [\$300,000—1983]		225,000
Queens College (New York) [\$15,000—1983]		15,000
South Carolina, University of	<b>25,000</b>	
Southern Tenant Farmers Union (Montgomery, Ala.)	<b>7,500</b>	7,500
Martha Stuart Communications (New York) [\$75,000—1983]		75,000
United Nations Association of the USA (New York)	<b>18,000</b>	18,000
Wider Opportunities for Women (Washington, D.C.)	<b>100,000</b>	
Wisconsin, University of	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (New York) [\$1,800—1983]		1,800
Women Employed Institute (Chicago)	<b>95,000</b>	
Women's Equity Action League (Washington, D.C.) [\$330,000—1983]	<b>80,000</b>	220,000
Women's Law Fund (Cleveland) [\$400,000—1982]		200,000

ularly active in school desegregation cases.

**Access to Legal Services.** Cutbacks in federal funding for the Legal Services Corporation, which provides legal assistance to poor people, has accelerated the search for dependable alternative sources of funding. One encouraging breakthrough is the Interest on Lawyers' Trust Account (IOLTA) plan.

The IOLTA concept is simple: Lawyers often receive funds from clients that must be held in escrow. When the amount is small or is to be held for a short time only, it is not cost-effective to place the funds in a separate interest-bearing account. Under the IOLTA plan, all such funds go into a commingled interest-bearing account, and the earnings are dispersed to organizations that provide legal services for the poor. In Canada, where participation in IOLTA is mandatory, \$34 million was generated in this way in 1983. The idea is catching on quickly in the United States; by the end of 1984, four states had adopted mandatory programs, and twenty-eight had approved voluntary ones.

The Foundation has made two grants to help with start-up expenses of IOLTA programs, one last year to the New York Bar Foundation and another this year to the Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois. In 1984 the Foundation also provided support to the Florida Justice Institute for a clearinghouse that provides information on IOLTA programs across the country and for technical assistance to states starting programs.

To help develop models that provide *pro bono publico* legal services for the poor, the Foundation granted \$100,000 for a project of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The project will set up task forces to assess the need for volunteer attorneys in nine fields (among them, matrimonial and family law and public assistance law). It will recruit up to 10,000 attorneys from large law firms and corporate legal departments, with each attorney providing thirty hours of *pro bono* services a year.

The Foundation also provided support for organizations that provide legal services and otherwise help to obtain social and economic justice for disadvantaged groups in developing countries.

In Colombia, some 500,000 Indians are struggling to keep their culture intact, primarily by securing territorial guarantees and by protecting themselves from the devastating effects of communicable diseases. The Colombian Communities Foundation (FUNCOL) provides legal and health services to these indigenous groups, most of whom live in jungle regions or in other isolated sections of the country. A Foundation grant is assisting FUNCOL's legal defense of Indians in the Tolima region who are involved in land disputes and is also supporting a study of land titles that would strengthen Indian land claims in the region.

Although India's constitution and various laws uphold the right of all citizens to social, economic, and political justice, inadequate enforcement of the laws leaves many groups at a disad-

vantage. This year a grant went to the National Centre for Human Settlements and Environment for a project that will monitor the activities of government in responding to the education, health, housing, employment, and other needs of deprived groups. Also receiving support was the Consumer Education and Research Centre (CERC), which is India's best known and most successful consumer organization. CERC conducts consumer education campaigns, carries out research on consumer products, and devises strategies to make state authorities and private businesses more accountable to the public.

As Brazil moves toward democracy, some individuals and organizations in both urban and rural areas have been turning to the law to advance human rights and social justice. This year renewed support went to several organizations that provide legal assistance for such efforts.

The Center for the Defense of Human Rights (CDDH) works throughout Paraíba, one of the poorest states in Brazil's poverty-stricken northeast. CDDH provides legal advice to rural labor and community groups in land disputes with large landowners, helps form local paralegal committees to inform people of their rights, and offers popular education courses on ways to achieve social change through the law.

The August 22 Law Centers (CEATS) was begun in 1977 by human rights lawyers based at the Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo and is now the largest private legal assistance

effort in Brazil. Operating from seven neighborhood centers around São Paulo, CEATS provides individuals and community groups with legal services, promotes community mobilization on such issues as public services for slum developments, and encourages changes in legal education to ensure the training of lawyers knowledgeable about the legal problems of the poor.

Also receiving support was the Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture, which was formed by scholars based at the University of São Paulo to conduct research on issues related to the rule of law and the rights of citizens. The scholars are studying the role of collective bargaining in Brazil, prison living conditions, and the rise of politically active Roman Catholic lay groups among São Paulo's poor and working classes.

The Foundation also continued to support efforts to address rights abuses in South Africa. Despite a few government concessions in recent years, black South Africans remain severely constricted by apartheid in all aspects of their daily lives. Renewed support went this year to two pivotal organizations working to defend the rights of the black majority.

The Legal Resources Centre (LRC) of the Legal Resources Trust, which received \$464,500, has successfully litigated cases to remove restrictions on the residential rights and movements of blacks. LRC now has three offices, in Johannesburg, Durban, and Cape Town; each office works closely with community-based "advice offices" in black communities,

which refer cases requiring specialized legal expertise. LRC also trains lawyers, both black and white, to be alert to the legal needs of the black population.

A grant to the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law in the United States continued support for its Southern Africa Project, which assists lawyers in South Africa defending blacks charged with political offenses. The project also works to ensure that the U.S. government and American citizens refrain from encouraging or condoning apartheid and comply with laws regulating transactions with South Africa.

**Refugees and Migrants.** Refugees require, and are legally entitled to, many public services to help them integrate into life in the United States. However, they are often unprepared or unwilling to grapple with the American political and legal systems to secure those services or to obtain the protection of the laws. Helping refugee and immigrant groups secure the protection of the law and the public benefits to which they are entitled is the focus of the Foundation's Human Rights and Social Justice program.

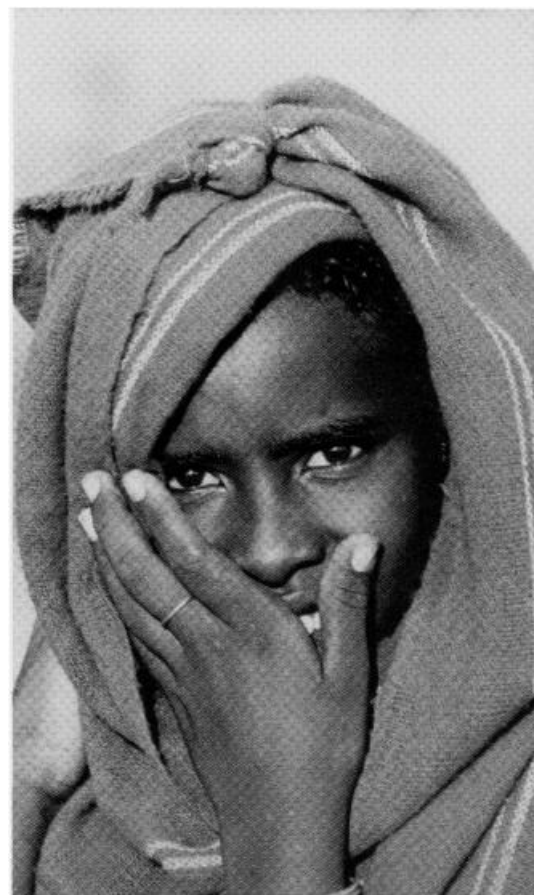
In 1981, the San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs established the Bay Area Immigrant and Refugee Rights Project to provide legal services to refugees. The project has effectively defended clients, mostly from Southeast Asia, and has worked to avert violence between refugees and other groups. With Foundation support, the Lawyers' Committee is now establish-

ing a National Refugee Rights Program to address the legal problems of refugees across the country, including federal policies and practices that restrict refugees' access to public benefits and that tend to keep them from becoming economically self-sufficient.

When alien children coming alone to this country from El Salvador, Afghanistan, Iran, and other countries to avoid persecution or war or to join family members are apprehended by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), it is not clear exactly what their rights are. Some children are immediately deported, sometimes under questionable circumstances; others are detained, and questions have been raised about the adequacy of their treatment in detention. The National Center for Immigrants Rights (NCIR), one of eighteen national centers established by the Legal Services Corporation, has brought several important test cases against the INS to secure fundamental protections for indigent alien children. However, by law, corporation funding cannot be used for some activities relating to the defense of alien children. This year the Foundation granted funds to the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles for an expansion of NCIR's Immigrant Children's Rights Program to clarify this murky area and to secure for alien children access to education, health, and other social services.

The American Friends Service Committee received a grant for its Florida Project for Undocumented Workers. About half the agricultural labor force in Florida

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
Women's Legal Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.)	95,000	58,125
Working Women Education Fund (Cleveland)	160,000	80,000
<b>Refugees' and migrants' rights</b>		
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York) [\$300,000—1983]		100,000
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	130,000	
Center for Migration Studies of New York	5,000	5,000
Central America Resource Center (Austin, Texas)	40,000	25,000
Columbia University	40,000	
Haitian Refugee Center (Miami) [\$255,000—1983]		150,741
Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights (New York)	125,000	
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	150,000	
National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum (Washington, D.C.) [\$300,000—1983]		142,290
New York, City University of	50,000	
Policy Sciences Center (New York)	16,000	
Redd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children Federation) [\$70,000—1983]		70,000
San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs	50,000	
Yale University	5,500	5,500
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$267,000—1983]	(256,062)	512
<b>International human rights law</b>		
Columbia University [\$22,000—1983]		22,000
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	255,000	107,500
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
Minority Rights Group (England) [\$175,000—1982]		50,000
Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (England)	120,000	40,000
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
International Women's Health Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	315,000	
Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters (Washington, D.C.)	40,000	40,000
<b>Other</b>		
International Women's Tribune Center (New York)	100,000	60,000
Ms. Foundation for Education and Communication (New York)	50,000	50,000
United Methodist Church, Board of Global Ministries of the (New York)	50,000	50,000
United Nations (New York)	50,000	50,000
World Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
<b>EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$75,000—1983]	(12,729)	(117)
<b>Civil and political liberties</b>		
Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe	12,500	12,500
Zimbabwe, University of [\$80,000—1983]	80,000	85,263
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Kenya Law Reform Commission [\$150,000—1983]		75,000
Kenya National Council of Social Service [\$31,500—1982]		10,500
Zimbabwe, Government of [\$130,000—1983]		15,000
<b>Refugees' and migrants' rights</b>		
Africa Church Information Service (Kenya)	11,222	11,032
Partnership for Productivity Service (Kenya)	10,000	7,580
<b>Other</b>		
Kenya, Government of	285,716	
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$50,000—1983]	(20,407)	2,933



*An Ethiopian refugee in Somalia. The Foundation works to ensure that refugees and migrants receive the protection due them under domestic and international law.*

is estimated to be foreign; largely Mexican, it also includes Haitians, Central Americans, and Jamaicans. The Florida Project is bringing foreign farmworkers together to define their common problems. It also provides paralegal training on immigration problems, monitors the practices of the INS to ensure fair treatment of workers, and disseminates information on the working and living conditions of the farmworkers.



Foreigners who enter the United States without proper papers are subject to detention until their status is determined. Almost all the detention centers are in remote areas, which adds to detained aliens' already considerable problems in finding lawyers to represent them in exclusion proceedings. The Political Asylum Project of the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights (LCIHR) received support for a program to recruit and train volunteer lawyers near each detention center to provide representation for asylum applicants. The program will build on experience gained from a similar LCIHR project, funded by the Foundation, which provides *pro bono* representation for Haitian asylum applicants.

**Women's Rights and Opportunities.** The Foundation supports a variety of efforts to enhance the rights and opportunities of women. Grants this year addressed the issue of sex equity in the administration of Social Security, private pensions, and insurance programs. Other actions were concerned with the reproductive rights of women and with the impact of occupational segregation on women's employment and earnings.

The Women's Equity Action League is one of the foremost women's organizations investigating issues that affect women's economic security; it is concerned particularly with fairness in the administration of pensions and insurance. For example, unlike many social insurance schemes in European countries, the U.S. Social Security system does not pro-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>International human rights law</b> African Institute of Human Rights (Senegal)	15,000	8,000
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b> Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal) [\$4,920—1983]		4,920
<b>Civil and political liberties</b> Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast)	45,000	22,500
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b> Nigerian Institute of Advanced Studies [\$110,000—1983]		55,000
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$125,000—1983]	(68,578)	(84)
<b>International human rights law</b> Egypt, Government of (for Zagazig University)	106,000	63,500
<b>Civil and political liberties</b> Columbia University Institute of Law in the Service of Man (West Bank) [\$104,000—1983] Middle East Council of Churches (Lebanon) [\$50,000—1983]	7,835	7,835 37,000 25,000
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b> Amman Business and Professional Women's Club (Jordan) Delegated-authority project: small grants for human rights and legal aid projects [\$150,000—1982] Egypt, Government of (for Association for Family Support) [\$10,890—1983] Egypt, Government of (for Center for Egyptian Civilization Studies) [\$50,000—1982] Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	50,000 (46,495) 10,890 15,000 10,000	30,000 210 10,890 15,000
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
<b>International human rights law</b> Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York)	4,105	
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b> Africa Fund (New York) California, University of (Santa Cruz) [\$32,935—1983] Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre (South Africa) [\$13,000—1983] Yale University [\$25,185—1983]	5,856	32,935 13,000 25,185
<b>Civil and political liberties</b> American-Israeli Civil Liberties Coalition (New York) [\$95,000—1983] Association for Civil Rights in Israel Ravan Press (South Africa) Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	50,000 9,000 300,000	19,167 9,000 125,000
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b> Black Sash (South Africa) [\$100,000—1983] Cape Town, University of (South Africa) [\$40,000—1983] Foundation for Social Development (South Africa) [\$25,000—1983] Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.) Legal Resources Trust (South Africa) SACHED Trust (South Africa) South African Council of Churches [\$21,600—1983] Technical Advice Group (South Africa)	210,340 464,500 10,000 17,050 24,000	50,000 40,000 25,000 25,000 58,000 10,000 38,650 24,000
<b>Ethnic conflict</b> Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (Israel) Delegated-authority project: intergroup relations in the Middle East [\$200,000—1982] International Center for Peace in the Middle East (Israel) Neve-Shalom (Israel)	25,000 (123,018) 27,500 75,000	25,000 27,500



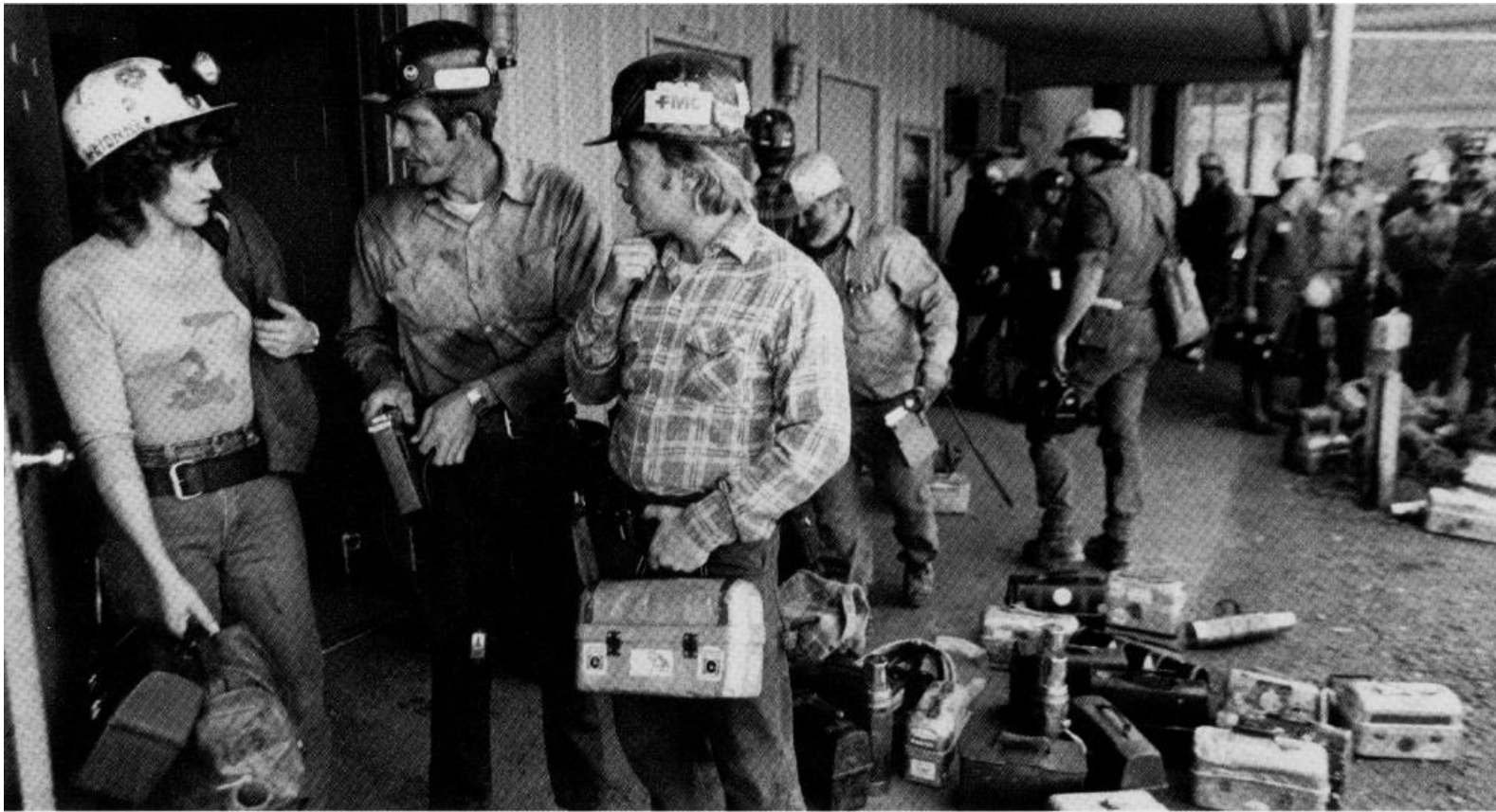
<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
New Outlook (Israel)	<b>30,000</b>	
New York, City University of	<b>25,630</b>	25,630
Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)	<b>46,100</b>	
Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation (Israel)	<b>150,000</b>	75,000
<b>Other</b>		
United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program (Washington, D.C.)	<b>38,000</b>	
<b>ASIA</b>		
<b>BANGLADESH</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$25,000—1983]	<b>(24,858)</b>	(8)
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Women for Women [\$74,250—1983]		20,000
<b>INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$55,000—1983]	<b>(53,245)</b>	
<b>International human rights law</b>		
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	<b>2,425</b>	2,425
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
Minority Rights Group (New York)	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Banwasi Seva Ashram (India) [\$75,000—1983]		35,000
Consumer Education and Research Centre (India)	<b>200,000</b>	83,000
Delegated-authority project: legal aid projects in India [\$200,000—1982]	<b>(141,465)</b>	
National Centre for Human Settlement and Environment (India)	<b>100,000</b>	
Nepal Women's Organization [\$100,000—1982]		50,000
People's Institute for Development and Training (India) [\$50,000—1983]		25,000
<b>Ethnic conflict</b>		
International Centre for Ethnic Studies (Sri Lanka)	<b>250,000</b>	176,000
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka)	<b>20,000</b>	20,000
<b>Other</b>		
Indonesian Women's Congress	<b>10,081</b>	10,081
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b>		
<b>International human rights law</b>		
Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation	<b>8,200</b>	1,450
<b>Civil and political liberties</b>		
International League for Human Rights (New York)	<b>8,201</b>	8,201
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	<b>1,265</b>	1,265
Delegated-authority project: small grants for legal aid activities in rural Indonesia [\$100,000—1982]	<b>(75,612)</b>	
Indonesia, University of [\$24,388—1983]		13,060
Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation	<b>23,000</b>	23,000
International Center for Law in Development (New York)	<b>3,000</b>	3,000
Philippine Social Science Council	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
<b>Ethnic conflict</b>		
Philippines, University of the [\$18,000—1983]		18,000
<b>OTHER ASIA</b>		
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
Columbia University [\$575,000—1983]		232,878
<b>Civil and political liberties</b>		
Fund for Free Expression (New York)	<b>245,000</b>	

vide coverage to homemakers who are not part of the paid labor force. WEAL received funds this year to continue its monitoring of public policy developments in this field and to present proposals for reform.

A related grant went to the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund to enlarge its litigation program in the areas of insurance and pension rights, family law, and equal employment opportunity. One of five leading national feminist legal organizations, the fund has been able to achieve several major court victories likely to have lasting repercussions on the economic security of women. A brief it filed in a West Virginia case resulted in the court's establishing a new legal standard for the state that requires more equitable division of family property in divorce cases.

The American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (ACLUF) received funding for projects on women's rights and on reproductive freedom. The first project addresses sex discrimination in employment opportunities for low-income women, inequitable treatment of pregnant working women, and the development of constitutional doctrine in sex discrimination cases. Last year ACLUF won a significant victory in a U.S. Supreme Court case that outlawed the use of gender-based actuarial tables to compute lower monthly annuity benefits for women employees of the state of Arizona. The second ACLUF project works to preserve women's constitutional right to make choices about their reproductive lives in privacy.

Continued support went to the



*The Foundation-supported Coal Employment Project helps women obtain jobs in the mines, especially in Appalachia. The project plans to expand its activities into new areas of nontraditional employment for women.*

Center for Women in Government at the State University of New York for research, training, and public education to promote the advancement of women employed by government. The center has been working to remove structural barriers that prevent women from qualifying for higher-paying government jobs—for example, single-sex career ladders and rules that exclude women from managerial positions. The Working Women Education Fund received funds for similar activities aimed at widening opportunities for the country's 16 million women office workers.

The International Women's Health Coalition received \$315,000 for a project that is providing technical assistance, training, and financial support to organizations in Third World countries that provide reproductive health-care services for women. Working mainly in

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
LAWASIA Research Institute (Australia)	45,000	20,000
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b> International Center for Law in Development (New York)	50,000	50,000
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$150,000—1983]	(100,009)	(400)
<b>International human rights law</b> Andean Commission of Jurists (Peru)	8,500	8,500
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b> Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile) [\$4,634—1983]		4,634
<b>Civil and political liberties</b> Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	37,000	12,300
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Vicariate of Solidarity (Chile)	200,000	
Center for Legal and Social Studies (Argentina) [\$75,000—1983]		56,250
International Friends of the Chilean Human Rights Commission (New York) [\$132,000—1983]		100,000
Social Aid Foundation of the Christian Churches (Chile)	24,800	
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b> Afro-American Educational Research Institute (Colombia)	7,900	7,900
Colombian Association for the Study of Population [\$140,000—1983]		48,000
Colombian Communities Foundation	100,000	11,275
Peruvian Women's Association	80,000	17,850
Manuela Ramos Movement (Peru)	48,000	24,000
Regional Corporation for the Integral Development of Woman and the Family (Colombia) [\$124,000—1981]		21,700
<b>Ethnic conflict</b> Center for Amazonian Research and Promotion (Peru) [\$23,200—1983]	(1,319)	4,481
<b>Other</b> Colombian Folklore Research Foundation	4,500	4,500
Delegated-authority project: assistance to Afro-Colombian groups [\$50,000—1982]	(14,525)	
Delegated-authority project: women's activities in Chile, Colombia, and Peru [\$100,000—1982]	(33,457)	

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Peruvian Association for Peace Studies	4,000	4,000
Regional Center for Socio-Economic Studies (Peru)	2,700	2,700
BRAZIL		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$301,300—1982]	1,280	(70)
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
Carlos Chagas Foundation [\$1,476—1983]		1,476
Mulherio Communications Group	20,500	4,175
Women's Information Center	41,800	16,430
<b>Civil and political liberties</b>		
Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture	240,000	188,000
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Bacabal, Diocesan See of [\$33,400—1983]		22,834
Center for the Defense of Human Rights	150,000	65,000
Center for the Defense of Women's Rights of Belo Horizonte [\$10,248—1983]		10,000
Federation of Community Associations of Salvador	13,200	9,281
Luiz Freire Cultural Center [\$125,000—1983]	1,024	64,524
Institute of Cultural Action [\$20,000—1983]		12,934
Pastoral Commission for Favelas [\$125,000—1983]		62,500
Professional Association of Domestic Workers of Rio de Janeiro	60,000	25,000
Professional Association of Domestic Workers of São Paulo	70,000	24,750
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of	283,000	
São Paulo Pro-Indian Commission	34,000	24,121
<b>Ethnic conflict</b>		
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$71,000—1982]		35,500
Society for the Study of Black Culture in Brazil	5,300	5,300
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$248,000—1983]	(18,592)	(1,661)
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica) [\$17,900—1983]		17,900
<b>Civil and political liberties</b>		
Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras	77,000	
<b>Access to social justice/legal services</b>		
Costa Rica, University of [\$40,000—1983]		20,000
Costa Rican Association for Comprehensive Orientation [\$34,500—1983]		34,500
Federation of Honduran Women's Associations [\$45,000—1983]		24,476
Metropolitan Autonomous University (Mexico)	16,700	16,700
ZAFRA (Mexico)	10,000	10,000
<b>Refugees' and migrants' rights</b>		
Human Development and Promotion Association (Mexico)	17,100	17,100
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
<b>International human rights law</b>		
Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica) [\$300,000—1982]		40,000
<b>Exchange of ideas and information</b>		
Jamaica Council for Human Rights [\$45,000—1983]		45,000
Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina) [\$15,000—1983]		15,000
<b>Civil and political liberties</b>		
Fund for Free Expression (New York)	395,000	93,750
Guyana Human Rights Association	14,000	
Washington Office on Latin America (Washington, D.C.) [\$220,000—1983]		75,000

Bangladesh, Indonesia, and the Philippines, the coalition works to assure that women have access to services and counseling on such matters as menstrual regulation, contraception, pregnancy testing, and postpartum care—including breast-feeding.

The United Nations World Conference on Women, to be held in July 1985 in Nairobi, Kenya, will mark the end of the International Decade for the Advancement of Women. The conference itself is for representatives of UN member governments; a parallel meeting, the NGO Forum, will bring together women from voluntary, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from all over the world. To help prepare for both meetings and to ensure that a variety of important issues are discussed, the Foundation granted funds to the Government of Kenya's Ministry of Culture and Social Services and to several organizations that will participate in the meetings.\* The funds are supporting studies of the status of Kenyan women in various fields; workshops on media and communications to be held at the NGO Forum; a critical appraisal of the effects of different development strategies on the socioeconomic status of women; a statistical analysis of advances made by women since World War II; and a seminar and a position paper on ways to advance women's concerns after the conference.

\*International Women's Tribune Center, Institute of Social Studies Trust (India), United Methodist Church and its Affiliated Organizations, United Nations Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Ms. Foundation for Education and Communication, and World Priorities.

**Ethnic Conflict.** The Foundation made a number of grants this year to reduce conflict between ethnic groups. To improve relations between Arabs and Jews in Israel, for example, funding went to Neve-Shalom (Oasis for Peace), a unique community of Jews, Arabs, and Christians who have, they state, "voluntarily and deliberately joined together to provide a living example of coexistence in a pluralistic community." Neve-Shalom operates a School for Peace that has trained many leaders who now direct other programs to reduce ethnic conflict within Israel.

Other Foundation grants are supporting the development of materials for Israeli schools to improve understanding and lessen tensions among Jews and Arabs. Additional funds went this year to the Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation to introduce curriculum modules on Arab-Israeli relations to be used by students training to be teachers. A grant to Save the Children Federation is supporting the preparation of study kits on ethnic diversity in other countries for Arab and Jewish children, and the International Center for Peace in the Middle East received a grant for seminars to acquaint teachers with new curricula on intergroup relations.

Although many countries tend to view ethnic problems within their borders and their efforts to ease them as unique, much of this experience can be fruitfully shared with other countries. That is the reasoning behind the work of the International Centre for Ethnic Studies in Sri Lanka. The center was established with Foundation assistance in 1982

to provide a forum for cross-national exchanges and research on conflicts and other problems between ethnic groups. Since then it has held workshops and seminars and started a publications program. This year the Foundation granted the center an additional \$250,000 to support those activities.

#### **GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY**

Several grants this year focused on the larger roles state governments have assumed as a result of legislative changes that have turned over to the states many programs formerly managed by the federal government. The grants aim to help states assess their new situation, plan more effective programs, and restructure their tax systems in the light of the new federalism. They include:

—National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research in Washington, D.C., \$124,000, for a study of federal and state roles in stimulating economic development. The study will assess the effectiveness of current federal and state development programs and explore alternative inter-governmental arrangements to aid business development and create jobs in the private sector.

