

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

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

Ford Foundation Annual Report

OCTOBER 1, 1986 to SEPTEMBER 30, 1987

to advance human welfare

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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 1987, the Foundation has made commitments totaling \$6.6 billion. The recipients have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and various foreign countries, especially in less-developed areas.

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

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President's Review

Our system of education occupies a central place in American life. It is a fundamental source of our stability as a democracy, our economic health, and our aspirations to achieve a truly just and humane society. Extending the benefits of education to the broadest range of citizens is thus not merely desirable but essential. The United States cannot continue to function well politically or economically if large proportions of the population lack the skills and understanding provided by a sound basic education. Nor can we ever fully realize the possibilities of the country's vast store of human and material resources without close attention to the quality of education available to all citizens and, in particular, to our future experts and leaders.

Education has been a central concern of the Ford Foundation since its inception. The ways in which our programming has reflected this continuing concern have varied over the years, and from time to time, I am asked to describe the nature of the Foundation's current interest and work in education. The Foundation supports education through programs in both the United States and the developing world. Each of those programs, domestic and overseas, is extensive and diverse enough to warrant separate treatment. This essay describes major aspects of our education work in the United States today and signals some recent shifts in emphasis that will define that work in the future.

The Foundation takes two complementary approaches to education. One emphasizes education's role in developing the capacity of individuals, communities, and nations to understand and resolve the problems that confront them. For example, we rely upon the expertise and facilities of colleges and universities for research, evaluation, and the dissemination of knowledge in areas ranging from urban housing and community development to water management in rural communities, from child-care policies to arms control. At the same time, the Foundation remains deeply committed to strengthening the quality and effectiveness of the educational system itself. My focus here is on our efforts to strengthen the fabric of education in this more general sense.

The Foundation's current emphases in education have been shaped by both our grant-making experience and the outcome of a recent external review of our programs. In 1981, when the Foundation's program agenda was reorganized into its current thematic areas, we decided that after five to six years of experience with the new programs we would undertake a comprehensive assessment of our progress and performance. To help us with that assessment, panels of outside consultants were assembled during 1987 and asked to review all of our programs, including those in education.* Building on the recommendations of the panels, we have reaffirmed our commitment and enlarged the scale of our involvement in education, with the intention of concentrating resources to achieve greater impact in a smaller number of problem areas.

The Foundation has also moved pre-collegiate education grant activities out of the Urban Poverty program, where they were placed in the 1981 reorganization, and integrated them with those in higher education in the Education and Culture program. The earlier structure was chosen, after con-

*See page xvii for a description of the Foundation's review process.

siderable internal discussion and debate, because it underscored the links among successful completion of high school, readiness for work, and achievement of economic self-sufficiency—all central concerns of the Foundation's programs to alleviate poverty in urban areas. With those connections now firmly established in our urban poverty grant-making agenda, we have concluded that greater synergy within our education efforts would be encouraged by an organizational shift acknowledging the links between pre-collegiate and higher education. This decision, like the one in 1981, was a close call for us, but the strong recommendation of the consulting program reviewers helped tip the balance in favor of making the change.

Although close ties to major program themes in Urban Poverty (such as youth employment and training and teenage pregnancy prevention) will be retained, the new structure has the advantage of unifying responsibility for our work in education and allows us to identify and pursue mutually reinforcing interventions at various points along the continuum of schooling. The merger also permits the Foundation to address the special concerns of rural schools, thus extending our U.S.-based activities in Rural Poverty and Resources into the crucial area of rural education. A detailed rural education initiative will be formulated over the months ahead.

Over the past several years, the level of funds committed to education programs has increased significantly. Taken together, the Trustees' allocations for pre-collegiate and higher-education grants rose from \$14.4 million in 1984 to \$25.8 million in 1988.

Among the themes that define the current program, two are of special note: improving the quality of undergraduate education and promoting access and equity at all levels of education. Expansion in both areas was endorsed by the program review panels.

Improving the Quality of Undergraduate Education

The Foundation has a longstanding interest in improving the quality of curriculum and teaching generally. Within that area, undergraduate education has emerged as a particular concern stemming from two important developments in higher education.