—Council of State Planning Agencies, an affiliate of the National Governors' Association, \$50,000, for a guide to state development strategies and an analysis of barriers to economic growth.

—Committee for Economic Development in New York City, \$120,000, for a study of public and private approaches to state

economic development. The study will analyze such factors as financial incentives, business taxes and regulations, land-use controls, infrastructure development, and training services.

—National Conference of State Legislatures in Denver, \$150,000, for a legislators' guide to state-local fiscal relations and for an analysis of recent state tax reforms. A major aim of the study is to help states restructure their fiscal relations with local jurisdictions in light of reductions in federal aid.

With supplementary grants to Princeton University and the Urban Institute, the Foundation continued support for studies of the impact of reductions in federal spending, particularly for social services. Princeton is measuring the effect of current federal domestic policies on fourteen states and forty municipalities. The Urban Institute is analyzing the policies' effects on such areas as income assistance, health care, and job creation as well as on various regions and cities, sectors of the economy, families, and individuals. In addition, a grant of \$340,596 to the Center for Community Change is supporting a three-year study by the Coalition on Block Grants and Human Needs on the use of federal block grants by ten states and two local governments. The purpose is to determine how well the grants serve minorities, the poor, and other disadvantaged people.

For a study of the Presidential appointments process, a grant went to the National Academy of Public Administration. With the help of an advisory council composed of principal personnel as-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Ethnic conflict</b>		
Cultural Survival (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$200,000—1983]		125,000
<b>TOTAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE</b>	<b>\$16,881,017</b>	<b>\$12,298,256</b>
 <b>Governance and Public Policy</b>		
<b>UNITED STATES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$750,000—1983]	<b>\$ (268,045)</b>	
<b>Governmental structures and functions</b>		
Academy for State and Local Government (Washington, D.C.)	<b>21,898</b>	\$ 21,898
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Brown University	<b>49,294</b>	49,294
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1983]		93,750
Center for Community Change (for Coalition on Block Grants and Human Needs, Washington, D.C.)	<b>340,596</b>	108,040
Children's Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$700,000—1983]		320,833
Committee for Economic Development (New York)	<b>120,000</b>	
Maryland, University of [\$167,423—1983]		67,896
Metropolitan Affairs Corporation (Detroit)	<b>20,000</b>	20,000
National Academy of Public Administration (Washington, D.C.)	<b>100,000</b>	
National Conference of Black Mayors (Atlanta)	<b>150,000</b>	58,000
National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver)	<b>150,000</b>	
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	<b>124,000</b>	
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (for the Council of State Planning Agencies)	<b>50,000</b>	
Princeton University	<b>330,000</b>	123,750
Rand Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.) [\$400,000—1982-1983]	<b>250,000</b>	487,500
SRI International (Menlo Park, Calif.) [\$20,000—1983]		15,000
Stirling Institute for Policy Analysis (Washington, D.C.)	<b>50,000</b>	
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$3,000,000—1982]	<b>2,500,000</b>	3,948,863
<b>Local initiatives</b>		
Center for Responsive Governance (Washington, D.C.) [\$23,000—1983]		23,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	<b>20,875</b>	
National Association for the Southern Poor (Washington, D.C.)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
<b>Civic participation</b>		
Jefferson Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	<b>41,000</b>	41,000
National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO) Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	<b>27,892</b>	27,892
Syracuse University	<b>50,000</b>	
<b>Dispute resolution</b>		
Community Board Program (San Francisco) [\$400,000—1983]		175,000
Institute of Judicial Administration (New York)	<b>150,000</b>	75,000
National Institute for Dispute Resolution (Washington, D.C.)	<b>1,700,000</b>	1,000,000
New England Natural Resources Center (Boston) [\$177,000—1983]		81,000
<b>Public policy analysis</b>		
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (Washington, D.C.) [\$10,000—1983]		10,000
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$120,000—1982]		60,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	<b>50,000</b>	
Colorado, University of	<b>17,500</b>	
Greater Washington Research Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1982]		50,000
Hispanic Office of Planning and Evaluation (Boston)	<b>7,550</b>	7,550
Institute for Puerto Rican Policy (New York)	<b>20,000</b>	20,000
Joint Center for Political Studies (Washington, D.C.) [\$1,544,500—1982]	<b>1,860,000</b>	2,170,821

sistants to recent Presidents, the academy will consider particularly those factors which inhibit the hiring of the best talent for executive branch positions, such as public attitudes toward government service and the clearance and confirmation process.

A grant of \$150,000 went to the National Conference of Black Mayors in Atlanta for advisory services in such areas as economic development, city management, municipal financing, and relations with state agencies. More than half of the 250 black mayors now in office are in cities with populations of 25,000 or less, and for them in particular the conference provides opportunities to exchange information on problems of governance and finance.

For research on a broad range of policy issues important to blacks in the United States, the Joint Center for Political Studies in Washington, D.C., received renewed support. This year's grant will help the center expand its research and information activities, particularly on economic and social policies and on political participation by blacks. Part of the funds will be used for a conference to assess the impact of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

A \$250,000 grant went to the National Academy of Sciences to commission ten papers on "The Future of Black Americans," part of a larger study of the progress made by blacks since 1940 in education, the economy, politics, and social and cultural integration. The papers will deal with the future implications of current trends affecting the status of blacks, the political and philo-

sophical issues likely to arise over the next twenty years concerning their condition and progress, and the factors that will influence debate over these issues.

Several organizations that work to improve the operation of the judicial system received renewed support. Among them were:

—Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, California, for its Institute of Civil Justice, which conducts research on such subjects as court congestion, the costs of dispute resolution, and the factors that influence the outcomes of civil jury trials.

—National Institute for Dispute Resolution in Washington, D.C., for activities to encourage techniques for settling disputes without resort to litigation.

—Institute of Judicial Administration in New York City for its Court Assistance Project, which provides courts, bar associations, and elected officials with technical assistance for dispute resolution.

In the developing world, the Foundation made grants to several groups to help improve governance, strengthen public service, and enhance public policy research capacities.

In Argentina, the Center for Studies of the State and Society, one of the country's leading social science research centers, received support for a series of workshops and publications to help clarify some of the critical issues that have emerged in the country's efforts to establish a stable democratic system. Assistance also went to the Center for Population Studies to improve the collection and analysis of census data on the participation of

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
Michigan, University of [\$700,000—1982-1983]		288,750
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	<b>250,000</b>	
National Conference on Social Welfare (Washington, D.C.)	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.) [\$500,000—1983]		500,000
National Puerto Rican Coalition (Alexandria, Va.) [\$200,000—1983]	<b>20,805</b>	120,805
Partners for Livable Places (Washington, D.C.)	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
Puerto Rican Family Institute (New York)	<b>26,647</b>	26,647
Science Center Berlin (Federal Republic of Germany)	<b>29,000</b>	29,000
Stanford University	<b>49,000</b>	49,000
Utah, University of	<b>50,000</b>	
<b>Other</b>		
Asian-American Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	<b>25,355</b>	25,355
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York)	<b>124,329</b>	124,329
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	<b>150,000</b>	
Public Interest Law Center (New York) [\$398,969—1983]	<b>(398,969)</b>	
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	<b>99,285</b>	
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$170,000—1982-1983]	<b>(150,723)</b>	(3,457)
<b>AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		
<b>EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>		
<b>Governmental structures and functions</b>		
Silveira House Mission Centre (Zimbabwe)	<b>2,500</b>	2,500
<b>Strengthening public service</b>		
Botswana, Government of	<b>100,000</b>	
Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (Tanzania) [\$125,000—1983]		70,000
Kenya, Government of [\$16,500—1983]		3,148
<b>Public policy analysis</b>		
African Association for Public Administration and Management (Ethiopia)	<b>11,000</b>	11,000
United Nations Institute for Namibia (Zambia)	<b>82,000</b>	41,000
<b>Other</b>		
Zimbabwe, University of [\$2,000—1982]	<b>1,000</b>	1,529
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$100,000—1982]	<b>(7,684)</b>	(10,935)
<b>Governmental structures and functions</b>		
Mutants' University (Senegal)	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
<b>Civic participation</b>		
African Council on Communication Education (Nigeria)	<b>10,720</b>	10,720
Historical Society of Nigeria	<b>32,736</b>	
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	<b>13,910</b>	
Pan-African News Agency (Senegal)	<b>15,000</b>	
<b>Public policy analysis</b>		
African Association for Public Administration and Management (Ethiopia) [\$20,310—1983]		20,310
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria) [\$100,000—1983]		50,000
Ife, University of (Nigeria)	<b>24,120</b>	24,120
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>		
<b>Governmental structures and functions</b>		
Tunis, University of	<b>6,850</b>	6,850
<b>OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		
<b>Strengthening public service</b>		
International Disaster Institute (England) [\$120,000—1983]		120,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Dispute resolution</b>		
Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution (New York)	5,000	
<b>Public policy analysis</b>		
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Ethiopia) [\$100,250—1983]		100,250
<b>ASIA</b>		
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$85,000—1983]	(14,056)	(1,159)
<b>Civic participation</b>		
Pennsylvania, University of	16,845	15,000
<b>Public policy analysis</b>		
Centre for Policy Research (India) [\$150,000—1983] Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (India)	200,000	97,000
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
<b>Civic participation</b>		
Indonesian Institute of Sciences	25,000	18,000
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$120,000—1983]	(20,600)	
<b>Governmental structures and functions</b>		
Center for Studies of the State and Society (Argentina)	94,000	36,000
<b>Public policy analysis</b>		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	4,800	4,800
Center for Population Studies (Argentina)	93,000	6,000
Center for Social Research on the State and Administration (Argentina) [\$49,400—1983]		33,000
Center for Socio-Economic Studies of Development (Chile) [\$85,000—1983]		48,600
Pacific, University of the (Peru)	22,500	8,500
BRAZIL		
<b>Civic participation</b>		
Municipal Foundation for Social and Community Development [\$100,000—1983]		37,500
<b>Public policy analysis</b>		
Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$109,000—1983]	24,000	13,217 60,000
<b>Other</b>		
Campinas, State University of [\$63,800—1982]		36,100
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
<b>Strengthening public service</b>		
Central American Institute of Business Administration (Nicaragua)	200,000	
<b>Public policy analysis</b>		
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica)	155,000	
Central American Institute of Public Administration (Costa Rica)	48,000	48,000
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
<b>Public policy analysis</b>		
Notre Dame, University of	15,000	15,000
<b>TOTAL, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY</b>	<b>59,547,930</b>	<b>11,322,566</b>

women in Argentina's work force.

A two-year grant of \$155,000 went to the Central American Higher Education Council in Costa Rica for research on Central America's isolated Atlantic Coast. The studies, to be carried out by social scientists from Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, will deal with the area's economic, social, and political characteristics and will evaluate government-sponsored projects to expand production of export crops and to create new industries, energy sources, and transportation and communications facilities. The Foundation also granted funds to the Central American Institute of Business Administration in Nicaragua to provide scholarships for senior managers from the government and from state-run and private enterprises. After completing a core graduate curriculum, participants are offered specialized training in finance and budget control, project administration, or agricultural and livestock management.

The United Nations Institute for Namibia, headquartered in Zambia, received funds to continue its research and seminars on issues that will be important to Namibia's development when it becomes an independent state, for example, agricultural policies and vocational training.

Renewed support also went to the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, India's leading social policy research institute. The center will use the funds to recruit and train younger scholars, publish reports of recently completed research projects, and enlarge its library.

# Education and Culture

48

**T**he principal educational goals of the Education and Culture program are to enhance access to and equity in higher education, to encourage excellence in faculty's teaching and scholarship, and to strengthen curricula in selected areas of special importance. Beginning in 1986, the Foundation will adopt these goals as program categories, replacing those under which 1984 actions are reported below. The program will continue to develop and train artists in selected fields, to support emerging and minority arts institutions, and to document the history of contemporary arts. In developing countries, the program strives to preserve and revitalize traditional cultures and art forms.

## TEACHING AND LEARNING

Two-year community colleges currently enroll more than half of all freshmen and sophomores in American higher education. Because these colleges are affordable, accessible, and responsive to their needs, poor and minority students especially find them a principal—often the only—avenue to a college education. Most community college students aspire to transfer to a four-year institution and earn the baccalaureate degree, but few actually do so. One reason is that many community colleges have neglected academic instruction to concentrate on job-related training. Students often find that the courses they have taken do not meet the requirements of the colleges and universities to which they apply.

To help community colleges strengthen their academic curricula and better prepare students for transfer, the Foundation last year launched the Urban Community College Transfer Opportunities Program (TOP) with a series of grants to twenty-four institutions. The funds supported such projects as joint courses with "feeder" high schools, transfer agreements with four-year institutions, strengthening of curricula, and special counseling and support services.

This year five of the institutions that received grants in the first round won additional awards totaling \$1 million to develop programs that will serve as national or regional models. LaGuardia Community College in New York City, Community College of Philadelphia, Miami-Dade Community College, South Mountain Community College in Phoenix, and Cuyahoga Community College in Cleveland received these second-round grants. Most of the funding will support an expansion of activities initiated in the first phase of the program. To enable TOP and other community colleges to share experiences, Bronx Community College received \$230,000 for conferences and dissemination of information on the new transfer initiatives.

To learn how state policies affect students' chances of transferring, Arizona State University and Florida State University received grants for research in eight states with large community college enrollments.\* City University of New York also re-

\*Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, and Texas.

ceived support to develop a computerized, citywide course-equivalency guide. The guide will help students determine which of the 4,000 courses offered by the state's community colleges are acceptable for credit in four-year colleges.

Two groups greatly underrepresented in baccalaureate and advanced degree programs are Native Americans and Hispanic women. Moreover, most of those who receive advanced training do so in only a few disciplines. Almost half of the eighty-nine doctorates earned by American Indians in 1981 were in the field of education. Most Hispanic women train for careers in nursing, teaching, or social work. The Foundation this year aided two initiatives to widen opportunities for these groups. The University of California at Berkeley received funds to establish a consortium of western colleges and universities that will make special efforts to recruit American Indians for graduate work in mathematics, the natural and social sciences, and the humanities. De Paul University's Hispanic Alliance, a collaboration with Loyola University and Mundelein College, received a grant for a project that will assist Hispanic women in the Chicago area who aspire to careers in computer science, finance and management, and government and law.

Supplementary grants went to City University of New York for two programs to prepare new materials for use in community college curricula. The first, being conducted by the Center for Puerto Rican Studies, will lead to an oral history of the experiences



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Education and Culture</b>		
<b>UNITED STATES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$1,200,000—1983]	\$ (19,811)	
<b>Teaching, learning, and curriculum</b>		
Antioch University	44,600	\$ 44,600
Arizona, University of [\$201,305—1983]		100,524
Arizona State University	70,000	35,000
Association of American Colleges (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1983]		78,000
Association for Community Based Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$165,000—1983]		125,000
Bard College	208,880	40,000
Bradford College	35,000	35,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	140,000	
Center for the Study of Community Colleges (Los Angeles)	95,700	95,700
Columbia University [\$4,035—1983]		4,035
Community College of Philadelphia	225,000	
Consortium for the Advancement of Private Higher Education (Washington, D.C.)	250,000	250,000
Council for the Advancement of Experiential Learning (Columbia, Md.) [\$265,000—1983]	40,000	231,355
Council of Independent Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	
Cuyahoga Community College (Cleveland)	100,000	
Delegated-authority project: Urban Community College Transfer Opportunities Program [\$750,000—1983]	(150,000)	
Bronx Community College [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Community College of Baltimore [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Community College of Philadelphia [\$25,000—1983]	(534)	24,466
Compton (California) Community College [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Cuyahoga Community College (Cleveland) [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Highland Park (Michigan) Community College [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Honolulu Community College [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Hostos Community College (New York) [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Houston Community College [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Jefferson Community College (Louisville, Ky.) [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
LaGuardia Community College (New York) [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Laney Community College (Oakland, Calif.) [\$25,000—1983]		13,300
Lawson State Community College (Birmingham, Ala.) [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Los Angeles City College [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Los Angeles Harbor Community College [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Los Angeles Mission College [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Miami-Dade Community College [\$25,000—1983]	(693)	24,307
J. Sargent Reynolds Community College (Richmond, Va.) [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Roxbury Community College (Boston, Mass.) [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Sacramento City College [\$25,000—1983]	(5,375)	19,625
San Diego City College [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
South Mountain Community College (Phoenix, Ariz.) [\$25,000—1983]	(8,877)	16,123
State Community College of East St. Louis (Illinois) [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
West Los Angeles College [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
De Paul University	150,000	35,000
Feminist Press (New York) [\$150,000—1983]		150,000
Florida State University	70,000	30,000
Maricopa Community College District (Phoenix)	225,000	
Miami-Dade Community College	225,000	
Mount Senario College	15,000	15,000
National Council for Research on Women (New York) [\$296,600—1983]		122,600
National Student Educational Fund (Washington, D.C.)	30,000	30,000

of the earliest Puerto Rican migrants to New York City. The center is a major national archive of Puerto Rican life and culture. The second, under the direction of Professor Herbert G. Gutman, is preparing material for a new introductory course in American history intended for use in both community colleges and adult education programs. It integrates new scholarship—on such topics as women's economic roles, the changing composition of the working class, and the struggle of minority groups for equality—with the political emphasis of traditional American history courses.

Continuing a longstanding interest in literacy, the Foundation granted renewed support for Bard College's Institute of Writing and Thinking, which trains high school and college teachers in new approaches to the teaching of writing and critical thinking. The Foundation intends to expand its support for undergraduate writing programs.

High-quality but poorly endowed liberal arts colleges stand to suffer considerably because of declines in the college-age population and in the availability of external funding. To help maintain the vitality of such institutions, the Foundation granted \$250,000 to the Consortium for the Advancement of Private Higher Education. The funds will be used principally for faculty and academic development at colleges that serve nontraditional students and large numbers of minorities. Recipients will be chosen through a national competition administered by the consortium.

Among the educational institu-

tions in developing countries that received support this year were the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) and the SACHED (South African Council on Higher Education) Trust. BIDS received funds for a diploma course in development planning and management for master's-degree graduates, mid-career researchers, and government officials in economics, and for research on the economic and rural development problems of Bangladesh. SACHED was founded in 1958 to counter the movement toward apartheid in higher education in South Africa. It received \$212,000 to continue training courses for black South African shop stewards and union officials in administrative procedures and negotiating skills; for publication of educational materials and literature by and about black South Africans; and for the development of a "bridging" institution to prepare black secondary-school students for entry into the country's major "white" universities.

### SCHOLARSHIP

Institutions of higher education face no more critical problem than maintaining the vitality of their faculties in an era of declining enrollments and financial constraint. The increase in the mandatory retirement age for faculty, together with the "tenure bulge" created by large numbers of middle-aged faculty hired in the 1960s and early 1970s, make it increasingly difficult for institutions to hire new young faculty. The overall scarcity of job opportunities discourages many of the best qualified graduate students

from pursuing academic careers and forces many able young scholar-teachers to leave the profession. At the same time, older faculty members are often reluctant to retire early, either because their retirement benefits are inadequate or because they hesitate to sever themselves from the intellectual and professional stimulation of campus life.

The Foundation addresses these problems in a variety of ways. A growing number of grants support the research and curricular interests of middle-level faculty. Increasingly, these will aim to strengthen the intellectual engagement of faculty in their teaching through support for interdisciplinary curricula. Other grants assist retiring faculty in maintaining campus ties. Talented young people, particularly those from minority groups, are also aided in pursuing academic careers.

Among projects supported this year were the University of Chicago's Harper Postdoctoral Teaching Program, in which young scholars receive two-year appointments to teach courses in the humanities and social sciences. They are also given time to pursue their research interests. By providing the instructors with invaluable teaching experience, the program strengthens their chances for advancement within the profession.

For a program that will help faculty retirees to continue their scholarly activities and at the same time open up new positions for younger faculty, Stanford University received \$300,000. For several years Stanford has offered financial incentives to professors

between the ages of 62 and 70 to retire early. The university believes that more faculty members might select that option if they could continue their ties with the university. Stanford will award research grants to retirees and also provide them with opportunities to teach undergraduate and graduate seminars and to act as student advisers.

Other grants were directed at strengthening the professional vitality of mid-career faculty, particularly as it relates to curriculum development. Five Colleges, Inc., a consortium of Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke, and Smith colleges and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, received a three-year grant of \$185,000 to help faculty develop expertise in a field that receives little curricular attention on most campuses—international peace, security, and arms control. The funds will support lectures, workshops, and summer seminars for faculty from a variety of disciplines as well as a jointly appointed faculty specialist in arms control.

Another grant has as its goal the sharing of New York University's rich scholarly resources with a network of nine smaller colleges and universities in the New York area. The project will enable faculty from the smaller campuses to participate in NYU's faculty seminars, lectures, and special events, and engage in research.

In addition to its support of model programs in specific institutions, the Foundation joined the Carnegie Corporation, the Hewlett Foundation, and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation in

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
National Student Exchange (Fort Wayne)	50,000	
New York, City University of	1,267,337	354,143
Newberry Library (Chicago) [\$10,500—1983]		10,500
Pittsburgh, University of [\$415,912—1983]		113,145
Spelman College [\$202,250—1983]		112,235
Wellesley College [\$90,002—1983]		43,011
West Alabama Community College	15,000	15,000
<b>Scholarship and scholarly resources</b>		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York)		
[\$1,000,000—1982]		113,775
Amistad Research Center (New Orleans) [\$225,000—1983]		75,000
Atlanta University	250,000	101,301
Center for Community Studies (New York)	50,000	
Chicago, University of	300,000	
Commission on College Retirement (New York)	250,000	125,000
Council on Library Resources (Washington, D.C.)	400,000	200,000
Five Colleges (Amherst, Mass.)	185,000	75,400
Harvard University [\$260,770—1983]	49,997	288,830
Howard University	50,000	41,750
International Council for Educational Development (New York)	25,000	25,000
Massachusetts, University of (Boston)	84,745	
Mississippi, University of [\$50,000—1983]		50,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	1,536,400	854,833
National Archives Trust Fund Board (Washington, D.C.)	400,000	100,000
National Humanities Center (Research Triangle, N.C.)	210,918	
New York, City University of	49,200	
New York University	277,800	40,650
Northwestern University	6,000	6,000
Radcliffe College	16,151	
Smith College [\$38,790—1982]		10,393
Stanford University	300,000	
Virginia, University of [\$100,000—1983]		100,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars		
(Washington, D.C.)	34,500	34,500
Yale University	251,000	50,000
<b>Developing artistic talents and resources</b>		
Acting Company (New York) [\$100,000—1983]		50,000
Affiliate Artists (New York) [\$265,000—1983]		265,000
Alternate Roots (Knoxville) [\$60,000—1982]		15,000
American Place Theatre (New York)	60,000	60,000
American Symphony Orchestra League (Washington, D.C.)	353,468	52,500
Art Museum Association (San Francisco) [\$100,000—1983]		50,000
Assitej-USA (International Association of Theatre for Children and		
Young People, New York)	20,000	20,000
Ballet Hispanico (New York City Hispanic-American Dance		
Company)	150,000	
Brooklyn Academy of Music (New York) [\$300,000—1983]		100,000
California State University (Chico)	8,250	8,250
Caribbean Cultural Center (Visual Arts Research and Resource		
Center Relating to the Caribbean, New York)	138,000	
Dance Notation Bureau (New York) [\$50,000—1983]		25,000
Dance Perspectives Foundation (New York) [\$31,167—1983]		11,167
Dance Theatre of Harlem (New York) [\$150,000—1983]		100,000
Dance Theatre Workshop (New York)	24,000	24,000
Dance—U.S.A. (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	
Davis and Elkins College	24,120	24,120
First All Children's Theatre (New York)	60,000	35,000
Frederick Douglass Creative Arts Center (New York)	150,000	65,000
Fund for Artists' Colonies (New York) [\$50,000—1983]		25,000
Harlem School of the Arts (New York)	134,988	134,988
Independent Curators Incorporated (New York)	48,898	27,533
Joffrey Ballet (New York) [\$100,000—1983]		100,000
Living Stage Theatre Company/Arena Stage (Washington, D.C.,		
Drama Society)	23,150	23,150
Los Angeles Actors' Theatre [\$20,000—1982]		5,000
Maryland Institute, College of Art	313,000	
Minnesota Opera Company (St. Paul)	225,000	
National Poetry Series (New York) [\$50,000—1983]		5,000
National Theatre of the Deaf (Waterford, Conn.) [\$78,138—1983]		15,000
New York Center for Visual History	150,000	75,000

launching a \$1.5 million study of college and university retirement policies. The study will be carried out by the Commission on College Retirement, whose members are drawn from the fields of law, finance, and higher education. The commission will examine all aspects of retirement planning, giving particular emphasis to the investment policies of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and its affiliate, the College Retirement Equities Fund, the two largest pension plans for private colleges and universities. Together the two plans manage more than \$25 billion in pension assets for 700,000 policyholders. The commission's recommendations, due in 1986, will suggest a model plan for future pension systems.

The Foundation has a particular interest in increasing the number and strengthening the scholarship of the nation's small cadre of minority faculty. Since 1979, the Foundation has funded a minority postdoctoral fellowship program, administered by the National Academy of Sciences, that is designed to increase minorities' opportunities for advancement in academic careers. In 1984 a grant of \$1.5 million funded the sixth cohort of thirty-five fellows, which brings the number of participating scholars to 210. In the coming year the Foundation will launch a doctoral fellowship program aimed at recruiting more minorities for academic careers.

Among other grants made this year to American institutions to strengthen scholarship and provide new opportunities for faculty were:

—\$210,918 to the National Humanities Center to recruit and provide fellowships for women and minority scholars. The center was founded in 1978 as an institute for advanced study in the humanistic disciplines.

—\$84,745 to the University of Massachusetts at Boston for seminars, conferences, and publications to improve the teaching skills of faculty throughout the university.

—\$250,000 to Atlanta University to develop a graduate program in international affairs.

—\$201,000 to Yale University for its South African Research Program, which focuses on racial conflict in Southern Africa.

In the developing world, the Foundation continued its efforts to strengthen universities and scholarship and to provide opportunities for disadvantaged groups to obtain higher education.

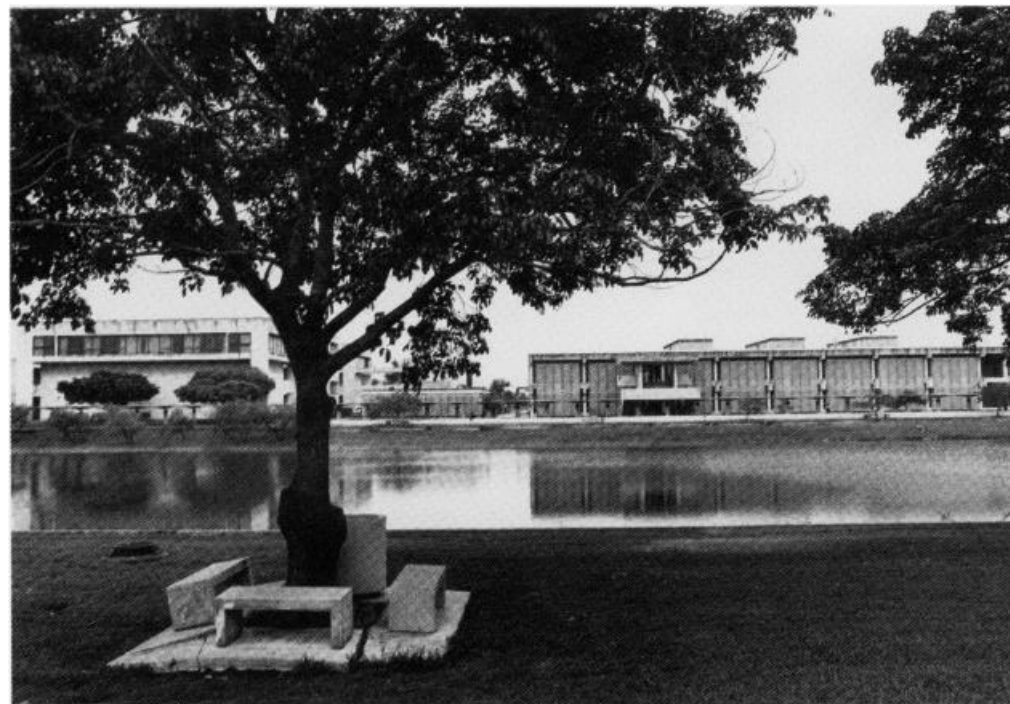
The Foundation has helped develop the social science disciplines in many Latin American universities and research centers over the past twenty years. Recent financial crises in several countries have resulted in serious cuts in government support for higher education. Grants were made this year to help some of the affected institutions weather this period of disruption.