First, although there have been few faculty openings in American colleges and universities for a number of years now, many such openings will occur beginning in the mid-1990s. A recent study partially funded by the Foundation predicts that 400,000 to 500,000 new faculty will be required by the year 2010. Meeting this need poses a double challenge: more undergraduates must choose academic careers, and the quality of the graduate student pool must rise.

Second, a succession of major reports published within the last four years has criticized the quality of American college education, citing, among other things, faculty indifference toward undergraduate teaching. Many professors, especially those in research-oriented universities, neglect undergraduate teaching because they find research more interesting or rewarding. Others appear to have become disenchanted with their profession.

The quality of education depends in large part on the skill and commitment of teachers. Faculty engagement rises or falls in response to the stimulation professors derive from their students and the curriculum. And students, in turn, are typically motivated to consider academic careers by the reward they find in their own education and the example they see in their

teachers. Recognizing this, the Foundation has begun a systematic effort to intervene in this cycle in ways that will reinvigorate undergraduate teaching for both professors and students.

The first initiative involved grants of up to \$250,000 to thirty-one colleges and universities that were asked to submit proposals specifically addressing these issues. Most of these institutions developed programs centering on either faculty-student research and mentorship—often with a special emphasis on minority students—or new curriculum design in particular areas. In some of these programs, students and faculty are collaborating to design and teach new courses. Although the success of this effort in increasing the number of talented young people who choose faculty careers cannot be known for some years, the initiative has helped to strengthen interest in undergraduate education in these institutions and has highlighted the need to plan now to meet the future faculty needs of our colleges and universities.

The recent review of the Foundation's higher education programs recommended additional efforts to improve the quality of teaching by helping to bring the best scholarship to bear on the education of undergraduates. The reviewers further suggested that such activities be concentrated on fields of study with special relevance to the Foundation's broader grant-making interests. Plans to expand support or devise new programs in three areas respond to this mandate.

First, the Foundation will launch a new initiative concerned with undergraduate education in the social sciences. The perspectives and analytical tools of the social sciences are essential to understanding the public issues of modern life, and undergraduate education provides citizens who do not specialize in the social sciences with their most substantial formal exposure to these fields. Yet both intellectual challenge and professional recognition draw the social science faculties of universities away from teaching undergraduate courses, particularly courses for non-specialists. Through our new initiative, we hope to provide incentives and opportunities for leading social scientists to bring to bear upon undergraduate education the best current thinking on political economy, the structure and performance of institutions, ethnic and gender diversity, and the capacity to compete and cooperate internationally. We plan to invite proposals from universities with strong records of scholarship and teaching in the social sciences and from a number of liberal arts colleges.

A complementary effort will involve expanded support for programs in other traditional areas of interest for the Foundation: international and area studies and foreign languages. While continuing our support of advanced training, including grants for the international exchange of scholars, we will develop new initiatives aimed at undergraduate education in these fields. Three principal strategies are under consideration: additional support for programs that increase the effectiveness or broaden the reach of instruction in important but "uncommonly taught" languages such as Arabic, Russian, Chinese, and Japanese; support for model programs that integrate into the general undergraduate curriculum Eastern, Islamic, and other subject matters not conventionally taught; and encouragement of interdisciplinary approaches, including foreign area studies. We will, in particular, look for ways in which our work in each of these areas and the expanded efforts in the social sciences can reinforce each other.

The third line of work emerges from our longstanding concern with pro-

moting the vitality of Afro-American and Africana studies in American universities. As part of a program of increased support for the field generally, the Foundation will fund projects to nurture the next generation of scholars, to encourage collaborative research, and to disseminate the most recent scholarship to faculty who might not otherwise have access to it. We hope that strengthening scholarship in the field and making it available to teaching faculty will increase the legitimacy of Afro-American studies and at the same time enrich the undergraduate experience.

Another area of historic concern to the Foundation, support for work in women's studies, also remains on our agenda. Increasingly, this program emphasizes the integration of scholarship on the experience of minority women into the general undergraduate curriculum.

Promoting Access and Equity

The centrality of education both to the self-sufficiency and self-fulfillment of individuals and to the strength of the country as a whole demands equality of educational opportunity. If race, gender, or economic status reduces educational opportunities and rewards for large numbers of American citizens, our sense of moral justice is offended, and our future survival as a nation is threatened.