The Federal University of Rio de Janeiro received \$105,000 for its graduate program in social anthropology. Grants also went to the Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences for a research competition, meetings, and publications; to the Rio de Janeiro University Institute of



*Above, a student at LaGuardia Community College in New York City signing up for studies on "Transfer Day." LaGuardia is one of five urban community colleges that received Foundation support to help students make the transition from two- to four-year colleges.*

*To prepare students for transfer to four-year institutions, Miami-Dade Community College, below, is developing new curriculum modules in mathematics, English, and the humanities and tutoring students for statewide examinations.*



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
New York Public Library	195,500	48,875
Pan Asian Repertory Theatre (New York)	75,000	35,000
Paper Bag Players (New York)	46,260	46,260
Peabody Institute of Baltimore [\$135,428—1983]		16,104
Performing ArtServices (New York)	34,790	34,790
Studio Museum in Harlem (New York)	250,000	
Theatre Communications Group (New York) [\$150,000—1983]		83,800
Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts (New York)	25,600	
World Encyclopedia of Contemporary Theatre (Canada)	50,000	
Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association (New York)	20,000	
<b>Policy analysis and dissemination</b>		
American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business (St. Louis)	50,000	50,000
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.)	537,350	369,007
Association of American Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	230,000	
Association of American Universities (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	40,000
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$26,000—1983]	4,000	30,000
Claremont University Center [\$87,000—1983]		58,648
College and University Personnel Association (Washington, D.C.) [\$49,200—1983]		49,200
College Board (New York) [\$350,000—1983]		113,554
Colorado, University of	20,000	20,000
Council on Postsecondary Accreditation (Washington, D.C.) [\$109,666—1983]	145,128	182,230
International Council for Educational Development (New York) [\$15,000—1983]		15,000
Massachusetts, University of (Boston) [\$70,570—1981-1983]		65,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (San Francisco) [\$270,000—1983]		120,000
Michigan, University of [\$240,000—1983]		116,045
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities (Washington, D.C.) [\$27,149—1983]	(7,743)	19,406
National Women's Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	21,000	21,000
New Directions for Women (Westwood, N.J.) [\$4,620—1982]		2,295
New York, State University of (Albany)	50,000	50,000
Pennsylvania, University of [\$15,000—1983]		15,000
Pennsylvania State University [\$35,000—1983]		35,000
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (Atlanta) [\$307,500—1983]		102,500
Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta) [\$283,000—1983]	200,000	296,367
Women's Research and Education Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1982]		63,750
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
All Indian Pueblo Council (Albuquerque)	105,000	
American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago)	420,000	232,500
American Public Radio Associates (St. Paul) [\$400,000—1983]		350,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York) [\$500,000—1982]		103,581
California, University of (Los Angeles)	50,000	50,000
Columbia University	135,000	
East Harlem Music (New York)	10,000	
Ethnic Folk Arts Center (New York)	180,000	
Highlander Research and Education Center (New Market, Tenn.)	200,000	55,000
Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture (New York)	30,000	30,000
New York, State University of (Albany) [\$20,000—1983]		20,000
Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$30,000—1983]		30,000
SUN Symphony Society (New York)	45,000	
<b>Arts stabilization</b>		
Arena Stage (Washington Drama Society, Washington, D.C.) [\$137,231—1982]		34,308
Arizona Theatre Company (Tucson) [\$250,000—1982]		35,107
Baltimore Opera Company [\$48,028—1982]		12,007
Delegated-authority project: National Arts Stabilization Fund [\$237,193—1983]	(75,301)	92,942
Hartford Stage Company [\$41,126—1982]		10,282

Research for graduate programs in political science and sociology; and to the Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences for a research competition for younger scholars and for workshops and publications.

To aid social scientists who have lost their university positions as a result of political upheaval and repression in Central America, the Foundation granted \$210,000 to the Central American Higher Education Council in Costa Rica. The council will provide research awards to enable seasoned scholars to continue working in their own and neighboring countries. Younger scholars will receive graduate and postgraduate fellowships.

A three-year grant of \$450,000 went to the University of the West Indies for partial support of a new office to address the higher education needs of six English-speaking Caribbean countries that do not have branch campuses of the university—Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. The office will coordinate the university's extension work and courses in these countries, develop a televised system of correspondence education via satellite, and help the countries improve their community college programs.

The Foundation continued to assist efforts to provide black South Africans with opportunities for higher education. Two universities, Cape Town and Natal, received support to enable black students to improve their skills in economics and social analysis. Supplementary grants went to the Institute of Interna-

tional Education and the South African Council of Churches for a program that selects black South Africans for study in American colleges and universities. Since the program's inception, more than 350 students have studied at some 200 U.S. institutions.

In Namibia, blacks find opportunities for high-quality post-secondary education even scarcer than they do in South Africa. A \$100,000 grant will enable the Council of Churches of Namibia to send approximately thirty black Namibian students to the University of Zimbabwe and to Zimbabwean technical vocational schools.

Addis Ababa University, long considered one of Africa's major centers of higher education, received support to exchange faculty with other African and Western universities and to continue a program of career advancement for female academic, administrative, and nonprofessional staff.

The Foundation continued to assist two social science research projects. In collaboration with the International Development Research Centre in Canada, the Foundation is supporting an annual research competition that over the past ten years has provided some 150 awards to social scientists in Eastern and Southern Africa. Israel Foundations Trustees received \$125,000 for its research competition in fields related to Israeli-Arab relations.

#### ARTISTIC TALENT AND RESOURCES

The Foundation has a long history of supporting the creative and performing arts. This as-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Institute for Urban Design (Purchase, N.Y.)	25,000	25,000
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]		83,644
National Arts Stabilization Fund (New York)	7,075,000	7,075,000
New York School for Circus Arts (Big Apple Circus) [\$250,000—1982]		119,000
Opera Theatre of St. Louis [\$250,000—1982]		62,500
<b>Other</b>		
Center for Applied Linguistics (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	50,000
National Foundation for the Improvement of Education (Washington, D.C.)	37,500	
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$546,000—1983]	(193,435)	(132)
<b>Scholarship and scholarly resources</b>		
Institute of International Education (New York) [\$120,000—1983]		40,000
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
LaMama Experimental Theatre Club (New York)	25,000	25,000
<b>AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
<b>Teaching, learning, and curriculum</b>		
Kenya Amateur Athletic Association [\$23,000—1983]		18,472
Kenyatta University College (Kenya) [\$5,500—1983]		5,500
<b>Scholarship and scholarly resources</b>		
Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)	325,000	170,000
Angola, University of [\$250,000—1983]		175,000
Botswana, University College of [\$4,000—1983]		4,000
Delegated-authority project: social science research and conferences [\$186,000—1982]	(35,632)	190
International African Institute (England)	30,000	30,000
International Development Research Centre (Canada)	170,000	80,000
Lesotho, National University of [\$18,600—1983]		18,329
Makerere University (Uganda)	17,024	486
Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa (Ethiopia) [\$110,000—1983]		55,000
Zambia, University of [\$5,000—1982]		2,500
Zimbabwe, University of	18,000	18,000
<b>Policy analysis and dissemination</b>		
United Nations Institute for Namibia (Zambia)	23,925	8,048
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Ethiopia, Government of	146,100	
Foundation for African Prehistory and Archaeology (Providence, R.I.)	205,600	70,350
Museum Trustees of Kenya	80,000	
Zimbabwe, National Archives of [\$80,000—1983]		80,000
Zimbabwe Publishing House	29,000	29,000
WEST AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$170,000—1983]	(13,088)	
<b>Teaching, learning, and curriculum</b>		
Association to Develop Training and Research in Africa (Senegal)	50,000	
<b>Scholarship and scholarly resources</b>		
African Studies Association (Los Angeles) [\$7,000—1983]		7,000
Association of Senegalese Researchers	5,000	

sistance, which has been provided to both individuals and institutions, has had a particularly strong impact on dance and the theater. Continuing its commitment to enhance America's cultural vitality, the Foundation last year established the National Arts Stabilization Fund, an independent organization that will pool its funds with those of local donors to stabilize the financial position of arts organizations in selected cities throughout the country. NASF received \$7.1 million from the Foundation this year and has also been granted funds by the Andrew W. Mellon and Rockefeller foundations.

The Foundation's current program in the arts has three principal emphases. It assists in training and developing artists in selected fields, principally by funding collaborative ventures and new forms of training. To strengthen the institutional matrix within which artists work, the Foundation supports emerging arts organizations of high quality, especially those that express minority cultures and aspirations. Efforts to document the history of contemporary arts for the benefit of future generations are also assisted.

Much of the Foundation's support of individual artists focuses on music theater, ballet choreography, and opera training. Music theater is an evolving art form that encompasses a broad spectrum of work ranging from opera to musical comedy to avant-garde theater. In 1984 the Foundation granted funds to a consortium of three music theater companies—Minnesota Opera Company, Playwrights Horizons, and Music



*Left, a traditional Javanese masked dancer. Grants have been made to preserve the rich traditions in dance and music found in many parts of Indonesia.*

*Below, dancers at Music Theatre Group/Lenox Arts Center in New York City perform in The Garden of Earthly Delights, a work based on the Hieronymus Bosch painting. A consortium of companies—Minnesota Opera Company, Playwrights Horizons, and the Music Theatre Group—received Foundation support for teams of creative artists to develop new works in music theater.*





Theatre Group/Lenox Arts Center—for residencies by teams of creative artists who are developing new works in this genre.

In assisting training programs, the Foundation attempts to increase opportunities for minorities in the arts, thereby enriching American cultural life and assuring its diversity. To this end, a consortium of five professional art schools, led by the Maryland Institute College of Art in Baltimore, received \$313,000 for a program to increase the number of minority students pursuing master of fine arts degrees. Other schools participating in the program are the California College of Arts and Crafts in Oakland, Cranbrook Academy of Art in Detroit, the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, and the Yale University School of Art in New Haven. The grant will assist these schools in recruiting students and, where necessary, in providing special training and financial aid. The program's purpose is to increase professional opportunities for minority artists in the visual arts.

Given the continued underrepresentation of women among theater directors in the United States, the Foundation renewed support for the Women's Project of the American Place Theatre. The project provides training that gives women theater directors practical experience and increased visibility in the professional world.

Four major black and Hispanic arts institutions in New York City received grants totaling \$638,000 to strengthen their administrative structures and increase both contributed and earned income:

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Developing artistic talents and resources</b>		
International African Institute (England)	47,000	47,000
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Dakar, University of (Senegal)	14,900	14,900
Delegated-authority project: cultural preservation in West Africa [\$150,000—1982]	(77,623)	5,788
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	20,000	
International African Institute (England)	193,500	67,500
International Council of Museums (France)	5,000	5,000
National Museum (Mali)	10,788	10,788
National Commission for Museums and Monuments (Nigeria)	12,000	
Nigeria, University of [\$11,400—1983]		11,400
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$75,000—1983]	(35,700)	(402)
<b>Teaching, learning, and curriculum</b>		
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$25,000—1982]		10,000
Population Council (New York)	25,000	
<b>Developing artistic talents and resources</b>		
El-Hakawati Theatre Company (West Bank)	100,000	50,000
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
American Research Center in Egypt (Princeton, N.J.)	40,000	40,000
Delegated-authority project: ethnomusicology programs in the Middle East [\$200,000—1983]	(200,000)	
Egypt, Government of (for the National Art Development Institute of Mashrabeya)	14,100	
Khartoum, University of	75,000	41,000
Sudan, Government of [\$10,000—1982]		6,750
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
<b>Teaching, learning, and curriculum</b>		
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	212,000	
<b>Scholarship and scholarly resources</b>		
African Studies Association (Los Angeles)	23,000	
Association for Sociology in Southern Africa (South Africa)	4,000	
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal) [\$200,000—1983]		100,000
Israel Foundations Trustees [\$250,000—1983]	125,000	135,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	
World University Service (Switzerland) [\$40,000—1983]		40,000
<b>Disadvantaged groups in higher education</b>		
Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	275,000	40,000
Council of Churches of Namibia	100,000	
Federal Theological Seminary of Southern Africa (South Africa) [\$50,000—1982]		25,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	75,000	50,000
Natal, University of (South Africa)	170,000	50,000
New York, State University of (Binghamton) [\$32,873—1983]	5,542	38,415
SACHED Trust (South Africa) [\$180,320—1983]	63,778	119,265
South African Council of Churches (South Africa)	92,150	82,450
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa) [\$30,000—1983]		10,000
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Community Arts Project (South Africa)	50,000	50,000
Drama Outreach Project (South Africa)	17,200	17,200
Skotaville Publishers (South Africa)	40,000	20,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	10,000	10,000
<b>ASIA</b>		
BANGLADESH		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$85,000—1982-1983]	(56,253)	(253)





*Jeffrey Stern, right, a fellow in the Harper Postdoctoral Teaching Program at the University of Chicago, teaching a humanities course. The Harper program, which received a Foundation grant this year, enables gifted young scholars to gain experience as university instructors at a time of growing scarcity of academic jobs.*

*Below, a photograph of a Puerto Rican lodge meeting in the 1940s from the collection of the Center for Puerto Rican Studies of the City University of New York. The center is producing an oral history of early Puerto Rican migrants to New York. The Foundation supports several efforts to document the contributions of minority and ethnic groups and of women to American life.*



—Ballet Hispanico blends traditional Spanish and modern dance with ballet; it tours nationally and abroad, performs in public schools and community centers, and operates a year-round professional school.

—Through exhibitions, performances, publications, and workshops for artists and scholars, the Caribbean Cultural Center makes the cultural traditions of Africa and the Caribbean known to a wider public.

—The Studio Museum in Harlem is a major center of the art and artifacts of black America and the African diaspora and of the study of black art in the United States.

—The Frederick Douglass Creative Arts Center offers training for blacks in all literary forms—the novel, poetry, drama, and screen and television writing—through a program of workshops and presentations.

The Pan Asian Repertory Theatre received support for a program that provides opportunities for talented Asian Americans in the creative and performing arts. Its repertoire includes Asian American plays, reinterpretations of classics, and Asian plays in translation.

Also receiving assistance were the First All Children's Theatre (First ACT), an interracial ensemble of actors ranging in age from eight to twenty-two, and Independent Curators Incorporated, a touring exhibition service. First ACT produces new American music theater works and fosters an awareness of young people as creative participants in the performing arts. Independent Curators presents a broad range of

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Teaching, learning, and curriculum</b> Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies	<b>163,000</b>	
<b>Scholarship and scholarly resources</b> Bangladesh Social Science Research Council	<b>1,432</b>	1,432
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b> Bangladesh Handicraft Cooperative Federation Dhaka, University of	<b>25,210</b> <b>41,160</b>	3,606 13,000
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$235,000—1983]	<b>(24,251)</b>	2,175
<b>Scholarship and scholarly resources</b> American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago) Literary Criterion Centre (India) [\$50,000—1983] National Council for Research on Women (New York) A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies (India) [\$100,000—1983]	<b>40,000</b> <b>34,000</b>	22,500 25,000 34,000 30,000
<b>Developing artistic talents and resources</b> Theatre Academy (India) [\$73,000—1983]		20,000
<b>Policy analysis and dissemination</b> Centre for Women's Development Studies (India) [\$200,000—1983] Indian Association for Women's Studies	<b>25,000</b>	50,000 12,500
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b> Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (India) American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago) Calicut, University of (India) [\$68,000—1982] Dalit Rangabhoomi (India) Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute (India) [\$210,000—1983] Granthali (India) [\$75,000—1982] Indian National Theatre [\$100,000—1982] Institute of Historical Studies (India) [\$13,500—1982] International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (Italy) International Society for Traditional Arts Research (India) [\$70,000—1982] Jaipur Development Authority (India) Kalakshetra (India) Kalidasa Akademi (India) Library of Tibetan Works and Archives (India) [\$50,000—1982] Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad (India) [\$200,000—1982] Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College (India) [\$88,000—1982] Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (India) PATADIK (India) [\$15,000—1983] Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (India) Rupayan Sansthan (Institute of Folklore, India) [\$50,000—1983] Sampradaya (India) Shriram Bharatiya Kala Kendra (India) Sri Lanka, Government of Sri Nilakanteshwara Natyaseva Sangha (India) [\$94,444—1982] Srinivas Malliah Memorial Theatre Crafts Trust (India) Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts (India) Vatsal Foundation (India) [\$25,000—1982]	<b>70,000</b> <b>43,875</b> <b>30,000</b> <b>70,000</b> <b>200,000</b> <b>116,000</b> <b>125,000</b> <b>(348)</b> <b>75,000</b> <b>25,000</b> <b>35,000</b> <b>150,000</b> <b>70,000</b> <b>49,000</b>	43,875 34,000 30,000 57,350 20,000 38,163 6,500 3,500 35,000 17,640 88,000 20,335 14,652 5,500 12,500 15,000 108,000 24,723 12,500
<b>Other</b> Centre for Women's Development Studies (India) [\$20,000—1982]		9,470
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$271,000—1983]	<b>(54,175)</b>	(1,335)
<b>Teaching, learning, and curriculum</b> Akademi Seni Karawitan Indonesia (Academy of Ensemble Music) [\$16,650—1983]		16,087



*Archaeologists excavating a site at Mantai, Sri Lanka, once an important trading center linking the Near and Far East. As part of its work in cultural preservation in less developed countries, the Foundation assists the training of archaeologists and the conservation of historic sites.*

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
<b>Scholarship and scholarly resources</b>		
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand) [26,640—1982]		11,710
Indonesia, Government of [\$285,700—1983]	<b>7,653</b>	139,110
Indonesia, National Library of [\$9,246—1983]		1,466
Philippine Social Science Council	<b>14,940</b>	14,940
Thammasat University (Thailand)	<b>2,800</b>	2,800
<b>Developing artistic talents and resources</b>		
Press Foundation of Asia (Philippines)	<b>27,500</b>	25,883
Sumatera Utara University (Indonesia) [\$71,250—1983]		24,737
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Akademi Seni Karawitan Indonesia (Academy of Ensemble Music) [\$11,258—1983]	<b>12,245</b>	17,691
Akademi Seni Tari Indonesia (Academy for the Performing Arts)	<b>40,000</b>	28,429
American Society for Eastern Arts (San Diego, Calif.)	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
Arts Council of Jakarta (Indonesia)	<b>9,013</b>	9,013
Centhini Foundation (Indonesia)	<b>24,390</b>	12,503
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia) [\$150,000—1983]		108,827
National Library of Indonesia	<b>60,000</b>	
Pennsylvania, University of [\$50,000—1982]		25,000
Sumatera Utara University (Indonesia)	<b>85,000</b>	
Thailand, Government of	<b>14,923</b>	14,923
<b>Other</b>		
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia) [\$10,000—1983]		10,000
OTHER ASIA		
<b>Scholarship and scholarly resources</b>		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	<b>20,000</b>	20,000
International Group for the Study of Women (Japan) [\$85,600—1982]		26,500
National Academy of Sciences (Committee for Scholarly Cooperation with the People's Republic of China, Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1983]		50,000
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions (\$120,000—1983)	<b>(94,747)</b>	4
<b>Scholarship and scholarly resources</b>		
Center for Research and Planning of the Environment (Chile)	<b>50,000</b>	12,500
Center for Studies of the State and Society (Argentina) [\$10,000—1983]		5,000
Colombian Corporation for Social Science Development	<b>16,000</b>	6,800
Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences	<b>162,000</b>	47,000
<b>Policy analysis and dissemination</b>		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	<b>7,900</b>	7,900

contemporary art in a variety of media in traveling exhibitions that are of particular value to institutions outside major cities.

The American Symphony Orchestra League was granted \$248,468 to create a computerized library information system for the 2,500 works that constitute the core orchestral repertoire and to disseminate to orchestras information on contemporary musical works.

The New York Center for Visual History received a three-year grant of \$150,000. A visual archive, media center, and film production company, the center develops programs on the culture of the United States, including a public television series on major American poets. A related grant went to the New York Public Library for its Theatre on Film and Tape program, which records live

performances of plays on and off Broadway.

### POLICY ANALYSIS

One of the urgent issues currently facing higher education in the United States is financial aid to students. As the costs of going to college have mounted in recent years, many students—from middle- as well as low-income families—have come to depend on a variety of government aid programs. Recently, however, federal funding for educational programs, including student aid, has been threatened. Since colleges and universities cannot by themselves provide enough financial aid for their students, cost is becoming a major barrier to higher education, especially for poor and minority students.

To help the higher education community analyze the effects of actual and proposed reductions in student aid and publicize these findings, the Foundation granted \$141,350 to the American Council on Education (ACE). The funds will support the National Student Aid Coalition, a group of thirty-two colleges, universities, and educational associations formed in 1981 to develop a unified position on financial aid policies.

ACE also received \$225,000, and the Association of American Universities (AAU), which is made up of the presidents of the nation's leading research universities, received \$100,000, to collect and analyze data on aid available to students in graduate and professional schools. Students at this level rely heavily on assistantships, work-study programs, loans, and research grants to finance their education. AAU

has also set up a national panel to recommend ways to target aid more effectively to students who need it most.

An additional grant of \$175,000 went to ACE for an examination of how state governments influence the functioning of state-supported universities. The study will focus particularly on legislative oversight and on the tensions that arise over issues of academic freedom and public accountability.

### CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION

Cultural preservation and interpretation are an important part of the Foundation's work in developing countries, where artistic and cultural traditions are often endangered by rapid modernization.

This year, for example, several grants were made to help institutions conserve historic sites and strengthen their capacity for archaeological research. In India, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda received assistance for staff training and laboratory equipment to improve metallurgical and materials research, which is of particular importance because of the recent discovery in India of remains of ancient smelting furnaces. Grants also went to municipal authorities in Jaipur and Ahmedabad for studies of important historic buildings, monuments, neighborhoods, and bazaars, which will form the basis of conservation plans for the two cities.

The Foundation granted \$150,000 to the Government of Sri Lanka to train Sri Lankan students and archaeologists at an ex-

cavation at Mantai, an important trading center linking the Near and Far East from the ninth to the eleventh centuries.

In Eastern Africa, interest in preserving ancient sites has been spurred by the recent discovery of evidence of a 2,000-year-old iron and steel technology. Funds were given to the Foundation for African Prehistory and Archaeology and to the National Museum of Kenya to help preserve these and other historic finds and for the training of archaeologists.

The Foundation continued to aid institutions in Third World countries that preserve religious, cultural, and artistic traditions. In India, for example, assistance was given to revive and foster the arts of southern India; for research on and publication of the *Natyashastra*, a second-century text on Indian performing arts; and to document India's 3,000-year-old oral Sanskrit tradition of learning.

In Indonesia, continued support was given for training and research in ethnomusicology. The newly formed National Library of Indonesia also received assistance for staff training and for the preservation of centuries-old publications and documents.

In Africa and the Middle East, grants went to the Government of Ethiopia to film and catalogue rare early documents of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church; to the International African Institute in London to train curatorial staff of West African museums; and to the University of Khartoum to document the traditional music of the Sudan's many language groups.

Through a series of grants to-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Archbishopric of Arequipa (Peru)	7,500	7,500
Center for Research on Black Culture in Colombia	9,400	9,400
Center for the Study and Development of Culture and the Arts (Chile)	94,000	11,750
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies	4,100	4,100
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru	14,700	11,800
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (France) [\$35,000—1983]		20,000
<b>Other</b>		
Center of Andean Rural Studies—Bartolomé de las Casas (Peru)	4,000	4,000
<b>BRAZIL</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	3,255	134
<b>Scholarship and scholarly resources</b>		
Brasília, University of	32,000	
Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences	225,000	
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning	3,200	
Ceará, University of	25,000	
Carlos Chagas Foundation [\$120,000—1982]		18,080
Institute of Higher Studies in Religion	22,000	
José Bonifácio University	16,500	
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of	105,000	40,000
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research	163,400	
<b>Developing artistic talents and resources</b>		
Cultural Association for Support of Black Arts [\$110,000—1983]		42,694
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Olorun Baba Min Group [\$18,000—1983]		18,000
<b>Other</b>		
Rio Grande do Norte, Federal University of [\$24,000—1983]		12,040
<b>MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA</b>		
<b>Scholarship and scholarly resources</b>		
Center for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World (Mexico)	5,900	5,900
Central American Historical Institute (Nicaragua)	25,500	
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica)	222,500	12,500
Latin American Studies Association (Austin, Texas) [\$5,000—1983]		5,000
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Agricultural and Livestock Society of CEPEC (Mexico)	6,500	6,500
<b>OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>		
<b>Teaching, learning, and curriculum</b>		
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	11,500	11,500
<b>Scholarship and scholarly resources</b>		
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)		94,100
<b>Disadvantaged groups in higher education</b>		
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	450,000	
<b>Developing artistic talents and resources</b>		
Old Westbury College	19,000	19,000
<b>Cultural preservation and interpretation</b>		
Cultural Research and Communication (Emeryville, Calif.)	5,000	5,000
National Dance Theatre Company (Jamaica)	12,000	12,000
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York) [\$16,000—1983]		16,000
Princeton University	12,000	
<b>TOTAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE</b>	<b>25,844,747</b>	<b>20,698,476</b>

taling \$500,000 to the American Institute of Indian Studies in Chicago, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the Indo-U.S. Subcommittee on Education and Culture in New York City, the Foundation is supporting a number of university-based activities in connection with the Festival of India, to be held in the United States from the spring of 1985 to the spring of 1986. The grants will support programs featuring Indian performing groups and filmmakers as well as conferences to acquaint American audiences with the richness and diversity of Indian culture.

The Foundation has also had a small program to assist in preserving and interpreting America's varied cultures.

Three organizations devoted to preserving the heritage of ethnic and minority groups in the United States received assistance. The Ethnic Folk Arts Center in New York City documents the traditional art forms of immigrants from Southern Europe and Asia Minor, and sponsors concerts, tours, and folk festivals featuring these artists. The Highlander Research and Education Center in New Market, Tennessee, which has been working for fifty years to improve the quality of life for poor and working people in rural communities in Appalachia and the deep South, received \$200,000 for workshops, exchanges, and programs to preserve the region's cultural traditions. The All Indian Pueblo Council in Albuquerque received funds to establish an archive and resource on the history and traditions of the Pueblo Indians of the Southwest.

**T**he Foundation's program in International Affairs encourages independent critical thinking on major world issues, including the maintenance of peace and security in a nuclear age, the problems of managing an increasingly interdependent world economy, and the causes and consequences of refugee and migrant flows. Support also is given for research and dissemination of information on U.S. foreign policy and on important topics of international and regional relations, particularly those concerning Third World countries. Finally, the Foundation assists efforts to improve the operation of international institutions and to strengthen research and training in certain underdeveloped fields of foreign area studies.

Among the year's highlights were eighteen major grants for research and advanced training on international peace and security; an effort to forge closer links among the worldwide community of economic policy analysts; and a program of exchanges of foreign affairs experts with the People's Republic of China.

## **INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY**

Since the late 1950s the Foundation has been an important source of private support for independent scholarly work on peace, security, and arms control, having provided at least \$40 million for research and training in both the United States and abroad. Many of the world's leading defense and arms control

analysts have received Foundation support. The central purpose of this grant making has been to stimulate the search for new approaches to the preservation of peace and the avoidance of war, particularly nuclear war, and to build an international group of nongovernmental experts capable of providing responsible critiques of official policies.

In a continuation of this effort, the Foundation in 1983 invited more than 120 universities and research institutions in eighteen countries to submit proposals for research and training on themes relating to the East-West conflict, regional security of Third World nations, international conflict resolution and peacekeeping, and nuclear and conventional arms and their control. Analysts were asked to develop fresh approaches that would engage scholars from a wide range of disciplines and different countries and that would also foster public discussion of security and arms control issues. With the aid of a panel of experts, the Foundation awarded grants totaling \$3.7 million to sixteen institutions in seven countries.

Of the winning proposals, seven were explicitly for the training of a new generation of analysts in this country and abroad. For example, the University of Illinois received funds to train U.S. and Asian specialists on the security problems of South Asia. A related award went to the Australian National University for training of students from Southeast Asia in international relations, strategic studies, and related topics.

Other grants for training went

to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which offers a broad array of courses on nuclear strategy, U.S. defense policy, and the technology and politics of arms control; to the Free University of Berlin, which will train a dozen young Germans on East-West security issues and related topics; to the University of Edinburgh, for advanced training in Soviet military theory and practice; to the University of Lancaster (United Kingdom), for a master's program in science, technology, and international relations; and to the Research Institute for Peace and Security (Japan), for training of Japanese scholars on strategic and security issues.

The other awards will support research and, in some cases, training on five broad topics: Soviet security policies and East-West relations; the security of Third World countries; European security; conventional military forces; and the ethical and moral dimensions of nuclear weapons and military competition.

For example, on the theme of U.S.-Soviet security relations, a group of political scientists, psychologists, and specialists on the Soviet Union at Columbia University will examine whether the insights of social psychology can help explain the misperceptions that U.S. and Soviet policy makers have of each other and how these misperceptions influence Soviet-American conflict and cooperation. Columbia also received support for work on regional and superpower rivalries in South Asia and the Persian Gulf region.

The security relations between the northern industrialized coun-



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>International Affairs</b>		
<b>UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$1,250,000—1983]	\$ (25,166)	\$ (29)
<b>International peace and security</b>		
Aberdeen, University of (Scotland)	12,500	12,500
Analytic Sciences Corporation (Arlington, Va.) [\$50,000—1983]		50,000
Arms Control Association (Washington, D.C.)	508,100	33,800
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York)	20,000	
Association of the Bar of the City of New York	50,000	50,000
Atlantic Institute for International Affairs (France)	15,000	15,000
Australian National University	101,000	7,289
Berlin, Free University of	150,000	22,000
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	411,000	150,750
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$28,469—1983]		28,469
California Institute of Technology	91,000	29,000
Centre for European Policy Studies (Belgium)	145,000	110,000
Columbia University	530,110	
Committee for National Security (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	
Council on Foreign Relations (New York)	53,000	
District 1199 Cultural Center (New York) [\$20,000—1983]		20,000
Duke University	90,300	7,525
Edinburgh, University of (Scotland)	124,700	50,000
French Institute of International Relations	315,263	100,000
Georgetown University	175,000	114,900
Hamilton, Rabinovitz & Szanton (Washington, D.C.) [\$259,500—1983]	25,800	70,300
Harvard University [\$356,268—1982]		82,650
Illinois, University of	160,000	60,000
Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues (Sweden)	220,000	
Independent Commission on International Development Issues (Switzerland)	10,000	10,000
Institute for East-West Security Studies (New York)	104,000	104,000
International Institute for Strategic Studies (England) [\$3,000,000—1981-1982]		510,275
Kentucky, University of	7,879	7,879
Lancaster, University of (England)	113,958	9,000
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium) [\$50,000—1983]		50,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	341,000	28,417
National Opinion Research Center (Chicago) [\$185,000—1983]		163,600
Natural Resources Defense Council (New York)	84,000	
New York University	48,889	48,889
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs	250,000	25,000
Public Agenda Foundation (New York)	220,000	145,043
Rand Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	300,000	75,000
Research Institute for Peace and Security (Japan)	189,980	42,899
Resources for the Future (Washington, D.C.)	24,850	
Scientists' Institute for Public Information (New York) [\$100,000—1983]		25,000
Security Conference on Asia and the Pacific (Marina del Rey, Calif.) [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Southampton, University of (England)	255,600	
Texas A&M University	2,000	2,000
Tufts University [\$50,000—1983]		50,000
Yale University	83,304	56,100
<b>International economics</b>		
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	145,000	
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York)	30,000	
Australian National University [\$110,000—1983]		40,000
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,445—1983]		75,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	54,112	4,112
Columbia University [\$24,500—1983]	21,000	40,250
Council on Foreign Relations (New York)	40,000	15,000

tries and the Third World will be studied by a team of five scholars at the University of Southampton (United Kingdom). They will examine the different conceptions of security in North and South and the role of the superpowers in aggravating or ameliorating conflicts originating in Third World states.

A key assumption of a study of European security relations to be conducted by the French Institute of International Relations is that existing European defense arrangements, particularly reliance on U.S. security guarantees, may no longer be adequate. The researchers will assess the prospects for increasing French-British and French-German cooperation on defense and security policies.

On the topic of conventional military forces, support went to: the Brookings Institution for studies of alternative U.S. defense policies and programs, the U.S. defense budget, and Soviet security policies; the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs for studies of changing Soviet and U.S. naval strategies in northern waters and the history and future uses of United Nations peacekeeping operations; and the Rand Corporation, for a study of strains within NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The University of Chicago, the University of Maryland, and Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, a research institute in West Germany, received funds for studies and workshops on such topics as the ethical implications of nuclear weapons and the political rationale and morality of Western deterrence strategy.

In other actions this year, the Foundation granted \$220,000 to the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues for the preparation of papers and a meeting to be held in New Delhi in 1986 on the strengthening of United Nations and regional mechanisms for peacekeeping and conflict management. The commission—led by Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden and made up of sixteen world leaders—issued a major report in 1982 calling for limitations on strategic, conventional, and chemical weapons and for measures to strengthen collective security through the United Nations and regional institutions.

Funds were also granted to the Council on Foreign Relations and to the Centre for European Policy Studies in Brussels to enable parallel groups of U.S. and European experts to reconsider means of controlling the proliferation of nuclear technology and weapons.

Besides assisting the work of scholars and specialists, the Foundation also supports programs to inform public discussion and debate in the United States on security and arms control. Several such efforts were assisted this year.

The Arms Control Association received support to develop, in association with the Consortium on International Studies Education, a curriculum for secondary-school students on national security in the nuclear age. The curriculum will consist of a handbook for teachers and curriculum guides for use in courses on American history and government, world history and geography, and economics. Teachers

will be trained in the use of the materials, and a national center will be organized to serve as a forum for continued consultation between educators and specialists in the field.

The Public Agenda Foundation received funds for a project that included preparation of a "cultural history" of the American people's attitudes toward nuclear weapons policies, interviews with specialists to elicit their assumptions and attitudes regarding these policies, the drafting of some eight policy choices based on the interviews, and the publication of a briefing book—"Voter Options on Nuclear Arms Policy"—for national and statewide candidates in the 1984 elections.

Support also went to the Natural Resources Defense Council for publication of a databook on Soviet nuclear weapons

#### **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT**

For more than a decade the Foundation has aided the work of economists and other scholars who analyze the problems of an increasingly interdependent world economy. These activities have become more urgent as a result of the worldwide slowdown in economic growth, the increasing economic nationalism of many countries, dislocations in industrial production, and the mounting debt of many Third World countries.

This year steps were taken to forge closer links among the worldwide community of economic policy analysts. It became evident in the 1970s that no national economy can be insulated from global economic forces. Yet

there are still too few scholars prepared to analyze economic policy from a global perspective. To encourage that kind of analysis, the Foundation granted \$365,000 to the Institute for International Economics, a policy-oriented research center in Washington, D.C., established in 1981 on the initiative of the German Marshall Fund of the United States. Led by C. Fred Bergsten, a former U.S. assistant secretary of the Treasury, the institute has focused attention on such issues as the need for increased concessional lending to poor countries and for the coordination of economic policies by the major industrialized nations to promote worldwide recovery. The grant will provide support for Third World scholars invited to work and study at the institute, for a periodic international conference on the global economy and research needs in the field, and for a seminar on U.S. decision making on international economic issues. In addition, funds were granted to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to enable Professor Lance Taylor, an expert on Third World economic problems, to teach and consult with scholars at seven economic research centers in Latin America and India. These activities are expected to lead to closer collaboration among international economists and to help them keep abreast of developments in different parts of the world.

Several other grants this year addressed the recent intensification of conflict over the maintenance of an open world trading system. Confronted with high unemployment and weak



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Foundation for American Communications (Los Angeles)	50,000	
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Switzerland)	50,000	
Institute for International Economics (Washington, D.C.)	365,000	150,000
Lehrman Institute (New York)	35,000	35,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	64,400	17,500
Michigan, University of [\$330,000—1983]		55,000
National Bureau of Economic Research (Cambridge, Mass.)	47,500	47,500
Overseas Development Council (Washington, D.C.) [\$750,000—1982]		250,000
Private Agencies in International Development (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	62,711	
Trade Policy Research Centre (England)	296,358	144,170
Wyoming, University of	49,341	49,341
<b>International refugees and migration</b>		
Africare (Washington, D.C.)	49,680	49,680
American Council for Nationalities Service (New York)	450,000	227,000
California, University of (San Diego)	448,000	175,000
Center for Migration Studies of New York [\$140,242—1983]		43,622
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	100,000	
Maryland, University of [\$62,993—1983]		62,993
New School for Social Research [\$113,111—1983]		73,111
New York, State University of (Binghamton)	158,000	
New York University	206,795	
Notre Dame, University of [\$135,000—1982]		22,500
Population Council (New York)	45,368	
Refugee Policy Group (Washington, D.C.)	425,000	225,000
Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$300,000—1983]		300,000
York University (Canada)	12,650	12,650
<b>U.S. foreign policy</b>		
Africa News Service (Durham, N.C.) [\$118,000—1983]		118,000
American Academy of Diplomacy (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	
American Assembly (New York) [\$52,000—1983]		52,000
American Committee on East-West Accord (Washington, D.C.)	31,570	31,570
American Friends of Bilderberg (New York)	20,000	
Asia Society (New York) [\$281,000—1982]		86,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York) [\$21,250—1983]	45,000	66,250
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Washington, D.C.)	32,500	
Columbia University [\$253,400—1982]		142,004
Council on Foreign Relations (New York)	859,000	84,000
Executive Council on Foreign Diplomats (New York) [\$150,000—1983]	50,000	85,000
Foreign Policy Study Foundation (New York)	7,300	7,300
Former Members of Congress (Washington, D.C.)	135,250	59,000
Georgetown University [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Global Forum (Washington, D.C.)	2,500	2,500
Harvard University [\$50,000—1983]		25,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	140,000	
Johns Hopkins University [\$256,000—1983]	9,500	151,100
National Council on Foreign Language and International Studies (New York)	150,000	65,000
National Public Radio (Washington, D.C.)	137,500	
Pacific Forum (Honolulu)	30,000	30,000
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York) [\$15,000—1983]		15,000
President's International Youth Exchange Initiative (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1983]		100,000
Rand Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	54,231	
Southern California, University of	62,100	
TransAfrica Forum (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1983]		75,000
Trilateral Commission (New York) [\$130,000—1983]		50,000
United Nations Association of the USA (New York)	182,829	92,829
Virginia, University of [\$100,000—1983]		25,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.) [\$544,500—1983]		90,750
<b>International relations</b>		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$600,000—1983]		300,000
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	30,000	30,000

growth, many governments have increased their use of import controls, subsidies, and other trade-restricting policies to preserve jobs, stimulate investment, and prevent the capture of domestic markets by foreign imports. This has led to a stalemate in negotiations conducted by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to lower trade barriers.

Two grants to the Trade Policy Research Centre in London will support explorations of the trade policies and negotiating positions of the European Community and of developing countries. The first project will examine the internal economic and political factors and institutions that determine the trade policies of the major European governments. The second grant will support research and discussions on the costs and benefits of integrating the more advanced developing countries into the world trading system. The GATT secretariat in Geneva also received funds for a study by an independent panel of experts of possible ways to reform the international trading system. The panel's report, to be ready in 1985, is expected to offer a less contentious agenda for a future round of trade negotiations.

Since 1973 the world economy has been buffeted by three major shocks that have contributed to slower economic growth and an increase in economic conflict—two major oil price increases, in 1973-74 and 1979-80, and the global recession that followed the second increase. These events have led to calls for greater coordination of economic policies by the major industrialized nations to counteract these shocks and

promote steadier economic growth. Several grants this year address this issue.

The National Bureau of Economic Research received support for a conference, jointly sponsored by the Centre for Economic Policy Research in London, that will explore the technical and political difficulties of economic policy coordination. Funds also went to the University of Wyoming for a study by Professor John Mutti of how U.S. tax policies and resulting budget deficits have led to an appreciation in the value of the U.S. dollar and a loss of international price competitiveness in certain U.S. industries. And the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research received funds for analyses by U.S., European, and Japanese scholars of how different policies in the advanced countries have impeded or promoted adjustments to disturbances in the international economy.

The Foundation continued a series of grants to expand the pool of economists in Third World countries who analyze global economic issues. The University of Nairobi received assistance for training of faculty in international economics and for research on the benefits of Kenya's participation in the preferential trade group established by eighteen Eastern, Southern, and Indian Ocean African states. The university is one of the few sub-Saharan institutions providing training in international economics.

In Brazil, the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro has eight faculty members who specialize in international econom-

ics. They conduct research on such topics as the impact on Brazil of protectionist measures adopted recently by the industrial countries and the links between Brazil's domestic economic policies and its worsening external payments position. The university received a supplementary grant for student and faculty research, visiting scholars, fellowships, and library materials.

Also receiving renewed support for graduate programs in international economics were the University of the Philippines and Thammasat University (Thailand). Some fifty students from throughout the region have received scholarships for advanced training at the two institutions. In addition, the Foundation for Higher Education and Development, a private research institute in Colombia, received support for a study of how Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela have adjusted to changes in the world economy.

#### **INTERNATIONAL REFUGEES AND MIGRATION**

The Foundation continued to support research on the causes and consequences of international refugee and migrant flows as well as the dissemination of information on issues raised by increasing population movements throughout the world. The work complements other Foundation efforts to help the newcomers adapt to their new countries (see page 14) and to clarify the legal rights of aliens (see page 38).

Several grants this year are supporting research on the migration of Mexicans, Cubans, and other Latin Americans to the

United States. The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California (San Diego)—the nation's largest program of advanced research, teaching, and publications on U.S.-Mexican relations—received \$448,000 to analyze the movement of workers and capital between the United States and Mexico and its impact on Mexican development efforts. Drawing on scholars from both countries, the center is studying the role of Mexican migrants in the U.S. garment and restaurant industries, the impact of migration on sending communities in Mexico, and the access of Mexicans to health care, education, and other social services in the United States.

The links between U.S. foreign policy and various waves of immigration into this country from Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Central America is the subject of a study by a group of researchers led by Professor Christopher Mitchell of New York University. They are analyzing the role U.S. foreign policy considerations play in governmental decisions to admit or exclude aliens. The researchers are also assessing how various interest groups in the United States, such as labor, business, farmers, and human rights organizations, influence U.S. immigration policy.

The State University of New York at Binghamton received \$158,000 for an analysis of the characteristics of the 125,000 Cubans who came to this country in the Mariel boat-lift in 1980. Working with Cuban researchers, Professor Robert Bach is using heretofore unavailable data from



*The Free University of Berlin, above, is one of sixteen institutions in seven countries that received Foundation support for research and training on international security issues.*

*Prof. Helga Haftendorn, right, a specialist on arms control and West German foreign policy, has organized the Free University's project, which will train a dozen young scholars in East-West security matters and other topics.*



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Columbia University [\$7,800—1982]		1,017
Harvard University	<b>60,000</b>	
Institute of International Education (New York)	<b>600,000</b>	
National Committee on United States—China Relations (New York)	<b>30,000</b>	30,000
Pennsylvania, University of [\$10,000—1983]		10,000
South Carolina, University of	<b>22,000</b>	
Virginia, University of [\$10,000—1983]		10,000
<b>International studies</b>		
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (Stanford, Calif.)	<b>187,500</b>	
American Council of Learned Societies (New York)	<b>132,656</b>	90,000
British Universities Association of Slavists (England)	<b>60,000</b>	
Columbia University [\$580,123—1982]		267,730
Harvard University	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
Institute of International Affairs (Italy) [\$150,000—1983]		70,000
Israeli Association of Slavic and East European Studies	<b>30,000</b>	
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1983]		25,000
Yale University	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
<b>Other</b>		
International House of Japan [\$200,000—1983]		100,000
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$271,000—1983]	<b>(152,997)</b>	2,886

both countries to compile demographic, social, and economic profiles of the Mariel entrants. The information will be used to identify the causes of the migration and factors that may affect the assimilation of the Cubans into American society.

Other grants this year continued support for the work of three prominent private refugee organizations. The Refugee Policy Group, which received a \$425,000 supplement, was created in 1982 with Foundation support to provide a continuing source of information and analysis on three principal themes: refugee resettlement in the industrialized world, refugee assistance programs in Third World countries, and the legal rights of aliens. Among the topics it has investigated are welfare dependency and residency patterns of refugees in the United States and standards of proof in refugee asylum claims.

Also receiving supplementary support were the International Council of Voluntary Agencies, a Geneva-based group that coordinates the activities of private refugee relief organizations, and the U.S. Committee for Refugees (through the American Council for Nationalities Service), which publishes reports on major refugee populations around the world and also works directly with governmental and international agencies to promote the care and protection of refugees.

### U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

The central focus of the Foundation's work in U.S. foreign policy is to improve understanding of the foreign policy making process

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>International studies</b> American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (Stanford, Calif.)	18,870	
<b>AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	23,612	(3,084)
<b>Peace and security</b> Lesotho, National University of	20,510	20,510
<b>International economics and development</b> Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	169,000	
<b>Refugee and migration policy</b> American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service (New York) [\$200,000—1983] Lesotho, National University of [\$26,500—1982]	(98,551)	(98,551) 8,900
<b>International relations</b> African-American Institute (New York) [\$25,000—1983] Mozambique-Tanzania Centre for Foreign Relations [\$110,000—1983] Zimbabwe, University of [\$175,000—1983]		25,000 40,000 87,500
WEST AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$50,000—1983]	(30,000)	
<b>International studies</b> Ife, University of (Nigeria) [\$180,000—1983]		91,864
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
<b>Peace and security</b> International Peace Academy (New York)	47,500	47,500
<b>International economics and development</b> Egypt, Government of	39,000	27,926
<b>Refugee and migration policy</b> Queen Elizabeth House (England)	15,000	15,000
<b>International relations</b> Delegated-authority project: publications, workshops, and research in international relations in the Middle East [\$83,000—1983] Egypt, Government of Jordan Center for Studies and Information	(77,035) 76,280 18,000	(6,990) 55,860 18,000
<b>International studies</b> American University of Beirut	5,200	5,200
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
<b>U. S. foreign policy</b> Africare (Washington, D.C.)	234,350	113,516
<b>International relations</b> Brandeis University Institute for East-West Security Studies (New York) [\$14,140—1983]	15,000	15,000 6,890
<b>ASIA</b>		
BANGLADESH		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$25,000—1983]	(16,330)	
<b>International economics and development</b> Bangladesh, Government of [\$272,000—1982]		34,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$90,000—1983]	<b>(36,382)</b>	6,367
<b>Peace and security</b>		
Centre for Policy Research (India) [\$116,000—1982]		61,000
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (Malaysia)	<b>8,766</b>	8,766
Centre for the Study of Industry (India)	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations [\$435,000—1983]		274,500
Institute for Financial Management and Research (India)	<b>25,000</b>	12,500
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka)	<b>160,000</b>	
<b>International relations</b>		
Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations [\$60,000—1982]		29,000
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$60,000—1982]		20,000
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	<b>11,529</b>	(80)
<b>Peace and security</b>		
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	<b>134,000</b>	40,639
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore) [\$125,000—1983]	<b>29,607</b>	79,607
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore) [\$250,000—1982]		81,800
Philippines, University of the Thammasat University (Thailand)	<b>130,000</b> <b>269,350</b>	70,950
<b>International relations</b>		
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)	<b>15,000</b>	7,500
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore) [\$35,000—1983]		17,750
<b>International studies</b>		
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	<b>8,300</b>	8,300
OTHER ASIA		
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Delegated authority project: joint program with Chinese Academy of Social Sciences [\$200,000—1982]	<b>(10,516)</b>	(2,509)
<b>International relations</b>		
Foundation for Books to China (San Francisco)	<b>5,620</b>	5,620
Illinois, University of	<b>11,990</b>	11,990
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$180,000—1983]	<b>(48,675)</b>	8,500
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Center for Studies of the State and Society (Argentina) [\$80,000—1983]		80,000
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (Chile) [\$220,000—1982]		70,000
Foundation for Higher Education and Development (Colombia)	<b>125,000</b>	
Institute of Peruvian Studies	<b>30,000</b>	15,000
<b>International relations</b>		
Andes, University of (Colombia)	<b>40,000</b>	
Center for the Study and Promotion of Development (Peru) [\$12,000—1983]		8,810

and the changing world context in which U.S. foreign policy is made. To this end, the Foundation supports research and conferences conducted by the principal private institutions in this country concerned with foreign policy. It also funds studies of specific foreign policy issues as well as exchanges and dialogues among American foreign policy analysts and their counterparts abroad.

The Council on Foreign Relations is perhaps the best known of all U.S. private institutions that study and report on foreign policy issues. It publishes the journal *Foreign Affairs* along with books and monographs on such topics as the current state of U.S.-Soviet relations, nuclear weapons in Europe, ideology and development in Africa, and the Third World challenge to U.S. foreign policy. In recent years the Foundation has supported council studies and conferences on specific foreign policy issues and a fellowship program that enables younger scholars and government officials to broaden their expertise in foreign affairs. This year the council received a five-year \$825,000 grant to strengthen its study programs dealing with the developing world and international organizations. The funds will also assist the participation of Third World nationals in the council's meetings and study groups.

As the United States has assumed a larger role in world affairs since World War II, the nation's leaders and opinion makers have come to rely increasingly on informed analyses of foreign policy produced by private research

institutions. In addition to the Council on Foreign Relations, such organizations as the Brookings Institution, the American Enterprise Institute, the Rand Corporation, regional World Affairs Councils, the United Nations Association, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Heritage Foundation, and the Asia Society, among many others, are important sources of foreign policy analysis. For an assessment of the impact of this diverse community of institutions on the policy making process, a grant this year went to the Institute of International Education. The study will examine in detail the activities of a representative group of organizations, assess their influence in a few major foreign policy issues, and draw conclusions about their roles in the policy making process.

The effective conduct of U.S. foreign policy depends to a considerable degree on the quality and experience of the ambassadors the United States sends abroad. Successive administrations have been criticized, however, for nominating candidates whose qualifications have more to do with domestic political connections than with knowledge of foreign affairs. The American Academy of Diplomacy, a group made up of more than sixty former ambassadors and foreign policy officials, received funds to test a system for the independent review of ambassadorial appointments, comparable to that performed by the American Bar Association in reviewing appointments of federal judges. A review panel of experienced former dip-

lomats will make recommendations on ambassadorial nominees on the basis of nonpartisan investigations into their qualifications.

Former Members of Congress, a group made up of some 600 retired members of the U.S. Congress, received \$135,250 for a pilot project that will facilitate visits to the United States by members of foreign parliaments and by other foreign officials. Meetings will be arranged for the visitors with current members of Congress and officials in the executive branch to explain how foreign policy is made in this country.

Continuing a recent series of grants aimed at improving American understanding of Africa, the Foundation provided \$234,350 for the seminars and public education programs of Africare, an organization primarily engaged in

providing technical assistance for African rural development. Africare works with black church, community, and professional groups to develop awareness of how Americans can contribute to African development. It sponsors an annual essay competition for high school students on the theme of U.S.-African interdependence and brings African development experts to the United States to lecture on Africa's food, water, health, and refugee problems.

Recent polls have shown that most Americans have little knowledge of Central America, a region of escalating civil conflict and increasing U.S. involvement. To contribute to more informed public opinion, the Foundation is helping National Public Radio expand its on-the-scene reporting from the region. The broadcasts

*More than 275 radio stations carry National Public Radio's two daily news broadcasts. To contribute to more informed public opinion about events in Central America, the Foundation is helping NPR expand its on-the-spot reporting from the region.*







*Visiting Cuban scholars, seen here walking to Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, D.C., are part of a Foundation-supported exchange program between the school and the University of Havana. Established for faculty and graduate students in the field of international affairs, the program began in 1980 and was the first such exchange since the 1959 Cuban revolution.*

will be carried over the network's two daily news broadcasts, "Morning Edition" and "All Things Considered," which are carried by 281 public radio stations.

The Foundation continued to support a series of dialogues sponsored by the United Nations Association that for the past fifteen years has brought together scholars and experts from the United States and the Soviet Union to discuss a variety of economic and strategic issues. Among the topics discussed at recent meetings have been arms control in outer space, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, ballistic missile defenses, and currency convertibility between East and West.

Renewed support also went to the National Council on Foreign Language and International Studies, which seeks to enlist in-

creased public and official support for foreign language and foreign area studies in U.S. schools and colleges. The council is currently emphasizing efforts to expand foreign language teaching at the primary and secondary levels, to require foreign language competence for entry to and graduation from college, and to assure dependable financial support for advanced foreign area studies.

#### **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

The Foundation's work in international relations is principally concerned with the foreign policies and international problems of developing countries, as well as with broad political, social, cultural, and historical aspects of international affairs.

This year the Foundation joined the Rockefeller Foundation in initiating a new program of ex-

changes with the People's Republic of China. Although China has dramatically increased its contacts with the rest of the world in recent years, it still has relatively few experts trained in foreign affairs and the requisite foreign languages. The aim of the new program, which will be administered by the Institute of International Education, is to strengthen research and training at eight international relations centers in China. Up to twenty staff members from these centers will come to the United States annually for advanced research and training. In addition, American foreign affairs specialists will lecture at Chinese institutions.

Several Latin American academic institutions received grants for training, research, and conferences. The Latin American Corporation of International Studies, a consortium of foreign affairs scholars from thirty Latin American research institutions, was granted \$160,000 for support of its annual meetings and for an annual publication that will analyze worldwide economic and political trends and their impact on Latin America. Support also went to the Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (CIDE) in Mexico for research and teaching on U.S.-Mexican relations and on the political and economic problems of Central America.

The Peruvian Center for International Studies is a newly formed group of foreign policy specialists who conduct research and hold conferences on international trade and other issues. The center received support for studies of Peru's relations with Ecuador and Chile and for semi-

nars, publications, and administrative expenses. The Center for African and Asian Studies at Brazil's Candido Mendes University received funds for research on Brazil's relations with Africa and for community outreach activities with Afro-Brazilian groups.

### INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

For many years the Foundation has supported research, training, and exchanges to enable American scholars to deepen their knowledge of other areas of the world. To ensure continuation of these activities, the Foundation two years ago granted \$7 million to the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council.

Additional funds were granted this year to three organizations that coordinate scholarship on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies received \$187,500 toward an endowment that will provide continuing support for various publications, such as the *Slavic Review*, the leading U.S. scholarly periodical in the field, for the association's annual meetings, and for other activities designed to advance Soviet and East European studies in the United States. The research and seminar activities of the British Universities Association of Slavists and the Israeli Association of Slavic and East European Studies also received support. A number of other grants assisted research and conferences on specialized aspects of contemporary East European affairs, a field that is particularly undeveloped in the U.S. scholarly community.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile) [\$177,000—1983]	35,200	133,825
Peruvian Center for International Studies	136,000	17,000
BRAZIL		
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of	241,000	37,500
<b>International relations</b>		
Brazilian Society for Instruction	120,000	41,000
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$160,000—1983]	22,600	97,600
<b>International studies</b>		
Research Development Foundation Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research [\$22,000—1982]	1,200	8,500
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$172,000—1983]	(13,011)	(2)
<b>International economics and development</b>		
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$26,000—1983]	23,400	26,000
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua	25,000	25,000
Mexico, National Autonomous University of Monticello West Foundation (Stanford, Calif.) [\$10,000—1983]	5,700	5,700
Public Media Foundation (Manchester, Mass.)	6,500	6,500
Regional Coordination for Economic and Social Research (Costa Rica)	140,000	
Tepoztlán Center (Mexico)	8,000	8,000
<b>International relations</b>		
Center for Economics and Social Studies of the Third World (Mexico) [\$44,900—1983]		44,900
Center for Northern Mexican Border Studies [\$130,000—1983]		50,000
Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (Mexico)	300,000	100,000
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica)	32,800	5,800
<b>International studies</b>		
Mexico, College of [\$37,600—1983]		37,600
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
<b>International economics and development</b>		
Center for the Study of Puerto Rican Reality (Rio Piedras) [\$47,691—1983]		47,691
Program of Joint Studies in Latin American Economic Integration (Brazil)	49,000	
<b>U.S. foreign policy</b>		
Harvard University	9,000	
<b>International relations</b>		
African-American Institute (New York)	7,800	
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile) [\$86,000—1983]		43,000
Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (Coral Gables, Fla.) [\$5,000—1983]		5,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	49,500	
Florida, State University System of [\$12,000—1983]		12,000
Harvard University	19,000	4,000
Latin American Corporation of International Studies (Venezuela)	160,000	36,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1982]		75,000
<b>International studies</b>		
Caribbean Studies Association (San Juan, P.R.)	15,000	15,000
Research Institute for the Study of Man (New York)	10,000	
<b>Other</b>		
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	5,000	
<b>TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS</b>	<b>\$14,320,105</b>	<b>\$9,289,286</b>



**T**he Foundation is currently planning an expansion of its work in the population field that will build on several current and previous activities.