After a period of sustained growth, the size of the American youth population is shrinking, and increasingly it is made up of minority youngsters. How well will these young people be prepared to assume a greater share of responsibility for the country's future, especially when the future rests on a more technologically sophisticated economy? The data give cause for concern. Although the period 1976 to 1985 saw a significant rise in the high school graduation rates of black and Hispanic students, they still lag far behind those of white students. In many inner-city schools, minority high school dropout rates continue to run as high as 50 percent. Moreover, an alarmingly small number of minority youth who do graduate from high school go on to attend college. The college enrollment rate for blacks has actually declined in the past decade, while for Hispanics it has risen only slightly. Asian students excepted, overall minority participation in postgraduate education shows further declines. In 1984 blacks made up less than 5 percent and Hispanics less than 3 percent of graduate school enrollments. Thus, at every point beyond high school, the number of minority students entering the academic pipeline has decreased since the late 1970s.

One damaging result of these low minority enrollments in higher education is the declining number of minority teachers in our schools and the continued severe underrepresentation of minorities on the faculties of colleges and universities. Without minority faculty, we lose opportunities for the special inspiration and mentorship that minority teachers can provide to minority students and sacrifice the vitality that flows from a diversity of backgrounds and perspectives in our schools.

At the university level, more than 90 percent of full-time faculty members are white. An estimated 4 percent are black—one-third of whom are employed at historically black colleges—another 1.8 percent Hispanic, 3.5 percent Asian, and 0.2 percent Native American. The need for large numbers of college and university faculty in the near future offers an unusual opportunity to increase this minority presence. Yet in the short run, the dearth of

minority faculty on American campuses discourages minority students from choosing faculty careers. The question is where the circle can be broken.

Through its minority fellowship programs, the Foundation seeks to intervene at three distinct points with the purpose of both increasing the number of minority faculty and supporting their professional development.

The first responds to the need to influence the aspirations and choices of undergraduate students. It is widely recognized that providing talented undergraduates with the opportunity to conduct independent research in close collaboration with faculty members is an effective means to introduce them to the world of scholarship and guide them toward academic careers. For minority students in particular, such a research experience provides a vitally important mentor relationship and affords an insight, often not otherwise available, into the satisfactions and demands of a life in teaching and research. In 1985 the Ford Foundation and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation joined in support of an undergraduate research fellowship program at four major universities for three summers, in which a total of eighty-nine students participated. The program attracted wide interest, and this year the two foundations expanded funding for the fellowships to six major research universities and to a second consortium of four distinguished liberal arts colleges.

The Foundation's second point of intervention is at the doctoral level and represents a major commitment of resources. If minorities are to assume their proper place in the faculty of the future, it is imperative that significantly greater numbers begin doctoral study now. In each of the past three years, our doctoral fellowship program has provided forty three-year graduate fellowships and ten dissertation-completion awards to talented minority graduate students. At the urging of the higher education review panel, the number of awards will be expanded to fifty-five three-year fellowships and twenty dissertation fellowships each year.

Finally, the Foundation has a longstanding program of postdoctoral fellowships for minorities who already hold the Ph.D. degree. The purpose is to give recipients time, free from the demands of their normal duties, in which to develop as scholars and teachers, deepen their personal and professional associations in ways that will make them more effective faculty members, and strengthen the likelihood of their earning tenure and promotion. Since the program began in 1980, some 320 minority scholars have received fellowships.

The shortage of minority teachers that haunts higher education is, if anything, even more severe at the pre-collegiate level. As the proportion of minority schoolchildren continues to grow, the proportion of minority teachers is actually going down. In 1971 minorities represented 11.7 percent of the pre-collegiate teaching force; by 1986 that number had dropped to 10.3 percent, and there is evidence that the decline will continue. The Foundation is now considering how, within the newly integrated education program, we might encourage the recruitment and retention of minority teachers. We expect to develop focused strategies in this area during the coming year.