One approach will focus on strategies likely to produce conditions under which men and women voluntarily limit their fertility. These strategies will include programs to upgrade the economic and educational status of women and to improve maternal and child health. This emphasis reflects the widely held view that the practice of family planning is positively influenced by such factors as a woman's education, her sense of her own opportunities, and parents' perceptions of their children's chances of survival. Currently the Foundation is supporting efforts both in the United States and in the less developed countries to improve the health of mothers and children and to expand women's income-generating opportunities (see pages 7 and 27).

Work will also be supported to improve family-planning services, an area in which the Foundation was active for many years. Most family-planning programs in Third World countries are less effective than they might be, a fact reflected in high rates of discontinuance in contraceptive use. The Foundation will support programs to improve the quality of family-planning counseling and follow-up services and to encourage more consistent contraceptive use.

A third facet of population work addresses problems caused by the increased flow of refugees

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]	<b>\$ (28,189)</b>	
<b>Reproductive science and contraceptive development</b>		
Center for Research and Control of Maternal and Infant Diseases of Campinas (Brazil) [\$5,500—1983]		\$ 5,500
Clinical Research Institute of Montreal (Canada) [\$15,000—1983]		15,000
Duke University [\$213,500—1982]		66,720
Florida State University [\$336,734—1982]		40,000
Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences (Bethesda, Md.) [\$235,000—1981-1983]		28,750
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium) [\$300,000—1982]		74,000
National Family Center (Chile) [\$20,660—1983]		20,660
North Carolina, University of [\$156,000—1983]		97,500
Population Council (New York) [\$1,300,000—1983]		860,891
Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (Seattle) [\$142,000—1982]		48,000
Texas, University of [\$338,500—1983]		107,782
Unigene Laboratories (Fairfield, N.J.) [\$95,500—1983]		95,500
<b>General support for major institutions</b>		
Population Council (New York) [\$1,000,000—1983]		500,000
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>		
<b>Reproductive science and contraceptive development</b>		
Centers for Disease Control (Atlanta) [\$170,000—1983]		170,000
Chiang Mai University (Thailand) [\$153,400—1983]		72,035
International Fertility Research Program (Research Triangle Park, N.C.) [\$63,528—1982]		27,528
Yayasan Kusuma Buana (Indonesia) [\$156,850—1982]		30,000
<b>Population problems (social sciences)</b>		
Delegated-authority project: research on fertility, mortality, and development [\$150,000—1983]	<b>(11,251)</b>	
<b>AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
<b>Population problems (social sciences)</b>		
Delegated-authority project: research on population and development in East Africa	<b>1,683</b>	1,663
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	<b>200,000</b>	
<b>Dissemination of information</b>		
Family Planning Association of Kenya [\$40,000—1983]		(10,890)
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$9,000—1983]		8,781
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
<b>Population problems (social sciences)</b>	<b>250,000</b>	145,837
Population Council (New York)		
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
<b>Reproductive science and contraceptive development</b>		
Christian Medical Society Foundation (Richardson, Texas) [\$29,900—1983]		29,900
<b>ASIA</b>		
BANGLADESH		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [\$120,560—1982-1983]	<b>(52,067)</b>	(250)
<b>Population problems (social sciences)</b>		
Institute of Statistical Research and Training [\$25,000—1982]		8,000

and migrants throughout the world. The Foundation initiated a major expansion of activity in this area three years ago. Support focuses on the resettlement of refugees and migrants, protection of their rights, and scholarly research on the policy implications of worldwide population movements (see pages 14, 38, and 66).

The Foundation will also expand support for research and training in demography and population studies. This year the Population Studies and Research Institute at the University of Nairobi received funds to initiate a one-year training program for middle-level government officials charged with analyzing the effects of population growth on education, employment, housing, and other sectors of Kenyan society. The grant will also support research by institute demographers on such topics as the low rate of contraceptive use by Kenyan couples, the impact of population growth on primary schooling, and fertility levels among adolescents.

To help focus attention on the impact of population growth on the social and economic development of countries in the Middle East, the Foundation since 1980 has supported a fellowship program that to date has enabled twenty-five graduate students and mid-career professionals to study in American and European universities. The aim of the program is to encourage Middle Eastern scholars to specialize in the analysis of population issues. A grant of \$250,000 went to the Population Council, which administers the program, for an additional fourteen fellowships.



*A mother nurses her infant in Bangladesh, one of several countries in which the Foundation supports efforts to improve the health of mothers and children. Breast-feeding not only enhances the baby's health, but also limits the mother's fertility.*

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Family-planning programs</b>		
Bangladesh, Government of [\$35,880—1983]		25,880
Concerned Women for Family Planning [\$7,890—1983]		1,697
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
<b>Population problems (social sciences)</b>		
Population Council (New York) [\$81,450—1982]	(12,441)	(12,441)
<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]		20,000
Center for the Study and Promotion of Development (Peru) [\$26,000—1983]		12,195
Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training in Population (Peru) [\$150,000—1982]		75,000
National Council of Population (Peru) [\$38,600—1983]		10,519
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
<b>Population problems (social sciences)</b>		
Mexico, College of	10,000	10,000
<b>TOTAL, POPULATION</b>	<b>\$357,735</b>	<b>\$2,585,757</b>

# Special Program Actions

**I**ncreasingly in the past few years the Foundation has joined with other philanthropic organizations to improve the efficiency and accountability of the nonprofit sector and to increase public understanding of its role in American life. Actions this year included support for coalitions of national, regional, and state philanthropies, such as the Council on Foundations, the New York Regional Association of Grantmakers, and the Council of Michigan Foundations.

The Council on Foundations received funds for a program to increase overseas grant making by corporate and foundation donors, and for a study of the fiscal policies and practices of some 2,000 private foundations. Support also went to Independent Sector, an association of some 600 national voluntary and grant making organizations, for workshops to explore cooperative purchasing by nonprofit organizations to reduce operating costs. Yale University received a \$50,000 supplement for research on the nonprofit sector.

A two-year grant of \$2.5 million went to the Fund for the City of New York, which the Foundation established in 1968 to help improve the efficiency of municipal agencies and the quality of city life. Among the fund's activities are awards for outstanding civil servants; loans to nonprofit groups managing city services under contract while they wait for government payment; and cash advances (later reimbursed) for emergency repairs in privately managed, city-owned buildings occupied by the poor.

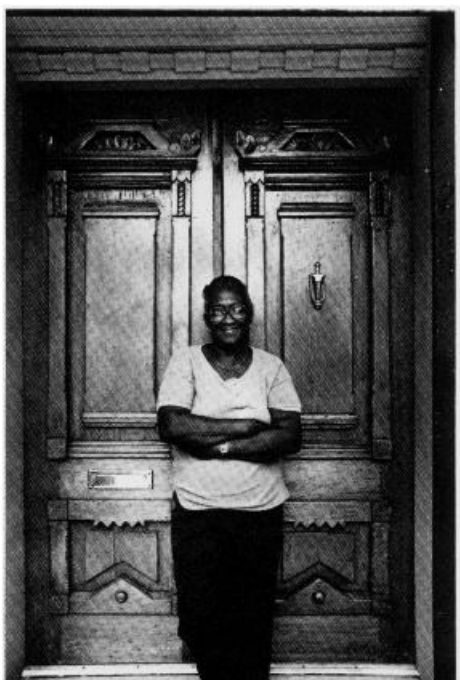
GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Special Program Actions</b>		
<b>Reductions and refunds</b>		
Net miscellaneous reductions and refunds of less than \$10,000 each and approvals and payments of \$1,000 or less	\$ (250,102)	\$ (121,427)
<b>Bryant Park Restoration Corporation</b> (New York)		
Preparation of development plan	30,000	30,000
<b>Contributions</b>		
United Foundation (Detroit) [\$100,000—1983]	50,000	75,000
United Way of Tri-State (New York)	9,665	9,665
<b>Council on Foundations</b> (Washington, D.C.)		
Annual dues and special projects [\$250,000—1983]	114,000	164,000
Community Foundation for Puerto Rico	195,000	
<b>Council of Michigan Foundations</b>		
Annual dues	5,000	
<b>Delegated-authority projects</b>		
Small program actions, field office operations [\$350,000—1983]	(131,645)	360,554
Planning and technical assistance for program-related investments [\$223,195—1982]	(193,470)	
<b>Foundation Center</b> (New York)		
General support [\$300,000—1983]		140,000
<b>Foundation for Management Education and Development</b> (Indonesia)		
Training in small-business management [\$210,000—1982]		25,100
<b>42nd Street E.T.C.</b> (New York)		
Neighborhood cooperation	3,000	3,000
<b>Fund for the City of New York</b>		
Conference on nonprofit organizations in New York City	10,000	10,000
General support	2,500,000	1,250,000
<b>Girls Clubs of America</b> (New York)		
Technical assistance feasibility study	15,000	15,000
<b>Independent Sector</b> (Washington, D.C.)		
Annual dues and special projects	92,500	87,500
<b>Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad</b>		
International conference on social development management	8,100	8,100
<b>National Charities Information Bureau</b> (New York)		
Expansion of facilities and computer capabilities	20,000	20,000
<b>New York City Commission for the United Nations and Consulate Corps</b> (New York)		
United Nations Plaza project	3,500	3,500
<b>New York Regional Association of Grantmakers</b> (New York)		
Annual dues	5,000	
<b>Telecommunications Cooperative Network</b> (New York)		
Communications network among nonprofit organizations	17,500	17,500
<b>Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy</b> (New York)		
General support	50,000	
<b>Yale University</b>		
Research on charitable giving [\$100,000—1982]	50,000	100,000
<b>TOTAL, SPECIAL PROGRAM ACTIONS</b>	<b>\$ 2,603,048</b>	<b>\$ 2,197,492</b>
<b>TOTAL 1984 GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>\$129,751,003</b>	<b>\$108,109,406</b>

# Program-Related Investments

76

Since 1968 the Foundation has invested a portion of its capital funds in enterprises that advance philanthropic purposes. These program-related investments usually take the form of low-interest loans and support projects for which commercial financing is not available. To date the Foundation has made 148 PRIs totaling some \$102 million. This year approximately \$10.3 million was committed (see list).

Among the projects assisted were a job-creation and job-training program in Detroit (see page 3); two loan funds to help refugees start or expand small businesses, one in Portland, Oregon, the other in Miami (see page 15); a capital fund that will enable nonprofit housing groups to increase the availability of low-income housing for the rural poor (see page 27); and establishment of a communications network among nonprofit organizations that would, among other things, reduce long-distance telephone costs.



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 1984 are listed below, along with earlier-year commitments on which there were disbursements during the year. The "Approvals" column shows amounts committed and the "Invested or Guaranteed" column shows amounts loaned, invested, or guaranteed in fiscal 1984.</p>		
<b>1984 Approvals</b>		
<b>URBAN POVERTY</b>		
<b>Asian, Inc. (San Francisco, Calif.)</b>		
Condominium project for Asian American small businesses	1,500,000	
<b>Bay Area Residential Investment and Development Group (San Francisco, Calif.)</b>		
Low- and moderate-income housing development	750,000	
<b>Downriver Community Conference (Southgate, Mich.)</b>		
Small-business investment and employment project Seven-year loan, 7%	2,000,000	900,000
<b>Haitian Task Force (Miami, Fla.)</b>		
Small-business development	450,000	
<b>International Refugee Center of Oregon (Portland, Ore.)</b>		
Loan fund for refugee entrepreneurs Seven-year loan, 5%	500,000	170,000
<b>National Housing Law Project (Washington, D.C.)</b>		
Legal assistance to nonprofit housing developers Five-year loan, 5%	750,000	500,000
<b>Trust for Public Land (New York, N.Y.)</b>		
Site acquisition for community organizations Five-year loan, 5%	1,000,000	500,000
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE</b>		
<b>National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)</b>		
Development of Hispanic-oriented television programming Five-year loan, 8%	300,000	300,000
<b>RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Housing Assistance Council (Washington, D.C.)</b>		
Development of low-income housing	2,000,000	
<b>Local Initiatives Support Corp. (New York, N.Y.)</b>		
Economic development in eastern North Carolina Seven-year loan, 5%	300,000	300,000
<b>OTHER</b>		
<b>Telecommunications Cooperative Network (New York, N.Y.)</b>		
Working capital for communications network among nonprofit organizations	700,000	
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>\$10,250,000</b>	<b>\$2,670,000</b>



*Lumber mills provide jobs for the rural poor in eastern Kentucky. The Mountain Association for Community Economic Development, which has received both loan and grant support, established this mill to reprocess lumber for resale nationally.*

*Opposite, a Savannah woman in front of her restored house in the city's historic Victorian district. Assisted by a Foundation program-related investment, the Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project combines preservation with efforts to help low-income families stay in their restored homes.*

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Pre-1984 Approvals</b>		
<b>URBAN POVERTY</b>		
<b>Economic Resources Corp. (Los Angeles, Calif.)</b>		
Minority-business development Seven-year loan, 5%		500,000
<b>Enterprise Foundation (Columbia, Md.)</b>		
Low-income housing development for community organizations Six-year loan, 6%		1,000,000
<b>RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Coastal Enterprises (Wiscasset, Maine)</b>		
Small-business investment and employment project Seven-year loan, 5%		750,000
<b>EDUCATION AND CULTURE</b>		
<b>National Association of College and University Business Officers (Washington, D.C.)</b>		
Loan-guarantee program for community-based colleges Two-year loan, 5%		1,000,000
<b>GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY</b>		
<b>Public Interest Law Center (New York, N.Y.)</b>		
Renovation of office space Six-year loan, 5%		687,672
<b>Subtotal</b>		<u>\$3,937,672</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b><u>\$10,250,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$6,607,672</u></b>

# Grants and Projects

FISCAL YEARS PRIOR TO 1982

78

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 1984. The "Approvals" column shows supplementary approvals or reductions and the "Payments" column shows payments and refunds occurring in 1984. Brackets show the original approval amount of grants and projects.</p>			<p>California, University of (Berkeley) [\$250,000—1980] 17,613</p> <p>Center for the Study of Community Colleges (Los Angeles) [\$180,000—1981] 105,000</p> <p>Council on Library Resources (Washington, D. C.) [\$750,000—1979] 276,592</p> <p>Education Commission of the States (Denver) [\$725,000—1981] 187,475</p> <p>Howard University [\$225,000—1981] 75,000</p> <p>Hunter College [\$123,582—1981] 46,343</p> <p>Institute of Judicial Administration (New York) [\$219,240—1979] 78,326</p> <p>Intercultural Development Research Association (San Antonio) [\$150,000—1981] 23,000</p> <p>Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$250,124—1981] 62,531</p> <p>Memphis State University [\$211,547—1981] 32,478</p> <p>National Academy of Education (Pittsburgh) [\$153,625—1981] 83,625</p> <p>New York University [\$65,303—1981] (26,627) (18,464)</p> <p>NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York) [\$200,000—1981] 74,000</p> <p>Rutgers, University of [\$180,000—1980] 27,000</p> <p>Stanford University [\$150,000—1978] 17,755</p> <p>Tuskegee Institute [\$341,000—1981] 236,000</p> <p>Washington, University of [\$126,592—1981] 39,277</p> <p>Whitney M. Young, Jr., Memorial Foundation (New York) [\$50,161—1981] 5,000</p>		
<p>Brookings Institution (Washington, D. C.) [\$75,000—1981] \$ 6,000</p> <p>Delegated-authority projects: consultants, studies, conferences, and technical assistance [\$535,000—1980-1981] <b>\$(274,704)</b></p> <p>Harvard University [\$175,000—1981] 107,095</p> <p>Kansas City Neighborhood Alliance [\$200,000—1981] 10,700</p> <p>Mexican American Research Center (Austin, Texas) [\$141,200—1981] 46,810</p> <p>Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (Washington, D. C.) [\$230,000—1981] 4,000</p> <p>Russell Sage Foundation (New York) [\$250,000—1981] 73,000</p> <p><b>TOTAL, NATIONAL AFFAIRS</b> <b>\$(274,704)</b> <b>\$247,605</b></p>			<p><b>THE ARTS</b></p> <p>Amherst College (for Folger Theatre Group, Washington, D. C.) [\$223,205—1979] 5,000</p> <p>Center Stage (Baltimore) [\$52,749—1981] 13,187</p> <p>Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles [\$250,000—1979] 62,500</p> <p>Cincinnati Opera Association [\$108,193—1981] 27,048</p> <p>The Cleveland Play House [\$50,157—1981] 25,078</p> <p>Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET-TV, New York) [\$800,000—1979] 200,000</p> <p>Eliot Feld Ballet (Original Ballets Foundation, New York) [\$280,000—1981] 6,000</p> <p>Fort Worth Civic Opera [\$19,155—1981] (9,577) 4,789</p> <p>Guthrie Theatre (Minneapolis) [\$200,000—1979] (25,000)</p> <p>Houston Ballet Foundation [\$150,000—1981] 37,500</p> <p>Houston Grand Opera Association [\$150,000—1981] 37,500</p> <p>International Arts Relations (New York) [\$148,974—1981] 35,793</p> <p>Literary Classics of the United States (New York) [\$68,103—1980] 14,484</p> <p>Negro Ensemble Company (New York) [\$336,000—1981] 78,430</p> <p>North Carolina School of the Arts (Winston-Salem) [\$139,008—1979] 27,181</p> <p>Opera Association of New Mexico (Santa Fe) [\$87,320—1981] 21,830</p> <p>Repertory Theatre of St. Louis [\$111,854—1981] 27,963</p> <p>San Diego Opera Association [\$93,372—1981] 23,343</p> <p>San Francisco Opera [\$150,000—1981] (75,000)</p> <p>Seattle Opera Association [\$112,963—1981] 28,241</p> <p>Texas Southern University [\$100,000—1975] 40,000</p> <p>Wyla Tharp Dance Foundation (New York) [\$167,872—1979] (29,468)</p>		
<p><b>EDUCATION AND PUBLIC POLICY</b></p> <p>Delegated-authority projects: small grants, awards, consultants, research, training, and technical assistance [\$700,000— 1980-1981] <b>\$(495,202)</b> \$ 6,687</p>					
<p><b>EDUCATION AND RESEARCH</b></p> <p>American Association for Higher Education (Washington, D. C.) [\$94,820—1981] 29,730</p> <p>American Association of State Colleges and Universities [\$100,000—1981] (31,410) (31,410)</p> <p>American Council on Education (Washington, D. C.) [\$299,927—1981] 107,702</p> <p>Arizona, University of [\$235,000—1981] 78,000</p> <p>Association of American Colleges (Washington, D. C.) [\$100,076—1981] 6,463</p> <p>Atlanta University Center [\$350,000—1981] 50,000</p> <p>Board of Education of the City of New York [\$100,000—1981] 25,000</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.



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University [\$220,000—1981]		22,756	COLOMBIA		
University Grants Commission [\$300,000—1977]		5,000	Center for International Education and Human Development [\$125,000—1981]		5,257
INDONESIA			MEXICO		
Bogor Agricultural University [\$217,000—1980-1981]		61,858	California, University of (San Diego) [\$50,000—1981]		18,750
Gadjah Mada, University of [\$300,000—1980]		24,127	Stanford University [\$50,000—1981]		9,375
Indonesia, Government of [\$300,000—1981]		29,157			
Social Science Foundation [\$250,000—1981]		101,546			
PAKISTAN			<b>MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA</b>		
Karachi, University of [\$236,000—1981]		80,558	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Quaid-e-Azam University [\$75,000—1977]		5,726	Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia) [\$145,000—1980]	<b>(557)</b>	6,980
PHILIPPINES			Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania) [\$60,000—1978]		3,572
Ateneo de Manila University [\$83,000—1981]		8,500	Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (Tanzania) [\$127,600—1981]	<b>(6,572)</b>	6,671
Central Luzon State University [\$24,600—1981]		1,223	Kenya, Government of [\$90,000—1979]	<b>(44,687)</b>	
THAILAND			Makerere University (Uganda) [\$250,000—1980]		3,352
Chiang Mai University (Thailand) [\$160,000—1981]	<b>(57,573)</b>		Public Interest Law Centre (Kenya) [\$96,100—1978]		40,050
Thailand, Government of [\$123,500—1977]	<b>(1,040)</b>	(11,077)	Tanzania, Government of [\$111,000—1979-1980]	<b>(24,582)</b>	
Thai National Mekong Committee [\$95,000—1981]	<b>(24,974)</b>	(24,974)	Women's Progress, Ltd. (Kenya) [\$20,000—1981]		10,000
OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES			Zimbabwe, Government of [\$80,000—1981]		10,000
Nepal, Government of [\$212,000—1977]	<b>(71,466)</b>	337	SOUTH AFRICA		
Research Institute for Peace and Security (Tokyo) [\$65,000—1980]		3,821	Legal Resources Trust [\$300,000—1981]		100,000
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>			South African Council of Churches [\$21,000—1979]		10,000
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [\$90,000—1975]	<b>(36,283)</b>		WEST AFRICA		
Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$494,000—1976]		23,756	Centre for Applied Religion and Education (Nigeria) [\$104,000—1980]		9,916
BRAZIL			Ife, University of (Nigeria) [\$166,000—1981]	<b>(2,248)</b>	18,326
Brasília, University of [\$214,000—1974-1977]		7,945	Lagos, University of (Nigeria) [\$300,000—1978]		33,991
Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences [\$225,000—1981]		7,500	London, University of [\$25,000—1980]		16,220
Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$49,000—1978]		3,377	Mali, Government of [\$138,700—1981]		25,583
CARIBBEAN			Nigeria, University of [\$50,000—1981]		50,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.) [\$103,000—1981]		50,000	Stanford University [\$250,000—1981]		150,000
CENTRAL AMERICA			MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica) [\$75,000—1981]		25,000	Egypt, Government of [\$69,063—1980]	<b>(11,906)</b>	19,570
CHILE			International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria) [\$155,000—1981]		123,000
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research [\$195,000—1981]		10,000	Israel Foundations Trustees [\$120,000—1980]		30,000
			Middle East Studies Association of North America [\$42,000—1978]		4,000
			National Institute of Agronomy (Tunisia) [\$60,000—1981]		17,332
			National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (Morocco) [\$90,400—1975]		14,400
			<b>POPULATION</b>		
			Emory University [\$110,000—1978]		60,000
			Helsinki, University of [\$184,000—1981]		15,334



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Michigan, University of [\$92,000—1979]		39,117	Spanish Institute of International Affairs [\$30,000—1981]		5,000
Pittsburgh, University of [\$136,000—1977]	(34)	48,926	United Nations Association of the USA (New York) [\$25,000—1981]		5,000
Princeton University [\$271,000—1970]		10,377	<b>TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL DIVISION</b>	<b><u>\$ (3,106,498)</u></b>	<b><u>\$3,825,529</u></b>
Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County—University of Southern California Medical Center [\$1,320,000—1974]		10,000			
Salk Institute for Biological Studies (San Diego) [\$433,467—1981]		34,615			
Vanderbilt University [\$364,358—1981]		21,952			
Weizman University of Science (Israel) [\$250,000—1979]		87,500			
<b>INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND WORLD PROBLEMS</b>			<b>General</b>		
American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1980]		43,219	<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.	<b>\$ (601,924)</b>	<b>\$ (121,986)</b>
Boston University [\$85,400—1979]		25,000	<b>Delegated-authority projects:</b> Consultants, small grant actions, travel and study grants, reports [\$450,000—1981]	<b>(95,554)</b>	26,501
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$300,000—1981]		210,000	<b>United Nations Development Corporation</b> (New York) [\$2,880,000—1969]		(1,000,000)
California, University of (San Diego) [\$450,000—1979]		2,702	<b>TOTAL, GENERAL</b>	<b><u>\$ (697,478)</u></b>	<b><u>\$ (1,095,485)</u></b>
College of Europe (Belgium) [\$27,000—1977]		4,500	<b>TOTAL, GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b> (Years prior to 1982)	<b><u>\$ (4,770,964)</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 5,451,733</u></b>
European-American Institute for Security Research (Marina del Rey, Calif.) [\$60,000—1980]		20,000	<b>TOTAL, GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b> (1984 and prior years)	<b><u>\$124,980,039</u></b>	<b><u>\$113,561,139</u></b>
European Cooperation Fund (Belgium) [\$225,000—1981]		75,000			
Fund for Peace (New York) [\$150,000—1979]		100,000			
Harvard University [\$120,000—1981]		35,745			
Institute of International Education (New York) [\$100,000—1979]	(14,983)				
International Committee of the Red Cross (Switzerland) [\$120,000—1981]		47,810			
Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$65,360—1980]		10,185			

# Bibliography

82

The following are some of the books and reports published in 1983 and 1984 directly or indirectly under Foundation grants. These publications are not available from the Foundation; to obtain copies, consult the publisher or institution named or your local library or book dealer. Information on other publications resulting from Foundation grants may be available from grantee organizations, some of which supply on request complete lists of their publications.

## URBAN POVERTY

- Altamirano, Teofilo. *Presencia Andina en Lima Metropolitana (Andean Presence in Metropolitan Lima)*. Lima, Peru: Pontifical Catholic University of Peru, 1984.
- Gueron, Judith M. *Lessons From a Job Guarantee: The Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects*. New York: Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, 1984.
- Klinman, Debra, and others. *Fatherhood U.S.A.* New York: Garland Publishing, 1983.
- Koenig, E. L.; Chia, E.; and Povey, J. A. *Sociolinguistic Profile of Urban Centers in Cameroon*. Waltham, Mass.: Crossroads Press, 1983.
- Kuttner, Robert. *The Economic Illusion: False Choices Between Prosperity and Social Justice*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1984.
- Levitan, Sar A., and Johnson, Clifford M. *Beyond the Safety Net: Reviving the Promise of Opportunity in America*. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1984.
- Mosley, W. Henry, and Chen, Lincoln, eds. "Child Survival: Strategies for Research." *Population and Development Review*, supplement to vol. 10 (1984).
- Porter, Bruce, and Dunn, Marvin. *The Miami Riot of 1980: Crossing the Bounds*. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1984.
- Posner, J. *Street Foods in Senegal*. Washington, D.C.: Equity Policy Centre, 1983.
- Sviridoff, Michele, with McElroy, Jerome E. *Employment and Crime: A Summary Report*. New York: Vera Institute of Justice, 1984.
- Yin, Robert K.; Moore, Gwendolyn B.; and White, J. Lynne. *Baseline Conditions*. Neighborhood Arson Information Management Systems Series, no. 1. Washington, D.C.: COSMOS Corporation, 1984.

## RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES

- Cannon, James, and Folk-Williams, John. *Water for the Energy Market*. Santa Fe: Western Network, 1983.
- Clark, Edwin, and Metzger, Philip. *America's Water: Current Trends and Emerging Issues*. Washington, D.C.: Conservation Foundation, 1984.

- Group-Based Savings and Credit for the Rural Poor*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: Grameen Bank, 1984.
- Hall, V. Aileen. *Poverty and Women in West Virginia*. Charleston, W.Va.: Women and Employment, 1983.
- Hossain, Mahbub. *Credit Programme for the Landless: The Experience of the Grameen Bank Project*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: Grameen Bank, 1983.
- Krah, A. A. *Evaluation of Alley Farms*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: International Livestock Centre for Africa, 1983.
- Kravitz, Linda, and others. *Taking Stock: Rural People and Poverty from 1970 to 1983*. Washington, D.C.: Housing Assistance Council, 1984.
- Les Enquêtes Socio-Économiques en Milieu Rural (Socio-Economic Investigations in Rural Areas)*. Bamako, Mali: Institut d'Économie Rurale, 1983.
- Metzger, Philip. *Nationally Significant Studies of Water Policy*. Washington, D.C.: Conservation Foundation, 1983.
- Morris, Clair Reiniger, and others. *The People and the Water in New Mexico*. Santa Fe: Designwrights Collaborative, 1984.
- Okali, C., and Sumberg, J. E. *Sheep and Goats, Men and Women: Household Relations and Small Ruminant Development in Southwest Nigeria*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: International Livestock Centre for Africa, 1984.
- Pant, Niranjana, ed. *Productivity and Equity in Irrigation Systems*. New Delhi, India: Ashish Publishing House, 1984.
- RC Report*. Washington, D.C.: Rural Coalition, quarterly.
- Sammani, Mohamed Osman. *The Jonglei Canal: The Dynamics of Planned Change*. Khartoum, Sudan: Graduate College Publications; London: Ithaca Press, 1984.
- Smith, Rodney T. *Troubled Waters: Financing Water in the West*. Washington, D.C.: Council of State Planning Agencies, 1984.
- Strange, Marty, ed. *A Path Not Taken*. Walthill, Neb.: Center for Rural Affairs, 1983.
- Yunus, Mohammad, ed. *Jorimon of Beltoli Village and Others: In Search of a Future*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: Grameen Bank, 1984.

## HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE

- A Nation of Prisoners*. New York: Americas Watch, 1984.
- Band, Helen. *Child Care: The States' Response: A Survey of State Child Care Policies 1983-84*. Washington, D.C.: Children's Defense Fund, 1984.
- Cavanagh, Thomas E. *The Impact of the Black Electorate*. Washington, D.C.: Joint Center for Political Studies, 1984.
- Davidson, Chandler. *Minority Vote Dilution*. Washington, D.C.: Howard University Press, 1984.
- Development and Legal Services in Africa*. Dakar,

- Senegal: Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa, 1983.
- Dispute Resolution Resource Directory*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute for Dispute Resolution, 1984.
- Hannum, Hurst. *Guide to International Human Rights Practice*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1984.
- Hodgkinson, Virginia, and Weitzman, Murray. *Dimensions of the Independent Sector: A Statistical Profile*. Washington, D.C.: Independent Sector, 1984.
- HRI Reporter*. Washington, D.C.: Human Rights Internet, bimonthly.
- Human Rights in Nicaragua*. New York: Americas Watch, 1984.
- Indian Rights—Human Rights: Handbook for Indians on International Human Rights Complaint Procedures*. Washington, D.C.: Indian Law Resource Center, 1984.
- Marks, Jonathan B.; Johnson, Earl, Jr.; and Szanton, Peter L. *Dispute Resolution in America: Processes in Evolution*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute for Dispute Resolution, 1984.
- Neels, Kevin, and Caggiano, Michael. *The Entrepreneurial City: Innovations in Finance and Management for Saint Paul*. Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand Corporation, 1984.
- Palmer, John L., and Sawhill, Isabel V., eds. *The Reagan Record*. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1984.
- Sources for the Study of Puerto Rican Migration: 1879-1930*. New York: Center for Puerto Rican Studies, Hunter College, 1984.
- Strickland, Roy, and Sanders, James. *At Home in the City*. New York: Municipal Art Society, 1983.
- Turesky, Stanley F., ed. *Advancing the Liberal Arts*. New Directions for Community Colleges Series. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1983.
- Robbins, Ira S., with Tyler, Gus. *Reminiscences of a Housing Advocate*. New York: Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York, 1984.
- Robertson, Claire C. *Sharing the Same Bowl: A Socioeconomic History of Women and Class in Accra, Ghana*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1984.
- Wiseberg, Laurie S., and Sirett, Hazel, eds. *North American Human Rights Directory: A Guide to Over 700 Organizations Based in the U.S. and Canada Concerned with Human Rights and Social Justice*. Washington, D.C.: Human Rights Internet, 1984.

## EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- Bailey, Richard W., and Fosheim, Robin Melanie, eds. *Literacy for Life: The Demand for Reading and Writing*. New York: Modern Language Association, 1983.
- Dilworth, Mary E. *Teachers' Totter: A Report on Teacher Certification Issues*. Washington,

- D.C.: Institute for the Study of Educational Policy, Howard University, 1984.
- Ehrenreich, Barbara. *The Hearts of Men: American Dreams and the Flight from Commitment*. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor/Doubleday, 1983.
- From the Classroom to the Workplace: Teaching ESL to Adults*. Washington, D.C.: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1983.
- Jacoby, Susan. *Wild Justice: The Evolution of Revenge*. New York: Harper & Row, 1983.
- Jevnikar, Jana. *Video Service Profiles—A Guide to Services for the New York State Video Community*. New York: Clearinghouse for Arts Information, 1983.
- The Library of America. New York: Literary Classics of the United States, distributed by the Viking Press. Volumes in the series published in 1984 include:  
 Stephen Crane: *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets; The Red Badge of Courage; Stories, Sketches, and Journalism; Poetry*.  
 Thomas Jefferson: *Autobiography; Notes on the State of Virginia; Public and Private Papers; Addresses; Letters*.  
 Edgar Allan Poe: *Poetry and Tales; Essays and Reviews*.
- Lowry, W. McNeil, ed. *The Arts and Public Policy in the United States*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1984.
- Lynton, Ernest A. *The Missing Connection Between Business and the Universities*. New York: Macmillan, 1984.
- Munizaga, Giselle, and Rivera, Anny. *La Investigación en Comunicación Social en Chile (Social Communication Research in Chile)*. Lima, Peru: Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo, 1983.
- Music, Music, Music—A Directory of Resources for Individuals in the Field*. New York: Clearinghouse for Arts Information, 1984.
- Núñez, Ivan, ed. *Las Transformaciones Educativas Bajo el Régimen Militar (Educational Transformations Under Military Rule)*. Santiago, Chile: Programa Interdisciplinario de Investigaciones en Educación, 1984.
- Omaggio, Alice C. *Proficiency-Oriented Classroom Testing*. Washington, D.C.: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1983.
- Schmookler, Andrew Bard. *The Parable of the Tribes: The Problem of Power in Social Evolution*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1984.
- Sex Discrimination in Education: Legal Rights and Remedies*. Washington, D.C.: National Women's Law Center, 1983.
- Simmonds, Harvey, ed. *Choreography by George Balanchine*. New York: Eakins Press, 1983.
- Smith, J. Winfree. *A Search for the Liberal College: The Beginning of the St. John's Program*. Annapolis, Md.: St. John's College Press, 1983.
- Smith Córdova, Amir. *Vida y Obra de Candelario Obeso (The Life and Works of Candelario Obeso)*. Bogotá, Colombia: Centro para la Investigación de la Cultura Negra, 1984.
- INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**
- American Academy of Arts and Sciences. *Strengthening Conventional Deterrence in Europe: Proposals for the 1980s*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1983.
- Benvenisti, Meron. *The West Bank Data Project: A Survey of Israel's Policies*. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1984.
- Fairbank, John K., ed. *The Cambridge History of China. Republican China 1912-1949, Part 1, vol. 12*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1983.
- Feinberg, Richard E., and Kallub, Valeriana, eds. *Adjustment Crisis in the Third World*. New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction Books, 1984.
- Foster, Charles R., and Valdman, Albert, eds. *Haiti—Today and Tomorrow: An Interdisciplinary Study*. Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 1984.
- Foxley, Alejandro, and others. *Reconstrucción Económica para la Democracia (Economic Reconstruction for Democracy)*. Santiago, Chile: Corporación de Investigaciones Económicas para Latinoamérica, 1983.
- Fullinwider, Robert K., ed. *Conscripts and Volunteers: Military Requirements, Social Justice, and the All-Volunteer Force*. Totowa, N.J.: Rowman & Allanheld, 1983.
- Goodpaster, Andrew J.; Elliott, Lloyd H.; and Hovey, J. Allen, Jr. *Toward a Consensus on Military Service: Report to the Atlantic Council's Working Group on Military Service*. New York: Pergamon Press, 1983.
- Heine, Jorge, and Garcia-Passalacqua, Juan M. "The Puerto Rican Question." *Headline Series*. New York: Foreign Policy Association, November/December, 1983.
- Hodges, Tony. *Western Sahara: The Roots of a Desert War*. Westport, Conn.: Lawrence Hill & Co., 1984.
- Jelavich, Barbara. *History of the Balkans. Twentieth Century, vol. 2*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1983.
- Kahan, J. P., and others, eds. *Preventing Nuclear Conflict: What Can the Behavioral Sciences Contribute?* Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand Corporation, 1983.
- Kerr, Malcolm H., and El Sayed, Yassin, eds. *Rich and Poor States in the Middle East*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1983.
- Kodmani, Bassma. *Quelle Sécurité pour le Golfe? (What Security for the Persian Gulf?)*. Paris: Institut Français des Relations Internationales, 1984.
- Leape, Jonathan; Baskin, Bo; and Underhill, Stefan. *Business in the Shadow of Apartheid: U.S. Firms in South Africa*. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1984.
- Lim, Joo-Jock, and Vani, S., eds. *Armed Separatism in Southeast Asia*. Singapore: Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, 1984.
- Mako, William P. *U.S. Ground Forces and the Defense of Central Europe*. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1983.
- Molander, Earl A., and Molander, Roger C. *What About the Russians—and Nuclear War?* New York: Pocket Books, 1983.
- Olofin, S.; Iyaniwura, J.; and Olayide, S. *An Operational Econometric Model of the Nigerian Economy*. Nigeria: University of Ibadan, 1983.
- Pearson, Charles, and Salembier, Gerry. *Trade, Employment and Adjustment*. Montreal: Institute for Research on Public Policy, 1983.
- Pechman, Joseph A., ed. *Setting National Priorities: The 1984 Budget*. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1983.
- Piscatori, James P., ed. *Islam in the Political Process*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1983.
- Platt, Alan. *The Atlantic Alliance: Perspectives from the Successor Generation*. Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand Corporation, 1983.
- Reynolds, Clark W., and Tello, Carlos, eds. *U.S.-Mexican Relations: Economic and Social Aspects*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1983.
- Shanor, Donald, and Johnston, Donald H., eds. *Third World News in the American Media*. New York: Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University, 1983.
- Steinbruner, John D., and Sigal, Leon V., eds. *Alliance Security: NATO and the No-First-Use Question*. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1983.
- Terry, Sara Meiklejohn. *Soviet Policy in Eastern Europe*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1984.
- Williamson, John, ed. *IMF Conditionality*. Cambridge, Mass.: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1983.
- Woodrow Wilson International Center. *The Americas in 1984: A Year for Decisions. Report of the Inter-American Dialogue*. Washington, D.C.: Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, 1984.
- POPULATION**
- Callahan, Sidney, and Callahan, Daniel. *Abortion: Understanding Differences*. New York: Plenum Press, 1984.
- Hertz, Roy. "A Quest for Better Contraception: The Ford Foundation's Contribution to Reproductive Science and Contraceptive Development 1959-1983." *Contraception*, vol. 29, no. 2 (1984).
- Luker, Kristin. *Abortion and the Politics of Motherhood*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1984.

# Introduction to Financial Statements

**D**uring fiscal 1984, the total market value of the Foundation's assets declined by 2 percent from the previous year to just under \$3.4 billion. After the strong performance of both U.S. equities and fixed-income securities in 1983, the financial markets were less dynamic during fiscal 1984. The total fund performance for the year was 3.2 percent. Returns for the various portfolio components were as follows:

	Year ended September 30, 1984
U.S. equities	-1.0%
U.S. fixed income	9.3
International securities	3.8
Real estate	15.4
Venture capital	-5.3
Short-term investments	11.4
Total fund:	3.2%

These returns compare with 4.6 percent for the Standard and

Poor's 500 Stock Index, 8.6 percent for the Shearson Lehman Government/Corporate Bond Index, and 9.6 percent for the Capital International Equity Index for Europe, Australia, and the Far East. Changes in the deployment of the Foundation's assets throughout the year (see below) resulted in an increase of assets invested in fixed-income securities (including short-term investments) and a decrease in U.S. equities.

### Income and Expenditures

Realized income, consisting of dividends, interest, and net capital gains, amounted to \$310.2 million. Dividends remained virtually constant at \$68 million while interest income amounted to \$149.7 million, 11 percent more than in fiscal 1983. The increase in interest income reflected both higher rates and asset redeployment into fixed-income securities.

	PORTFOLIO COMPONENTS (as of September 30)			
	1984		1983	
	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total
Marketable securities				
U.S. equities	\$1,584.4	47.0%	\$1,833.2	53.4%
U.S. fixed income	1,382.3	41.0	1,175.9	34.2
International securities	269.1	8.0	293.6	8.5
Securities with limited marketability	132.2	4.0	134.5	3.9
	<u>\$3,368.0</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$3,437.2</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Program expenditures (primarily grants approved to organizations and individuals and direct conduct of charitable activities) increased by 30 percent to \$138.6 million, the highest level since fiscal 1975. Expenditures for general management decreased by almost 6 percent to \$13.2 million. Expenses incurred in the production of income increased by almost 7 percent to \$9.9 million.

#### Program-Related Investments

As noted on page 76, 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, 1984, \$43.2 million in investments and \$2.0 million in guarantees were outstanding and \$11.1 million in funding commitments and guarantees were in process.

During the fiscal year, new commitments of \$10.3 million were made and loans against commitments of \$6.6 million were disbursed. Principal repayments of \$2.7 million and investment income of \$1.1 million were received. In addition, \$0.5 million of guarantees expired. The table opposite summarizes the PRI program for fiscal years 1984 and 1983.

#### Federal Excise Tax and Payout Requirement

The Internal Revenue Code imposes on private foundations an excise tax equal to 2 percent on net investment income (principally interest, dividends, and net realized capital gains, less expenses incurred in the production of income). The tax for fiscal 1984 is \$5.8 million, excluding the deferred portion of excise taxes resulting from increased appreciation on investments. For fiscal years 1971 (the year of inception of the tax) through 1984, the Ford Foundation has incurred federal excise taxes totaling \$79.2 million.

The Internal Revenue Code also requires private foundations to disburse approximately 5 percent of the market value of investments, less the federal excise tax. The payout requirement may be satisfied by payments for grants, program-related investments, direct conduct of charitable activities, and certain administrative expenses. For fiscal 1984, the payout requirement was satisfied by qualifying distributions of \$151.3 million plus excess distributions of \$5.9 million carried forward from prior years. There are no excess distributions available to be carried forward to fiscal 1985.

#### PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENT SUMMARY

	1984	1983
	(in thousands)	
Investments and guarantees outstanding, beginning of fiscal year	\$41,739	\$36,522
Current activity:		
—New investments made	6,608	7,737
—Principal repaid and guarantees expired	(3,176)	(2,520)
Investments and guarantees* outstanding, end of fiscal year	45,171	41,739
Investments, guarantees*, and commitments outstanding	11,050	7,391***
Total investments, guarantees*, and commitments outstanding	\$56,221	\$49,130
Allowance for possible losses	\$14,408	\$13,432
Program development and support**	1,070	1,057
Investment income received	1,072	1,121

\*Guarantees of \$2,025,000 and \$2,525,000 were outstanding at the end of fiscal 1984 and fiscal 1983 respectively. A guarantee commitment of \$1,500,000 was outstanding at the end of fiscal 1984.

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

\*\*\*Restated to eliminate approvals for which funds have not yet been committed.

# The Ford Foundation

## Statement of Financial Position

86

	<b>September 30,</b>	
	<b>1984</b>	<b>1983</b>
	(in thousands)	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Investments</b> , at market	\$3,368,027	\$3,437,235
<b>Cash</b>	2,077	3,563
<b>Receivables and other assets</b>	80,437	43,612
<b>Program-related investments</b> , net of allowances for possible losses of \$14,408,000 at September 30, 1984 and \$13,432,000 at September 30, 1983	28,737	25,781
<b>Land and buildings</b> , at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$7,707,000 at September 30, 1984 and \$7,233,000 at September 30, 1983	18,522	18,997
	<b><u>\$3,497,800</u></b>	<b><u>\$3,529,188</u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</b>		
<b>Unpaid grants</b>	\$ 122,130	\$ 101,367
<b>Payables and other liabilities</b>	39,658	17,953
<b>Federal excise tax</b>		
Current	5,760	9,636
Deferred	8,515	12,121
	<u>176,063</u>	<u>141,077</u>
<b>Fund balance</b>		
Appropriated	28,497	35,615
Unappropriated	3,293,240	3,352,496
	<u>3,321,737</u>	<u>3,388,111</u>
	<b><u>\$3,497,800</u></b>	<b><u>\$3,529,188</u></b>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

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

87

	For the years ended September 30,	
	1984	1983
	(in thousands)	
<b>Income</b>		
Dividends	\$ 68,105	\$ 68,486
Interest	149,721	134,644
	<b>217,826</b>	<b>203,130</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>		
Program activities:		
Grants approved—organizations	133,961	98,729
Grants approved—individuals	3,070	3,722
Direct conduct of charitable activities	613	967
Program support	15,188	14,994
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	976	3,018
	153,808	121,430
General management	13,162	13,935
Expenses incurred in the production of income	9,949	9,337
Provision (benefit) for federal excise tax		
Current	5,764	9,390
Deferred	(3,606)	7,153
	<b>179,077</b>	<b>161,245</b>
	<b>38,749</b>	<b>41,885</b>
<b>(Depreciation) appreciation on investments</b>		
Realized	92,403	291,786
Unrealized	(197,526)	353,668
	<b>(105,123)</b>	<b>645,454</b>
<b>(Decrease) increase in fund balance for year</b>	<b>(66,374)</b>	<b>687,339</b>
<b>Fund balance at beginning of year</b>	<b>3,388,111</b>	<b>2,700,772</b>
<b>Fund balance at end of year</b>	<b>\$3,321,737</b>	<b>\$3,388,111</b>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

# Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash

88

	<b>For the years ended</b>	
	<b>September 30,</b>	
	<b>1984</b>	<b>1983</b>
	(in thousands)	
<b>Cash provided by:</b>		
(Decrease) increase in fund balance for year	\$ (66,374)	\$ 687,339
Add (deduct) non-cash items		
Unrealized depreciation (appreciation) on investments	197,526	(353,668)
Deferred federal excise (benefit) tax	(3,606)	7,153
Depreciation on buildings	475	475
Provision for possible losses on program- related investments and related guarantees	976	3,018
Funds provided by operations	128,997	344,317
Increase (decrease) in unpaid grants:		
Current year approvals	137,031	102,488
Less current year payments	(116,268)	(103,346)
	20,763	(858)
Repayments of program-related investments	2,676	2,520
Increase (decrease) in payables and other liabilities	21,705	(50,408)
Elimination of loan guarantee reserve	—	1,432
	<b>174,141</b>	<b>297,003</b>
<b>Cash used by:</b>		
Excess of acquisition of investments over disposals:		
Acquisitions	3,128,892	3,659,894
Disposals	(3,000,574)	(3,313,625)
	128,318	346,269
Decrease (increase) in current portion of federal excise tax payable	3,876	(3,460)
Increase (decrease) in receivables and other assets	36,825	(51,846)
Program-related investments	6,608	7,737
	<b>175,627</b>	<b>298,700</b>
<b>(Decrease) in cash</b>	<b>(1,486)</b>	<b>(1,697)</b>
<b>Cash beginning of year</b>	<b>3,563</b>	<b>5,260</b>
<b>Cash end of year</b>	<b>\$ 2,077</b>	<b>\$ 3,563</b>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)



# Notes to Financial Statements

SEPTEMBER 30, 1984

89

## 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 that have been approved by the Board of Trustees are classified as appropriated fund balance.

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

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

## Note 2—Investments

Investments held at September 30, 1984 and 1983, were as follows:

	1984		1983	
	Market Value	Cost	Market Value	Cost
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Equity securities	\$1,811,959	\$1,435,990	\$2,085,856	\$1,515,946
Fixed income securities	1,416,553	1,407,624	1,197,468	1,196,624
Convertible securities— fixed income and preferred stock	7,339	7,104	19,373	16,324
Limited marketability securities	132,176	91,551	134,538	85,057
	<u>\$3,368,027</u>	<u>\$2,942,269</u>	<u>\$3,437,235</u>	<u>\$2,813,951</u>

**Note 3—Land and Buildings**

At September 30, 1984 and 1983, land and buildings were comprised of:

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1983</u>
	(in thousands)	
Land	\$ 3,736	\$ 3,736
Buildings, net of accumulated depreciation of \$7,707,000 in 1984 and \$7,233,000 in 1983	<u>14,786</u>	<u>15,261</u>
	<u>\$18,522</u>	<u>\$18,997</u>

Depreciation expense of \$475,000 in both 1984 and 1983 has been included in the program support and general management expenditure classifications.

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

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

**Note 5—Contingencies, Commitments and Guarantees**

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

The Foundation as part of its program-related investment activities has outstanding loan guarantees of \$2,025,000 and is committed to provide \$9,550,000 of loans to nonprofit organizations.

# Report of Independent Accountants

91

---

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORD FOUNDATION

In our opinion, the statements appearing on pages 86 through 90 of this report present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1984 and 1983, its income, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the sources and uses of cash for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. Our examinations of these statements were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

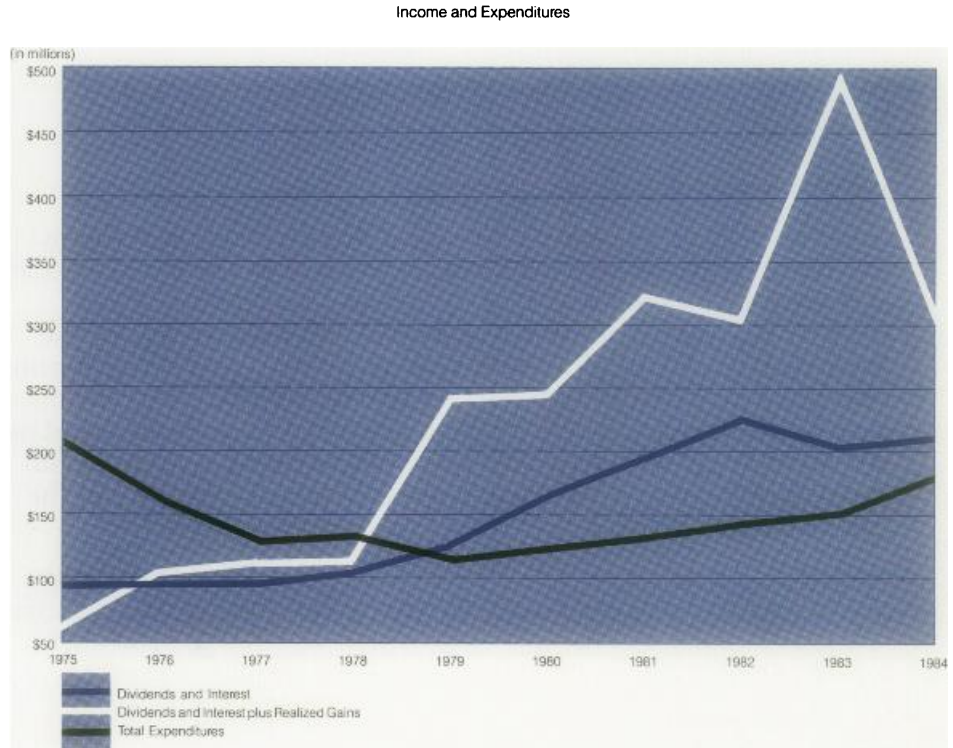
**Price Waterhouse**

NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
NOVEMBER 20, 1984

The charts at right summarize aspects of the Foundation's recent operating history.

The near right chart compares expenditures with both income and income plus realized capital gains over the past ten years. For the first several years of the decade, expenditures exceeded income, but this trend was reversed in 1979.

The chart on page 93 sets forth the impact of inflation on assets. The black line shows that the nominal value of the portfolio increased from approximately \$2.004 billion in 1975 to \$3.368 billion in 1984. The white line is a restatement of assets adjusted for inflation.



## Ten-Year Summary

FISCAL YEARS 1975-1984 (in millions)

### INVESTMENTS

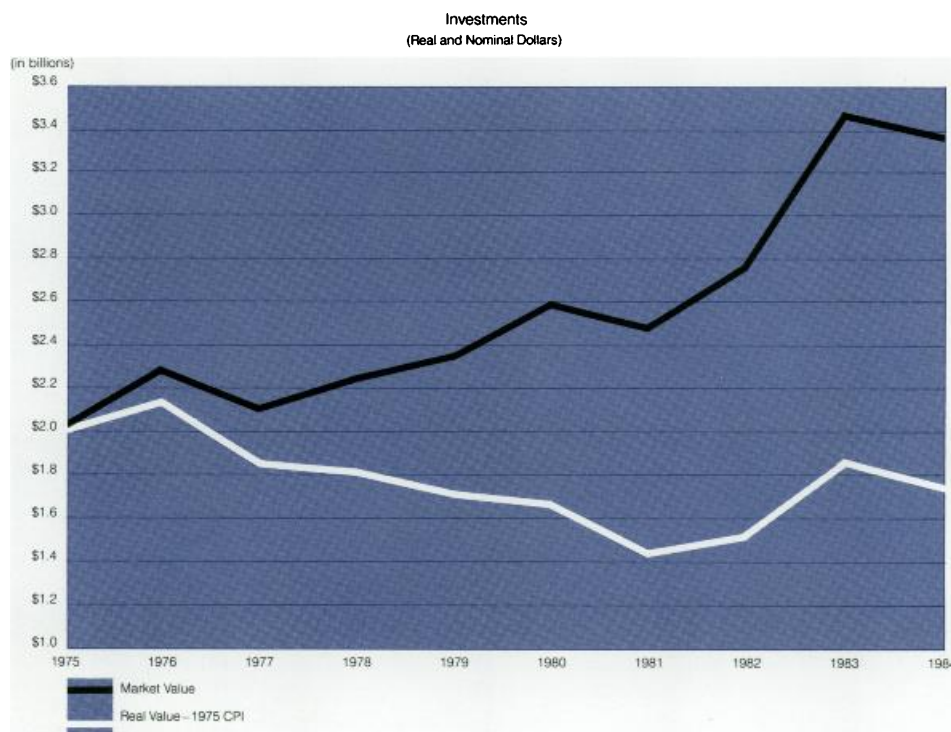
Real and Nominal Dollars

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

### FUND BALANCE, at end of year

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

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



1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
\$3,368.0	\$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
2,942.3	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
(105.1)	645.5	225.6	(184.2)	194.7	163.0	175.6	(113.3)	379.3	409.0
3,321.7	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
310.2	494.9	304.1	325.1	247.1	245.8	117.6	113.5	105.3	62.4
138.6	106.4	108.6	98.0	87.0	84.6	106.3	100.8	135.4	176.7
44.1	47.7	40.2	37.4	38.8	33.8	32.3	33.2	34.1	37.3

# Index

Boldface numbers refer to the narrative portions of the report; lightface numbers refer to the grants list that accompanies the text.

**Aberdeen, University of** 63  
Abidjan, University of 22, **23**, 40  
Academy for Educational Development 3  
Academy for State and Local Government 45  
Acting Company 51  
Action Aid-Kenya 22, **30**  
Addis Ababa University 22, 54, **54**, 80  
Administrative Staff College of India 79  
Adolescent Pregnancy Child Watch 7  
Adult Education Services 31  
Adult Literacy Organization of Zimbabwe 22, **30**  
Advice and Development for Migration Zones 20, **30**  
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations 45  
Affiliate Artists 51  
Africa Church Information Service 39  
Africa Fund 40  
African Adult Education Association 23  
African-American Institute 68, 72  
African Association for Public Administration and Management 46  
African Bar Association 14  
African Council on Communication Education 46  
Africa News Service 65  
African Institute of Human Rights 40  
African Studies Association 54, 56  
African Wildlife Foundation 22  
Africare 65, 68, **70**  
Afro-American Educational Research Institute 42  
Aga Khan Foundation/Kenya 8, 14  
Aga Khan Foundation U.S.A. 30  
Agribusiness Foundation 29  
Agricultural and Livestock Society of CEPEC 61  
Agricultural Development Council 21, **22-23**, 23, **23**, 26, 27, 29  
Agricultural Finance Corporation 79  
Agricultural Research Corporation 23  
Agro-Economic Survey Research Foundation 29  
Ahfad University College for Women 23, **26**  
Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation 58, **61**  
Aid to Families with Dependent Children 7  
Akademi Seni Karawitan Indonesia (Academy of Ensemble Music) 58, 59  
Akademi Seni Tari Indonesia (Academy for the Performing Arts) 59  
Alabama, University of 8  
Allegheny West Foundation 10  
All Indian Pueblo Council 53, **61**  
Alpha Kappa Alpha Educational Advancement Foundation 33  
Alternate Roots 51  
Alternative Schools Network 2, 3  
American Academy of Arts and Sciences 59, 65  
American Academy of Diplomacy 65, **70**  
American Assembly 65  
American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business 53

- American Association for Higher Education 78
- American Association for the Advancement of Science 6, 21, 32-33, 33, 53
- American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies 67, 68, 72
- American Association for the International Commission of Jurists 33
- American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education 6
- American Association of State Colleges and Universities 78
- American Bar Association Fund for Public Education 33
- American Citizenship Education Project 33
- American Civil Liberties Union Foundation 33, 34, 39, 41
- American Committee on East-West Accord 65
- American Council for Nationalities Service 65, 68
- American Council of Learned Societies 51, 67, 72
- American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service 68
- American Council on Education 53, 60, 78, 81
- American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research 63, 65, 66, 70
- American Friends of Bilderberg 65
- American Friends Service Committee 19, 23, 31, 38, 39
- American Institute of Indian Studies 53, 58, 61, 79
- American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences 13
- American-Israeli Civil Liberties Coalition 40
- American Near East Refugee Aid 15
- American ORT Federation 14
- American Place Theatre 51, 56
- American Public Radio Associates 53
- American Public Welfare Association 6, 7
- American Research Center in Egypt 56
- American Society for Eastern Arts 59
- American Society of International Law 33
- American Symphony Orchestra League 51, 59
- American University in Cairo 15, 23
- American University of Beirut 15, 23, 68
- Amherst College 78
- Amistad Research Center 51
- Amman Business and Professional Women's Club 40
- Analytic Sciences Corporation 63
- Anand Niketan Ashram Trust 25-26, 27
- Andalus University 19, 29
- Andean Commission of Jurists 42
- Andean Institute for Population Studies and Development 74
- Andes, University of 69
- Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University 27, 79
- Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation 27, 29
- Andhra University 26
- Angola, University of 54
- Antioch University 49
- Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights 33
- Applied Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences 3
- Aravind Eye Hospital 16
- Archbishopric of Arequipa 61
- Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism 30, 42, 47, 59, 72
- Arena Stage (Washington Drama Society) 53
- Arizona, University of 49, 78
- Arizona State University 48, 49
- Arizona Theatre Company 53
- Arms Control Association 63, 64
- Artisans Cooperative 19
- Art Museum Association 51
- Arts Council of Jakarta 59
- Asian, Inc. 12, 76
- Asian-American Legal Defense and Education Fund 46
- Asian Institute of Management 29
- Asian Social Institute 29
- Asia Society 65, 70, 79
- Asia Watch 32
- Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies 33, 40, 53, 63, 65
- Assitej-USA (International Association of Theatre for Children and Young People) 51
- Association for Civil Rights in Israel 40
- Association for Community Based Education 19, 49
- Association for Family Support 40
- Association for Sociology in Southern Africa 56
- Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge 16, 29
- Association of American Colleges 49, 53, 78
- Association of American Universities 53, 60
- Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes 72
- Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh 26
- Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific 69
- Association of Faculties of Agriculture in Africa 21, 23
- Association of Senegalese Researchers 54
- Association of the Bar of the City of New York 37, 63
- Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund 33
- Association to Develop Training and Research in Africa 54
- Ateneo de Manila University 20, 29, 80
- Ateneo de Naga 29
- Atlanta University 51, 52
- Atlanta University Center 78
- Atlantic Institute for International Affairs 63
- Atma Jaya Foundation 16
- August 22 Law Centers 37-38
- Australian National University 10, 16, 62, 63
- Bacabal, Diocesan See of 43**
- Ballet Hispanico 51, 58
- Baltimore, City of 10-11
- Baltimore Opera Company 53
- Bangladesh, Government of 15, 26, 68, 74, 79
- Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council 79
- Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute 26
- Bangladesh Agricultural University 26
- Bangladesh Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health 10, 15
- Bangladesh Association for the Prevention of Septic Abortion 16
- Bangladesh Bank 79
- Bangladesh Fertility Research Programme 16
- Bangladesh Handicraft Cooperative Federation 56
- Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies 50, 58, 79
- Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs 79
- Bangladesh Rice Research Institute 79
- Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee 79
- Bangladesh Rural Development Board 26
- Bangladesh Social Science Research Council 58
- Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology 79
- Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition 79
- Bank Street College of Education 3, 6, 33
- Banwasi Seva Ashram 41
- Baptist Medical Center 14
- Bard College 49, 49
- Barrio Education Project 10
- Battelle Memorial Institute 13
- Bay Area Immigrant and Refugee Rights Project 38
- Bay Area Residential Investment and Development Group 12, 76
- Bayero University 22
- Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation 10, 11n
- Ben-Gurion University of the Negev 40
- Benin, University of 14
- Bennett College 6
- Berlin, Free University of 62, 63
- Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation 18, 26, 79
- Bihar, Government of 79
- Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya 26
- Birsa Agricultural University 79
- Birzeit University 15
- Black Sash 40
- Bogor Agricultural University 29, 80

- Bombay, University of 79  
 Border College Consortium 6  
 Boston-Fenway Program 12, 13  
 Boston University 81  
 Botswana, Government of 46  
 Botswana, University College of 54  
 Boys Clubs of America 3  
 Bradford College 49  
 Brandeis University 3  
 Brasília, University of 61, 80  
 Brawijaya University 29  
 Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform 30  
 Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences 52, 61, 80  
 Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning 9, 17, 61  
 Brazilian Society for Instruction 72  
 British Universities Association of Slavists 67, 72  
 Bronx Community College 48, 49  
 Bronx Frontier Development Corporation 3, 8  
 Brookings Institution 45, 63, 63, 70, 78, 81  
 Brooklyn Academy of Music 51  
 Brooklyn Teen Pregnancy Network 6  
 Brown University 30, 45  
 Bryant Park Restoration Corporation 75  
 Burk (Frederick) Foundation 13  
  
**Calicut, University of** 58  
 California, University of (Berkeley) 6, 19, 45, 48, 49, 63, 78  
 California, University of (Los Angeles) 53, 61, 72  
 California, University of (San Diego) 65, 80, 81  
 Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies 66  
 California, University of (Santa Cruz) 40  
 California College of Arts and Crafts 56  
 California Institute of Technology 63  
 California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation 21  
 California State University (Chico) 51  
 Campinas, State University of 47  
 Candido Mendes University 71  
 Can-Tho, University of 27  
 Cape Town, University of 15, 40, 53, 56  
 Capital Children's Museum 2, 3  
 Cardoso Catholic Community Project 23  
 Caribbean Cultural Center 51, 58  
 Caribbean Studies Association 72  
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace 65, 70  
 Catholic Charities (Brooklyn, N.Y.) 8  
 Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe 39  
 Catholic Diocese of Kisumu 14  
 Catholic Relief Services 21, 23, 25  
 Catholics for a Free Choice 33  
 Catholic University of America 6, 33  
 Ceará, University of 61  
 Center for Agrarian Studies 31  
 Center for Amazonian Research and Promotion 42  
 Center for Applied Linguistics 54  
 Center for Communication 33  
 Center for Community Change 10, 11, 19, 44, 45  
 Center for Community Self-Help 19, 31  
 Center for Community Studies 51  
 Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West 29, 69  
 Center for Development Assistance 31  
 Center for Economic and Social Research 23  
 Center for Economics and Social Studies of the Third World 61, 72  
 Center for Ecumenical Studies 17  
 Center for Educational Research and Development 17  
 Center for Egyptian Civilization Studies 40  
 Center for International Education and Human Development 80  
 Center for International Legal and Economic Studies 32  
 Center for Law and Social Policy 33  
 Center for Legal and Social Studies 42  
 Center for Mass Education in Science 26  
 Center for Migration Studies of New York 39, 65  
 Center for National Policy Review 36-37  
 Center for Northern Mexican Border Studies 72  
 Center for Peasant Research and Advancement 30  
 Center for Population Options 6, 7  
 Center for Population Studies 46-47, 47  
 Center for Public Advocacy Research 6  
 Center for Research and Control of Maternal and Infant Diseases of Campinas 73  
 Center for Research and Higher Studies, National Polytechnic Institute 8, 17  
 Center for Research and Planning of the Environment 59  
 Center for Research and Rural Training 31  
 Center for Research on Black Culture in Colombia 61  
 Center for Responsive Governance 45  
 Center for Rural Affairs 19  
 Center for Social and Ecological Studies 31  
 Center for Social Research on the State and Administration 47  
 Center for Socio-Economic Studies of Development 47  
 Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture 38, 43  
 Center for Studies of the State and Society 46, 47, 59, 69  
 Center for Teaching and Research in Economics 71, 72  
 Center for the Defense of Human Rights 37, 43  
 Center for the Defense of Women's Rights of Belo Horizonte 43  
 Center for the Development of Non-Formal Education 8  
 Center for the Study and Development of Culture and the Arts 61  
 Center for the Study and Promotion of Development 69, 74  
 Center for the Study of Community Colleges 49, 78  
 Center for the Study of Puerto Rican Reality 72  
 Center for the Study of Social Policy 6, 7  
 Center for Women in Government 42  
 Center for Women Policy Studies 36  
 Center of Andean Rural Studies—Bartolomé de las Casas 61  
 Center of Educational Research and Development 30  
 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities 45  
 Centers for Disease Control 73  
 Center Stage 78  
 Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles 78  
 Centhini Foundation 59  
 Central American Higher Education Council 47, 47, 53, 61, 72, 80  
 Central American Historical Institute 61  
 Central American Institute of Business Administration 31, 47, 47  
 Central American Institute of Public Administration 47  
 Central America Resource Center 39  
 Central Himalayan Environment Association 18, 26  
 Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages 79  
 Central Luzon State University 29, 80  
 Centre for Applied Religion and Education 80  
 Centre for Applied Systems Analysis in Development 26  
 Centre for Economic Policy Research 66  
 Centre for European Policy Studies 63, 64  
 Centre for Policy Research 47, 69  
 Centre for the Study of Developing Societies 47, 47  
 Centre for the Study of Industry 69  
 Centre for Women's Development Studies 58, 79  
 Centre of Applied Legal Studies 34  
 Chagas (Carlos) Foundation 17, 43, 61  
 Chapeco, Mitre of the Diocese of 30  
 Chiang Mai University 73, 80  
 Chicago, University of 10, 50, 51, 79  
 Chicanos Por La Causa 6, 10, 11n  
 Children's Defense Fund 6, 7, 45  
 Children's Emergency Hospital 15  
 Child Welfare League of America 8  
 China, People's Republic of 71  
 Chinatown Resources Development Center 13  
 Chinese Academy of Social Sciences 69  
 Chittagong, University of 79  
 Christian Community Service Agency 13  
 Christian Medical College and Hospital 9, 16  
 Christian Medical Society Foundation 73  
 Chulalongkorn University 16, 41, 59, 69  
 Church Council of Greater Seattle 13, 16



- Cincinnati Opera Association 78  
 Citizens Committee for New York City 12-13, 13  
 Citizens Education Center Northwest 3  
 Citizens Forum on Self-Government/National Municipal League 10  
 Citizens Housing and Planning Association 13  
 Citizens Information Service of Illinois 13  
 City High School Recognition Program 3  
 City Limits Community Information Service 10  
 Civil Rights Leadership Conference Fund 36  
 Claremont University Center 53  
 Clearinghouse on Science and Human Rights 33  
 Cleveland Play House, The 78  
 Clinical Research Institute of Montreal 73  
 Clinica Msgr. Oscar A. Romero 13, 14n  
 Coal Employment Project 36  
 Coalition on Block Grants and Human Needs 44, 45  
 Coastal Enterprises 6, 77  
 College and University Personnel Association 53  
 College Board 53  
 College of Education Research and Action 31  
 College of Europe 81  
 Colombian Association for the Study of Population 42  
 Colombian Communities Foundation 37, 42  
 Colombian Corporation for Social Science Development 59  
 Colombian Folklore Research Foundation 42  
 Colorado, University of 45, 53  
 Colorado State University 21  
 Columbia University 3, 6, 8, 13, 17, 33, 39, 40, 41, 49, 53, 62, 63, 65, 67, 79  
 Commission on College Retirement 51, 51  
 Committee for Economic Development 6, 44, 45  
 Committee for National Security 63  
 Committee for the Defense of Human Rights 32  
 Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras 43  
 Committee for the Promotion of Rural Development Research 31  
 Committee of Central American Refugees 14n  
 Committee to Protect Journalists 33, 34  
 Common Space 8  
 Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux 21  
 Communities Organized to Improve Life (COIL) Community Economic Development Corporation 10  
 Community Arts Project 56  
 Community Board Program 45  
 Community College of Baltimore 49  
 Community College of Philadelphia 48, 49  
 Community Consolidated School District 15, 13  
 Community Crime Prevention Program 13  
 Community Development Corporation of Boston 10  
 Community Foundation of Greater Washington 8  
 Community Services Guild 27  
 Comprehensive Competencies Program 2  
 Compton Community College 49  
 Concerned Women for Family Planning 16, 74  
 Congressional Award Foundation 3  
 Conservation Foundation 19, 20-21  
 Consortium for the Advancement of Private Higher Education 49, 49  
 Consortium on International Studies Education 64  
 Constitutional Rights Foundation 3, 4  
 Consultants in Planning and Development 31  
 Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research 25  
 Consumer Education and Research Centre 37, 41  
 Consumers' Association of Bangladesh 16  
 Cooperative Assistance Fund 10  
 Cornell University 19, 36  
 Corporation for Latin American Economic Research 69, 80  
 COSMOS Corporation 13  
 Costa Rica, University of 43  
 Costa Rican Association for Comprehensive Orientation 43  
 Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa 56  
 Council for Social Development 26  
 Council for the Advancement of Experiential Learning 49  
 Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa 40  
 Council of Chief State School Officers 14  
 Council of Churches of Namibia 54, 56  
 Council of Independent Colleges 49  
 Council of Michigan Foundations 75, 75  
 Council of New York Law Associates 10, 12  
 Council of Non-Governmental Agencies in Togo 23  
 Council of State Planning Agencies 44, 45  
 Council on Foreign Relations 63, 64, 65, 69-70  
 Council on Foundations 72, 75, 75  
 Council on Library Resources 51, 78  
 Council on Postsecondary Accreditation 53  
 Cranbrook Academy of Art 56  
 Cranfield Institute of Technology 13  
 Cultural Association for Support of Black Arts 61  
 Cultural Research and Communication 61  
 Cultural Survival 45  
 Cuyahoga Community College 48, 49  
 Dakar, University of 56  
 Dalit Rangabhoomi 58  
 Dance Notation Bureau 51  
 Dance Perspectives Foundation 51  
 Dance Theatre of Harlem 51  
 Dance Theatre Workshop 51  
 Dance-U.S.A. 51  
 Dar es Salaam, University of 21, 22, 80  
 Davis and Elkins College 51  
 Day Care Forum 8  
 Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute 58  
 De La Salle University 19, 29  
 Delta Foundation 14  
 Denver, City of 10-11  
 Denver Indian Center Development Corporation 10  
 De Paul University 3, 4, 48, 49  
 Designwrights Collaborative 19, 21  
 Detroit Public Schools 3  
 Development and Peace Service 17, 17  
 Dhaka, University of 58  
 Institute of Business Administration 79  
 Dialogues Européens 33  
 District 1199 Cultural Center 63  
 District of Columbia Public Schools 6  
 Doonghati Shikshan Sansthan 79  
 Douglass (Frederick) Creative Arts Center 51, 58  
 Downriver Community Conference 3, 3-4, 76  
 Drama Outreach Project 56  
 Dramatic Associates 22  
 Drew Economic Development Corporation 10  
 Duke University 63, 73  
 East Anglia, University of 26  
 Eastern and Southern African Management Institute 46, 80  
 East Harlem Block Nursery 3, 4  
 East Harlem Music 53  
 East Javanese Women's Central Cooperative 29  
 East Little Havana Community Development Corporation 16  
 Economic Resources Group 77  
 Edinburgh, University of 62, 63  
 Education, Training and Research Associates 6  
 Educational Broadcasting Corporation 78  
 Educational Products Information Exchange Institute 6  
 Educational Testing Service 6  
 Educational TV and Film Center 21  
 Education Commission of the States 6, 78  
 Education Development Center 6  
 Egypt, Government of 15, 23, 40, 56, 68, 80  
 Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence 12, 13  
 El-Hakawati Theatre Company 56  
 Emory University 80  
 Enterprise for Development Cooperation 17  
 Enterprise Foundation 77  
 Environmental Quality International 15

- Environment Liaison Center 21, 22  
 Equity Policy Center 21  
 Ethiopia, Government of 54, 60  
 Ethnic Folk Arts Center 53, 61  
 Euro Action-ACORD 15, 17, 23  
 European-American Institute for Security Research 81  
 European Cooperation Fund 81  
 Executive Council on Foreign Diplomats 65  
 Experiment in International Living 22, 26-27
- Family Planning Association of Kenya** 73  
 Farm Foundation 19  
 Federal Theological Seminary of Southern Africa 56  
 Federation of Community Associations of Salvador 17, 43  
 Federation of Community Controlled Centers of Alabama for Child Care 19  
 Federation of Honduran Women's Associations 43  
 Feld (Eliot) Ballet (Original Ballets Foundation) 78  
 Feminist Press 49  
 Festival of India 61  
 First All Children's Theatre 51, 58  
 First of May Society 17  
 Five Colleges, Inc. 50, 51  
 Flatbush Development Corporation 13, 13  
 Florida, State University System of 72  
 Florida Justice Institute 36, 37  
 Florida Project for Undocumented Workers 38-39  
 Florida State University 48, 49, 73  
 Focus: Hope 3, 4  
 Folger Theatre Group 78  
 Food Research and Action Center 8, 36  
 Foreign Policy Study Foundation 65  
 Former Members of Congress 65, 70  
 Fort Worth Civic Opera 78  
 42nd Street E.T.C. 75  
 Foundation Center 75  
 Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences 73  
 Foundation for African Prehistory and Archaeology 54, 61  
 Foundation for American Communications 65  
 Foundation for Books to China 69  
 Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange 33, 34  
 Foundation for Higher Education 30  
 Foundation for Higher Education and Development 66, 69  
 Foundation for Management Education and Development 12, 16, 75  
 Foundation for Social Development 40  
 Foundation for the Integration, Development, and Education of the Northwest State of Rio Grande do Sul 30  
 Foundation for the Well-Being of
- Indonesia 29  
 Foundation for Vocational Education of Indonesian Labor 16  
 Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery 79  
 Freire (Luiz) Cultural Center 43  
 French Institute of International Relations 63, 63  
 Friends of Women's World Banking/USA 21  
 Fulton DeKalb Hospital Authority 6  
 Fund for Artists' Colonies 51  
 Fund for Free Expression 33, 34, 41, 43  
 Fund for Peace 81  
 Fund for the City of New York 75, 75
- Gadjah Mada, University of** 19, 29, 59, 80  
 Gandhian Institute of Studies 26  
 Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning 79  
 Gandhi (Kasturba) National Memorial Trust 79  
 Gandhi (Mahatma) Memorial College 58  
 Garhwal University 79  
 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 65  
 Georgetown University 63, 65  
 George Washington University 3  
 Gezira, University of 15, 20, 23  
 Girls Clubs of America 6, 75  
 Global Forum 65  
 Grameen Bank 26, 29  
 Granthali 58  
 Greater Miami United 13, 16  
 Greater Washington Research Center 8, 45  
 Greenmount Development Incorporated 10  
 Group for Environmental Studies 31  
 Group for the Promotion of Japuiba 30  
 Gujarat Institute of Area Planning 9, 16, 79  
 Gujarat Khet Vikas Parishad (Gujarat State Development Council India) 27  
 Guthrie Theatre 78  
 Gutmacher (Alan) Institute 6, 7  
 Guyana Human Rights Association 43
- Haitian Centers Council** 13, 16  
 Haitian Refugee Center 39  
 Haitian Task Force 13, 15-16, 76  
 Hamilton, Rabinovitz & Szanton 63  
 Harlem Interfaith Counseling Service 8  
 Harlem School of the Arts 51  
 Hartford Stage Company 53  
 Harvard University 6, 14, 21, 26, 51, 63, 65, 67, 72, 78, 81  
 Health and Hospitals of the City of Boston 8  
 Hebrew University of Jerusalem 8  
 Helsinki, University of 80  
 Helsinki Watch 33
- Helwan, University of 15  
 Henry Street Settlement 10  
 Heritage Foundation 70  
 Highlander Research and Education Center 19, 21-22, 53, 61  
 Highland Park Community College 49  
 High Scope Educational Research Foundation 8, 17  
 Hispanic Alliance Project 4  
 Hispanic Office of Planning and Evaluation 45  
 Historical Society of Nigeria 46  
 Home Economics Education Society 16  
 Homewood-Brushton Revitalization and Development Corporation 10  
 Honduran Institute of Rural Development 31  
 Honolulu Community College 49  
 Hostos Community College 49  
 Housing Assistance Council 19, 27, 76  
 Houston Ballet Foundation 78  
 Houston Community College 49  
 Houston Grand Opera Association 78  
 Howard University 51, 78  
 Huayuná Institute for Promotion and Development 30  
 Human Awareness Programme 26  
 Human Development and Promotion Association 43  
 Human Rights Institute 79  
 Human Rights Internet 33  
 Hunter College 78  
 Hunting Park Community Development Corporation 10
- Ibadan, University of** 22, 46, 56  
 Ife, University of 14, 46, 68, 80  
 Igorot Community Assistance Program 20, 29  
 Illinois, University of 3, 62, 63, 69  
 Illinois South Project 19  
 Immigrant Children's Rights Program 38  
 Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues 63, 64  
 Independent Commission on International Development Issues 63  
 Independent Curators Incorporated 51, 58-59  
 Independent Sector 75  
 India, Government of 23  
 Planning Commission 27  
 Indian Agricultural Resource Institute 79  
 Indian Association for the Study of Population 79  
 Indian Association for Women's Studies 58  
 Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations 69, 79  
 Indian Council of Agricultural Research 79  
 Indian Council of Medical Research 16, 79  
 Indian Council of Social Science Research 79  
 Indian Institute of Education 27

- Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) 16, 27, 75, 79  
 Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore) 26  
 Indian Institute of Public Administration 79  
 Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) 79  
 Indian Institute of Technology (New Delhi) 79  
 Indian Law Institute 26  
 Indian Law Resource Center 36  
 Indian National Theatre 58  
 Indian School of Political Economy 26, 79  
 Indochina Refugee Action Center 13  
 Indonesia, Government of 16, 18, 27, 29, 59, 80  
   Ministry of Agriculture 25  
   State Forestry Commission 18  
 Indonesia, National Library of 59, 61  
 Indonesia, University of 16, 41  
 Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation 16, 41  
 Indonesian Environmental Forum 29  
 Indonesian Institute of Sciences 47  
 Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation 41  
 Indonesian Society for Perinatology 16  
 Indonesian Society of Agricultural Economics 27  
 Indonesian Women's Congress 41  
 Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture 53, 61  
 Industrial Cooperative Association 3  
 Innovations and Networks for Development 22  
 Institute for Community Education and Training 19  
 Institute for Development Studies 12, 16, 29  
 Institute for East-West Security Studies 63  
 Institute for Educational Leadership 14  
 Institute for Financial Management and Research 69  
 Institute for International Economics 64, 65  
 Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution 47  
 Institute for Puerto Rican Policy 45  
 Institute for Regional Education 19  
 Institute for Rural Health Studies 16  
 Institute for Social Analysis 13, 13  
 Institute for Social and Economic Change 26  
 Institute for Social Research 36  
 Institute for Urban Design 54  
 Institute of Cultural Action 43  
 Institute of Cultural Affairs 15, 22, 23  
 Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies 47  
 Institute of Economic and Social Research 20, 30  
 Institute of Higher Studies in Religion 61  
 Institute of Historical Studies 58  
 Institute of International Affairs (Italy) 67  
 Institute of International Education 29, 33, 53-54, 54, 56, 65, 67, 70, 71, 81  
 Institute of Judicial Administration 45, 46, 78  
 Institute of Law in the Service of Man 40  
 Institute of Nutrition and Food Service 16  
 Institute of Peruvian Studies 17, 30, 69  
 Institute of Regional Analysis 27, 79  
 Institute of Rural Management 27  
 Institute of Rural Social Service "Vasco de Quiroga" 31  
 Institute of Social Studies Trust 21, 27, 43n  
 Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences 36, 79  
 Institute of Southeast Asian Studies 69, 79  
 Institute of Statistical Research and Training 73  
 Integral Development for the Rural Community 31  
 Integrated Rural Development Programme 26  
 Integrated Social Services Center 23, 26  
 Inter-American Institute of Human Rights 43  
 Intercultural Development Research Association 78  
 Interest on Lawyers' Trust Account 37  
 Interlink Press Service 33  
 International African Institute 54, 56, 60  
 International Arts Relations 78  
 International Center for Law in Development 41, 42  
 International Center for Peace in the Middle East 40, 44  
 International Center for Research on Women 21  
 International Center for Tropical Agriculture 21, 23-24, 25n, 27, 30, 80  
 International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas 21, 23, 25, 29, 80  
 International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research 9, 16  
 International Centre for Ethnic Studies 41, 44  
 International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights 32, 33  
 International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property 58  
 International Centre of Insect Physiology 21  
 International Commission of Jurists 32, 39, 41  
 International Council for Educational Development 51, 53  
 International Council for Research in Agroforestry 18, 21, 22, 27  
 International Council of Adult Education 22  
 International Council of Museums 56  
 International Council of Voluntary Agencies 65, 68  
 International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics 18, 27  
 International Development Research Centre 54  
 International Disaster Institute 46  
 International Fertility Research Program 73  
 International Fertilizer Development Center 25, 30  
 International Food Policy Research Institute 21, 23, 25n  
 International Friends of the Chilean Human Rights Commission 42  
 International Group for the Study of Women 59  
 International House of Japan 67  
 International Human Rights Law Group 33  
 International Institute for Strategic Studies 63  
 International Institute of Tropical Agriculture 21, 22, 23, 25  
 International League for Human Rights 33, 41  
 International Livestock Centre for Africa 22, 23, 25  
 International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center 21, 23, 25n  
 International Peace Academy 68  
 International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua 20, 30, 31, 72  
 International Refugee Center of Oregon 13, 15, 76  
 International Rescue Committee (Somalia) 14  
 International Rescue Committee (Sudan) 15  
 International Rice Research Institute 21, 22, 25n, 26, 27, 79  
 International Service for National Agricultural Research 21, 25n  
 International Society for Traditional Arts Research 58  
 International Women's Health Coalition 39, 42-43  
 International Women's Tribune Center 39, 43n  
 Inuit Circumpolar Conference 33  
 Israel Foundations Trustees 54, 56, 80  
 Israeli Association of Slavic and East European Studies 67, 72  
 Jaipur Development Authority 58, 61  
 Jamaica Council for Human Rights 43  
 Jefferson Community College 49  
 Jefferson Foundation 45  
 Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago 13  
 Jisaidie Cottage Industries 22, 30  
 Jobs for America's Graduates 2, 3  
 Jobs for Delaware Graduates 3  
 Joffrey Ballet 51  
 Johns Hopkins University 8, 14, 17, 33, 65  
 Joint Center for Political Studies 33, 45, 45  
 Jordan, University of 23  
 Jordan Center for Studies and Information 68  
 José Bonifácio University 30, 61  
 Juba, University of 20, 23  
 Justice Resource Institute 12, 13  
 Jyoti Sangh 79

- Kalakshetra** 58  
**Kalidasa Akademi** 58  
**Kalyani, University of** 26  
**Kansas City Neighborhood Alliance** 78  
**Karachi, University of** 80  
**Kasetsart University** 29  
**Keller (Helen) International** 16  
**Kentucky, University of** 63, 79  
**Kenya, Government of** 22, 39, 46, 80  
 Ministry of Culture and Social Services 43  
**Kenya, National Museum of** 61  
**Kenya Amateur Athletic Association** 54  
**Kenya Energy Non-Governmental Organizations Association** 22  
**Kenya Law Reform Commission** 39  
**Kenya National Council of Social Service** 39  
**Kenya National Housing Cooperative Union** 14  
**Kenyatta University College** 54  
**Kenya Women Finance Trust** 22  
**Kenya Young Men's Christian Association** 14  
**Khartoum, University of** 23, 40, 56, 60  
**Khomasdal Community Center** 15  
**Khon Kaen University** 29  
**Khrist Raja Educational Association** 27  
**King Edward Memorial Hospital Rural Health Project** 79  
**King (Martin Luther, Jr.) Center for Nonviolent Social Change** 36  
**Kumudini Welfare Trust of Bengal** 26
- Lagos, University of** 80  
**LaGuardia Community College** 48, 49  
**Lake George Opera Festival (Opera Festival Association)** 54  
**LaMama Experimental Theatre Club** 54  
**Lancaster, University of** 62, 63  
**Land Stewardship Project** 19  
**Laney Community College** 49  
**Lanka Jatika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya** 79  
**Latin American Corporation of International Studies** 71, 72  
**Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences** 72  
**Latin American Rural Studies Foundation** 30  
**Latin American Social Science Council** 43  
**Latin American Studies Association** 61  
**Latino Institute** 6  
**LAWASIA Research Institute** 42  
**Lawson State Community College** 49  
**Law Students Civil Rights Research Council** 36, 36  
**Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law** 3, 36, 38, 40  
**Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights** 33, 39, 40  
**Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois** 36, 37
- League of Women Voters Education Fund of** 34-35, 36  
**Overseas Education Fund of the** 13, 16, 39  
**Legal Action Center of the City of New York** 36  
**Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles** 38, 39  
**Legal Resources Centre** 38  
**Legal Resources Trust** 40, 80  
**Legal Services Corporation** 37  
**Lehrman Institute** 65  
**Lesotho, National University of** 54, 68  
**Library of Tibetan Works and Archives** 58  
**Literary Classics of the United States** 78  
**Literary Criterion Centre** 58  
**Little Sisters of the Assumption Family Health Services** 8  
**Living Stage Theatre Company/Arena Stage** 51  
**Local Initiatives Support Corporation** 10, 11, 21, 31, 76  
**London, University of** 16, 80  
**Long Wharf Theatre (Connecticut Players Foundation)** 54  
**Los Angeles Actors' Theatre** 51  
**Los Angeles City College** 49  
**Los Angeles Harbor Community College** 49  
**Los Angeles Mission College** 49  
**Louvain, Catholic University of** 63, 73  
**Low Income Housing Information Service** 10, 12
- Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad** 58  
**Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization** 22  
**Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda** 58, 61  
**Maharashtra, Government of** 16  
**Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science** 16, 79  
**Mahidol University** 16  
**Mahila Sewa Trust** 27  
**Mahila Vikas Sangh (Women's Development Organization)** 27, 27-29  
**Makerere University** 22, 54, 80  
**Mali, Government of** 80  
**Manchester Citizens Corporation** 10  
**Manipal Industrial Trust** 25, 27  
**Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation** 3, 3, 6, 6-7, 8  
**Manuela Ramos Movement** 42  
**Marga Institute** 41, 69, 79  
**Marcopa Community College District** 49  
**Martin & Rosi, Inc.** 3  
**Maryland, University of** 13, 33, 45, 63, 65  
**Maryland Institute College of Art** 51, 56  
**Massachusetts, University of (Boston)** 51, 52, 53  
**Massachusetts Institute of Technology** 3, 13, 45, 62, 63, 64, 65, 78  
**Master Craftsmen's Association of Mithila** 27  
**MATTIN, Ltd.** 23
- Mazingira Institute** 22  
**Mazorodze Herbal Clinics and Hospitals Cooperative Society** 14  
**MDC, Inc.** 3, 8, 19, 21  
**Meals for Millions/Freedom from Hunger Foundation** 8, 14  
**Memphis Board of Education** 6  
**Memphis State University** 78  
**Mendenhall Ministries** 36  
**Mennonite Central Committee** 23  
**Metropolitan Affairs Corporation** 45  
**Metropolitan Assistance Corporation** 13  
**Metropolitan Autonomous University** 43  
**Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund** 34, 36, 53  
**Mexican American Research Center** 78  
**Mexican American Unity Council** 10, 11n  
**Mexican Institute of Social Studies** 31  
**Mexico, College of** 31, 72, 74  
**Mexico, National Autonomous University of** 72  
**Miami-Dade Community College** 48, 49  
**Miami Urban Ministries of the United Methodist Church** 13, 16  
**Michigan, University of** 6, 33, 46, 53, 65, 79, 81  
**Michigan Investment Fund** 3-4  
**Michigan Opera Theatre** 54  
**Michigan State University** 6  
**Micro-Industries Development Assistance Society** 26  
**Middle East Council of Churches** 40  
**Middle East Media** 15, 23  
**Middle East Studies Association of North America** 80  
**Midwest Voter Registration Education Project** 36, 36  
**Minnesota, University of** 8, 30  
**Minnesota Opera Company** 51, 55  
**Minority Business Information Institute** 10  
**Minority Rights Group** 39, 41  
**Mirpur Agricultural Workshop and Training School** 26, 29  
**Mississippi, University of** 51  
**Mississippi Action for Community Education** 10, 11n  
**Montague and Ashton Community Service** 26  
**Montana Alliance for Progressive Policy** 19  
**Monticello West Foundation** 72  
**Mountain Association for Community Economic Development** 19  
**Mountain State Agricultural College** 20, 29  
**Mount Senario College** 49  
**Mozambique-Tanzania Centre for Foreign Relations** 68  
**Ms. Foundation for Education and Communication** 39, 43n  
**Ms. Foundation for Women** 36  
**Muir (John) Institute** 19, 20, 27  
**Mulherio Communications Group** 43  
**Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training in Population** 74  
**Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay** 16  
**Municipal Council of Mombasa** 14

- Municipal Foundation for Social and Community Development 47  
 Museum Trustees of Kenya 54  
 Music Theatre Group/Lenox Arts Center 55-56  
 Mutants' University 46  
 Mysore, University of 79
- NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund** 34, 36, 46  
 NAACP Special Contribution Fund 36  
 Nairobi, University of 21, 22, 66, 68, 73, 74  
 Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology 25, 26  
 Natal, University of 53, 56  
 National Academy of Education 78  
 National Academy of Public Administration 44-45, 45  
 National Academy of Sciences 8, 36, 45-46, 46, 51  
 Committee for Scholarly Cooperation with the People's Republic of China 59  
 National Archives Trust Fund Board 51  
 National Art Development Institute of Mashrabeya 56  
 National Arts Stabilization Fund 54  
 National Association for the Southern Poor 45  
 National Association of College and University Business Officers 77  
 National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO) Education Fund 45  
 National Association of State Boards of Education 8  
 National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges 5, 6, 53  
 National Association of Town Watch 13  
 National Bar Association 36  
 National Black Child Development Institute 8  
 National Bureau of Economic Research 65, 66  
 National Catholic Educational Association 6  
 National Center for Immigrants Rights 38  
 National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs 10, 11  
 National Centre for Human Settlement and Environment 37, 41  
 National Charities Information Bureau 75  
 National Child Labor Committee 3, 8  
 National Child Nutrition Project 8  
 National Coalition Against Domestic Violence 8  
 National Coalition of Advocates for Students 5, 6  
 National Coalition on Black Voter Participation 36, 36  
 National Commission for Museums and Monuments (Nigeria) 56  
 National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing 36, 36  
 National Committee for Full Employment 3
- National Committee on Pay Equity 36  
 National Committee on United States-China Relations 67  
 National Conference of Black Lawyers 36  
 National Conference of Black Mayors 45, 45  
 National Conference of State Legislatures 44, 45  
 National Conference on Social Welfare 46  
 National Conference on Women and the Law 36  
 National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) Fund 36  
 National Council for Research on Women 49, 58  
 National Council of La Raza 46, 76  
 National Council of Negro Women 36  
 National Council of Population 74  
 National Council of the Churches of Christ 8, 36  
 National Council on Employment Policy 3  
 National Council on Foreign Language and International Studies 65, 71  
 National Crime Prevention Council 13  
 National Dairy Development Board 79  
 National Dance Theatre Company 61  
 National Directory of Arts and Culture 22  
 National Economic Development and Law Center 10, 12  
 National Executive Service Corps 10  
 National Family Center 73  
 National Fertilizer Corporation of Pakistan 29  
 National Fire Protection Association 13  
 National Foundation for the Improvement of Education 54  
 National Governors' Association 20, 44  
 Center for Policy Research 8, 19, 45  
 National Housing and Community Development Law Project 36  
 National Housing Law Project 12, 76  
 National Humanities Center 51, 52  
 National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum 39  
 National Indian Youth Council 33  
 National Institute for Dispute Resolution 45, 46  
 National Institute of Agronomy 80  
 National Institute of Development Administration 16  
 National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities 53  
 National Institute of Nutrition 17  
 National Institute of Population Research and Training 16  
 National Institute of Public Finance and Policy 79  
 National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics 80  
 National Irrigation Administration 20  
 National Legal Aid and Defender Association 36  
 National Museum (Mali) 56  
 National Opinion Research Center 63  
 National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives 13, 13
- National Poetry Series 51  
 National Polytechnic Institute 8  
 National Postgraduate Medical College of Nigeria 15  
 National Public Radio 65, 70-71  
 National Puerto Rican Coalition 46  
 National Puerto Rican/Hispanic Voter Participation Project 36, 36  
 National Refugee Rights Program 38  
 National Rural Development and Finance Corporation 19  
 National Senior Citizens Law Center 36  
 National Student Aid Coalition 60  
 National Student Educational Fund 49  
 National Student Exchange 49  
 National Temple Non Profit Corporation 10  
 National Theatre of the Deaf 51  
 National Training and Information Center 10, 11-12  
 National Urban Coalition 10, 12  
 National Urban Fellows 14  
 National Urban League 34, 36  
 National Women's Education Fund 53  
 National Women's Law Center 36  
 National Youth Employment Coalition 3  
 Native American Rights Fund 34, 36  
 Natural Resources Defense Council 21, 63, 64  
 Natural Resources Defense Council (New York)/California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation 19  
 Nature Conservancy 19  
 Naujhil Integrated Rural Project for Health and Development 16  
 Negro Ensemble Company 78  
 Nehru Foundation for Development 9, 16, 27  
 Neighborhood Anti-Crime Self-Help Program 12  
 Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation 78  
 Nepal, Government of 80  
 Nepal Women's Organization 41  
 Neve-Shalom (Oasis for Peace) 40, 44  
 Newberry Library 51  
 New Directions for Women 53  
 New England Natural Resources Center 45  
 New Haven, City of 14  
 New Mexico, University of 6  
 New Outlook 41  
 New School for Social Research 65  
 NEWSED Community Development Corporation 10  
 New York, City University of 14, 39, 41, 48-49, 51  
 New York, State University of (Albany) 22, 36, 53  
 New York, State University of (Binghamton) 56, 65, 66  
 New York Bar Foundation 36, 37  
 New York Center for Visual History 51, 59  
 New York Circus 13, 14n  
 New York City, Board of Education of 3, 78  
 New York City Commission for the United Nations and Consulate Corps 75

- New York City School Volunteer Program 6  
 New York Interface Development Project 3  
 New York Public Library 53, 59-60  
 New York Regional Association of Grantmakers 75, 75  
 New York School for Circus Arts (Big Apple Circus) 54  
 New York University 50, 51, 63, 65, 66, 78  
 Nichols (Sandra) Productions 21  
 Nigeria, University of 22, 23, 56, 80  
 Nigerian Institute of Advanced Studies 40  
 Nitrogen Fixing Tree Association 21  
 North Broward Hospital District 7-8, 8  
 North Carolina, University of 6, 8, 73  
 North Carolina School of the Arts 78  
 Northeast Denver Housing Center 10  
 Northeastern University 3  
 Northeast-Midwest Institute 14  
 Northern Lights Institute 19  
 Northside Preservation Commission 10  
 Northwestern University 6, 8, 13, 51  
 Norwegian Institute of International Affairs 63, 63  
 Notre Dame, University of 47, 65  
 NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund 14, 36, 41, 46, 78  
 Nusa Cendana University 29
- Old Westbury College** 61  
 Olorun Baba Min Group 61  
 Opera Association of New Mexico 78  
 Opera Theatre of St. Louis 54  
 Operation Life Community Development Corporation 10, 11  
 Opportunities Industrialization Center of Rhode Island 10, 11  
 Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America 2, 3  
 Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa 54  
 Orissa, Government of 79  
 Overseas Development Council 65  
 Overseas Development Institute 20, 21, 27  
 Oxfam 15  
 Oxford, University of 6
- Pacific, University of the** 17, 47  
 Pacific Forum 65  
 Padjadjaran University 27, 29  
 Institute of Ecology 19  
 Palach (Jan) Information and Research Trust 33, 33  
 Pan African Institute for Development 23  
 Pan-African News Agency 46  
 Pan Asian Repertory Theatre 53, 58
- Pant (G.B.) University of Agriculture and Technology 79  
 Paper Bag Players 53  
 Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies 61  
 Park Heights Development Corporation 10  
 Partners for Livable Places 46  
 Partnership for Productivity Service Foundation 22, 29-30, 39  
 Partnerships Data Net 10  
 Partners in Neighborhood Development 16  
 Pastoral Commission for Favelas 43  
 PATADIK 58  
 Patiala Technical Education Trust 27  
 Patna University 79  
 Peabody Institute of Baltimore 53  
 Peasant Development 30  
 Peasants' Socio-Economic Development Foundation 29, 29  
 Pennsylvania, University of 47, 53, 59, 67  
 Pennsylvania State University 53  
 People's Firehouse 13, 13  
 People's Institute for Development and Training 27, 41  
 Perarignar Anna University of Technology 79  
 Performing Art Services 53  
 Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel 23  
 Pernambuco, Federal University of 17, 80  
 Peru, Pontifical Catholic University of 61  
 Peruvian Association for Peace Studies 43  
 Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences 53, 59  
 Peruvian Center for International Studies 71, 72  
 Peruvian Women's Association 42  
 Phelps-Stokes Fund 61, 65  
 Philadelphia, City of 10-11  
 Philadelphia Cooperation Office 10  
 Philadelphia Miniversity 13, 13  
 Philippine Association for Intercultural Development 29  
 Philippine Social Science Council 41, 59  
 Philippines, Government of the 29  
 Philippines, University of the 19-20, 29, 41, 66, 69  
 Phillips Academy 6  
 Pittsburgh, University of 51, 81  
 Pittsburgh Board of Education 5, 6  
 Planned Parenthood of New York City 8  
 Plan Sierra 31  
 Playwrights Horizons 55  
 Police Executive Research Forum 13  
 Police Foundation 13  
 Policy Sciences Center 39  
 Political Asylum Project 40  
 Population and Community Development Association 16  
 Population Council 8, 9, 15, 16, 21, 23, 56, 65, 73, 74, 74  
 Potomac Institute 33, 36  
 Pratt Institute 10  
 President's International Youth Exchange Initiative 65
- Press Foundation of Asia 59  
 Princeton University 44, 45, 61, 81  
 Private Agencies in International Development 65  
 Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute 33  
 Professional Assistance for Development Action 27  
 Professional Association of Domestic Workers of Rio de Janeiro 43  
 Professional Association of Domestic Workers of São Paulo 43  
 Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County—University of Southern California Medical Center 81  
 Program for Appropriate Technology in Health 15  
 Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology 73, 79  
 Program of Joint Studies in Latin American Integration 72  
 Promotion of Popular Development 17  
 Proshika Monobik Unnayan Kendra 26  
 PROSIDA (Ministry of Public Works, Indonesia) 29  
 Public Agenda Foundation 63, 64  
 Public Education Fund 5, 6  
 Public Interest Law Center (New York) 46, 77  
 Public Interest Law Centre (Kenya) 80  
 Public Media Foundation 72  
 Public/Private Ventures 2-3, 3, 8, 10, 11  
 Public Voice for Food and Health Policy 19  
 Puerto Rican Family Institute 46  
 Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund 36, 46  
 Punjab Agricultural University 27
- Quaid-e-Azam University** 80  
 Queen Elizabeth House 68  
 Queens College (New York) 17, 36
- Radcliffe College** 51  
 Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Fund 67  
 Raghvendra Rural Development and Research Organization 27  
 Rajshahi University 15  
 Ramakrishna Mission 79  
 Ranchi Consortium for Community Forestry 79  
 Rand Corporation 45, 46, 63, 63, 65, 70  
 Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan 58  
 Ravan Press 40  
 Readers International 33  
 Red Cross, International Committee of the 81  
 Redd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children Federation) 12, 14, 39  
 Redlands Christian Migrant Association 8  
 Refugee Policy Group 65, 68  
 Refugee Women in Development Project 16

- Regional Center for Socio-Economic Studies 43
- Regional Coordination for Economic and Social Research 72
- Regional Corporation for the Integral Development of Woman and the Family 42
- Regional Research Institute on Andean Ecology 30
- Remediation and Training Institute 3
- Repertory Theatre of St. Louis 78
- Research and Education Foundation 14n
- Research Development Foundation 72
- Research Institute for Peace and Security 62, 63, 80
- Research Institute for the Study of Man 72
- Residents' Association of Plataforma 17
- Resource Institute 12
- Resources for the Future 19, 63
- Reynolds (J. Sargent) Community College 49
- Rhode Island, University of 4-5, 6
- Rio de Janeiro, Federal Rural University of 30
- Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of 52, 61
- Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of 47, 66, 72
- Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research 52-53, 61, 72
- Rio Grande do Norte, Federal University of 61
- Riverside Church 13
- Rochester, University of 8
- Roorkee, University of 79
- Roosevelt (Eleanor) Institute 3
- Roxbury Community College 49
- Rupayan Sansthan (Institute of Folklore) 58
- Rural America 19
- Rural Coalition 19, 25
- Rural Consultants, A.C. 31
- Rural Industrial Development Charitable Trust 22
- Rural New England 19
- Rural Research and Consultancy 30
- Rutgers University 21, 29, 33, 78
- SACHED Trust 5-6, 15, 40, 50, 56
- Sacramento City College 49
- Sage (Russell) Foundation 78
- St. John's Presbyterian Church, 13, 14n
- St. Macarius, Monastery of 23
- Salk Institute for Biological Studies 81
- Salvadorean Humanitarian Aid, Research, and Education Foundation 13, 14n
- Salzburg Seminar in American Studies 14
- Sampradaya 58
- San Carlos, University of 16
- San Cristóbal de Humanga, National University of 30
- San Diego City College 49
- San Diego Opera Association 78
- San Francisco Development Fund 14
- San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs 38, 39
- San Francisco Opera 78
- Sanjivini Society for Mental Health 16
- San Jose Development Corporation 10, 11
- São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of 43
- São Paulo Pro-Indian Commission 43
- Sarabal (Suhrid A.) Charity Trust 27
- Satya Wacana Christian University 29
- Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project 10
- Save the Children Federation 15, 41, 44
- Savings Development Movement Education Cooperative Society 22
- School of the Art Institute of Chicago 56
- Science Center Berlin 46
- Scientists' Institute for Public Information 63
- Seattle Opera Association 78
- Seattle School District No. 1 6
- Security Conference on Asia and the Pacific 63
- Self-Employed Women's Association (Bharat) 27, 27
- Self-Employed Women's Association (New Delhi) 27
- Senegal, Government of 23
- SER/Jobs for Progress 4
- Service Center for the Development of Tehuacán 31
- Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University 79
- Shriran Bharatiya Kala Kendra 58
- Silliman University 29
- Silveira House Mission Centre 22, 46
- Sinha (A.N.) Institute of Social Studies 58
- Skotaville Publishers 56
- Smith College 51
- Smithsonian Institution 53
- Social Aid Foundation of the Christian Churches 33, 42
- Social Science Foundation 80
- Social Science Research Council 27, 29, 65, 72, 80, 81
- Social Work of the Parish of Santa Cruz de Copacabana 17
- Society for Participatory Research in Asia 16
- Society for the Study of Black Culture in Brazil 43
- SOS-Corpo-Women's Health Group 17
- South African Council of Churches 40, 54, 56, 80
- Southampton, University of 63, 63
- South Carolina, University of 36, 67
- South East Alabama Self-Help Association 10, 11n
- Southeast Development, Inc. 10, 11n
- Southeastern Vermont Community Action 19
- Southeast Women's Employment Coalition 21, 30-31
- Southern Africa Project 38
- Southern Appalachian Leadership Training Program 19
- Southern Association of Colleges and Schools 53
- Southern California, University of 65
- Southern Coalition for Educational Equality 6
- Southern Development Foundation 10, 11n
- Southern Education Foundation 53
- Southern Growth Policies Board 19
- Southern Regional Council 33, 35
- Southern Tenant Farmers Union 36
- South Mountain Community College 48, 49
- Southwest Educational Development Corporation 14
- Southwest Research and Information Center 19
- Southwest Voter Registration Education Project 33, 35-36
- Southwestern Alternate Media Project 15
- Spanish Institute of International Affairs 81
- Spanish-Speaking Unity Council 10, 11n
- Spelman College 51
- Sports Foundation 10
- Spring Hill Center 6
- SRI International 45
- Sri Lanka, Government of 58, 61
- Sri Nilakanteshwara Natyaseva Sangha 58
- Srinivas Malliah Memorial Theatre Crafts Trust 58
- Sriwijaya University 16, 29
- Stanford University 6, 46, 50, 51, 78, 80
- State Community College of East St. Louis 49
- Statue of Liberty Foundation 13
- Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik 63
- Stirling Institute for Policy Analysis 45
- Streehitakarini 16
- Stuart (Martha) Communications 36
- Studio Museum in Harlem 53, 58
- Study Group on Mathematics Teaching of Pôrto Alegre 17
- Sudan, Government of the 15, 56
- Sudanaid 15
- Sumatera Utara University 59
- SUN Symphony Society 53
- Supported Work Economic Development Corporation 10
- Syracuse University 8, 45
- Tacolcy Economic Development Corporation 10
- Tamil Nadu, Government of 27
- Tamil Nadu Agricultural University 27, 80
- Tanzania, Government of 80
- Technical Advice Group 40
- Technical Consultancy Services Organization of Karnataka 27
- Technical Development Corporation 13

- Technoserve, Inc. 30  
 Telecommunications Cooperative Network 75, 76  
 Tengko Situru Foundaton 18-19  
 Tepoztlán Center 72  
 Texas, University of 73  
 Texas A&M University 63  
 Texas Southern University 78  
 Thailand, Government of 59, 80  
 Thai National Mekong Committee 80  
 Thammasat University 59, 66, 69  
 Tharp (Twyla) Dance Foundation 78  
 Theatre Academy 58  
 Theatre Communications Group 53  
 Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts 58  
 Trade Policy Research Centre 65, 65  
 Traditional Medicine Research Institute 15  
 TransAfrica Forum 65  
 Travelers Aid Society of Metropolitan Chicago 13, 14n  
 Trilateral Commission 65  
 Trust for Christian Outreach and Education 15  
 Trust for Public Land 10, 12, 76  
 Tufts University 14, 63  
 Tunis, University of 46  
 Turret Correspondence College 5-6  
 Tuskegee Institute 78  
 Twin Cities Public Television 8
- Udayana University** 29  
 Undugu Society of Kenya 14  
 UNICEF NGO Water for Health Project 22  
 Unigene Laboratories 73  
 Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa 14  
 United Federation of Teachers 6  
 United Foundation 75  
 United Methodist Church, Global Ministries of the 3, 39  
 United Methodist Church and its Affiliated Organizations 43n  
 United Nations 39  
 United Nations Association of the USA 36, 65, 70, 71, 81  
 United Nations Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs 43n  
 United Nations Children's Fund 17  
 United Nations Development Corporation 81  
 United Nations Economic Commission for Africa 47  
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 23, 61  
 United Nations Institute for Namibia 14, 17, 46, 47, 54  
 United Nations Institute for Training and Research 33, 33  
 United States Committee for Refugees 68
- United States Committee on Irrigation, Drainage, and Flood Control 21  
 United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program 41  
 United Way of Orange County 13  
 United Way of Tri-State 75  
 Universities Field Staff International 17  
 University Grants Commission 80  
 Urban Affairs Corporation 8  
 Urban Affairs Partnership 13  
 Urban Community College Transfer Opportunities Program 48  
 Urban Educational Systems 13  
 Urban Environment Conference 19  
 Urban Institute 3, 44, 45  
 Urban University-Urban Schools Collaborative 5  
 Utah, University of 46
- Vanderbilt University** 8, 81  
 Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation 41, 44  
 Vanvasi Seva Kendra (Tribal Service Organization) 27  
 Vatsal Foundation 58  
 Vera Institute of Justice 3, 13  
 Virginia, University of 51, 65, 67  
 Virginia Water Project 19  
 Visva Bharati 26  
 Voluntary Agencies Development Assistance 22  
 Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts 53  
 Voter Education Project 33, 35  
 Voting Rights Project of the Southern Regional Council 35
- Washington, University of** 78  
 Washington Office on Latin America 43  
 Weizman University of Science 81  
 Wellesley College 51  
 Wellesley College Center for Research on Women 8  
 West African Association of Agricultural Economics 22  
 West Alabama Community College 51  
 Western Australia, University of 10, 16  
 Western Educational and Development Association 31  
 Western Governors' Policy Office 19  
 Western Network 19, 21  
 Western Ontario, University of 33  
 Western Organization of Resource Councils 19, 22  
 West Harlem Community Organization 10  
 West Indies, University of the 17, 53, 61  
 West Los Angeles College 49
- West Oak Lane Community Development Corporation 10  
 West Virginia Department of Human Services 6  
 West Virginia Education Fund 6  
 Wider Opportunities for Women 36  
 Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre 26, 26, 40  
 Wilson (Woodrow) International Center for Scholars 51, 56, 65, 72, 80  
 Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development 23  
 Wisconsin, University of 6, 7, 21, 36  
 Wisconsin Nutrition Project 8  
 Witwatersrand, University of the 40, 56  
 Women and Employment 21, 31  
 Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy 36, 75  
 Women Employed Institute 36  
 Women for Women 41  
 Women's Equity Action League 36, 40-41  
 Women's House of the Northeast 30  
 Women's Information Center 43  
 Women's Law Fund 36  
 Women's Legal Defense Fund 39  
 Women's Progress, Ltd. 80  
 Women's Research and Education Institute 53  
 Women's Technical Institute 8  
 Working Women Education Fund 39, 42  
 Working Women's Forum 27  
 World Affairs Councils 70  
 World Encyclopedia of Contemporary Theatre 53  
 World Neighbors 14, 29  
 World Priorities 39, 43n  
 World University Service 22, 56  
 World University Service in the United Kingdom 14  
 Writers and Scholars Educational Trust 33, 39  
 Wycombe Foundation 22  
 Wyoming, University of 65, 66
- Xavier Institute of Social Service** 27  
 Xavier Labour Relations Institute 27  
 Xavier University 6
- Yale-New Haven Teachers Institute** 5  
 Yale University 5, 6, 21, 39, 40, 51, 52, 63, 67, 75, 75  
 School of Art 56  
 Yayasan Bina Pustaka 16  
 Yayasan Indonesia Hijau 29  
 Yayasan Kusuma Buana 16, 73  
 Yayasan Mandiri 29  
 Yayasan Obor Indonesia 27  
 Yayasan Sosial Tani Membangun 29  
 Yayasan Tengko Situru 29  
 Yemen, Government of 23  
 York University 65  
 Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association, 53



Young (Whitney M., Jr.) Memorial Foundation 78	ZAFRA 43	Zimbabwe, National Archives of 54
Young Women's Christian Association 22	Zagazig University 23, 40	Zimbabwe, University of 14, 22, 39, 46, 54, 54, 68
Youth Action Program of East Harlem 4	Zambia, University of 54	Zimbabwe Project Trust 22, 30
Youth Project 21	Zeszyty Literackie 34	Zimbabwe Publishing House 54
	Zimbabwe, Government of 39, 80	

**Photographs** *Where no credit is listed, photographs were obtained from the institution mentioned in the caption.*

5—Ruby Washington/NYT Pictures. 8—Bill Ravanesi. 9—North Broward Medical Center. 11, 52 bottom—Camilo Vergara. 12, 24 left, 28 top, 42, 74—Joe Viesti. 24 top—Steve Maines. 24 bottom right, 31—Ray Witlin. 28 bottom right and left—World Bank. 35—Alain Keler/Sygma. 39—UNHCR. 55 bottom—Carol Rosegg/Martha Swope Assoc. 57 top—Patricia Evans. 59—Oriental Institute. 67—German Information Center. 76—Bob Adelman.

**Cover Design** Emil Antonucci





FORD FOUNDATION 320 EAST 43 STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017