Obviously, a young person cannot even consider the possibility of a teaching career—or virtually any other profession—unless he or she successfully completes high school and college. Increasing the number of minority and at-risk students who do so is another fundamental goal of the Foundation's education program and a key part of our strategy of promoting access and

equity throughout the educational system. A number of grants address the issues of improved enrollments and success rates at earlier stages of the academic pipeline, from the middle schools through community colleges.

Although over half of first-time college freshmen and 42 percent of all minority undergraduates attend public two-year institutions, fewer than 15 percent of these students ever complete their associate degrees, and fewer still go on to seek baccalaureate degrees. In 1983 the Foundation launched a special community college initiative designed to improve the rate at which these students transfer to four-year colleges. It supports not only efforts within community colleges themselves to encourage students to make the transition but also programs that enable four-year institutions and community colleges to work together to facilitate transfers and prepare students for the academic and other demands of baccalaureate study.

Interventions at the high school level can also produce major educational gains for disadvantaged students. The "Middle College" model is becoming nationally recognized for its unusual success in keeping these students in high school and moving many of them on to higher education. Developed in the early 1970s by LaGuardia Community College, a unit of the City University of New York, the Middle College enrolls high school students whose problems—truancy, failing grades, a disruptive family life—put them at immediate risk of dropping out altogether. Critical elements of the program include cooperative work-study arrangements, faculty attention to individual student needs, and close collaboration with the community college itself. Despite the high-risk nature of the student body, 85 percent graduate—compared to 60 percent for all high school students city wide—and fully half go on to LaGuardia or other colleges. With Foundation support, the Middle College is now helping colleges and school districts to replicate the model in nine other cities throughout the United States.

The Foundation also seeks to generate knowledge and mobilize community resources to reduce the likelihood that students will drop out of high school. This year we are funding local collaboratives for this purpose in twenty-one cities. The collaboratives join teachers and school officials with parents, churches, business leaders, community groups, public and private social service agencies, and others to devise and carry out a comprehensive range of prevention programs that reflect local conditions and needs.

Activities aimed at keeping vulnerable adolescents in school will remain a major concern of the Foundation's Education and Culture program, and further initiatives will be developed in the months ahead. As I noted earlier, these will continue to be complemented by efforts in our Urban Poverty program addressing the related issues of youth employment and training and teenage pregnancy prevention.

Finally, our commitment to extend educational opportunity and increase the achievement levels of disadvantaged students has led us to emphasize the middle-school years—grades four through eight. Academic performance during this period directly affects access to programs of study in high school, which in turn affects access to further education and, ultimately, to career opportunities. Ground lost as early as the fourth and fifth grades often becomes extremely difficult to make up later in the educational process. In particular, poor preparation in mathematics and science and resulting deficiencies in abstract reasoning skills have severely limited the future choices—and future contributions to society—of enormous numbers of girls

and minority children of both sexes. Foundation-supported programs to combat this problem include development of computer-based methods to teach critical thinking, technical assistance to community-based groups advocating improved mathematics, science and technology training in inner-city schools, and research into how children are best taught to master the intellectual tasks involved in learning mathematics.

Here, as in all of the Foundation's efforts to help the education system to become as effective as it can and should be, our work recognizes that mechanical changes alone will never suffice. Programs such as those I have described here will bring about enduring systemic improvement only if they take account of the important, perhaps central, role that attitude on the part of teachers and students plays in creating a learning environment in which excellent achievement is possible. Teachers and students have to develop a basis for belief in themselves and each other before they will be capable of excellence. The initiatives that the Foundation is encouraging and supporting should contribute to the creation of such healthy states of mind.

The review of the Ford Foundation's programs to which I alluded above examined our work over the six years after the grant-making policies and strategies were restructured in 1981. Normally such assessments take place when cutbacks must be made. This review was timely not only because we had by 1987 a considerable amount of experience operating under the new structure but also because the bull market had driven up the Foundation's asset base, allowing us to focus the examination on new opportunities and fresh possibilities rather than on the painful problems of contraction. It stimulated and energized the staff and, perhaps most important, gave our Trustees another occasion to exercise their policy-making responsibilities in the broadest and most meaningful way.

Seven large subject areas were identified that cut across regular program lines in both the United States and developing countries: persistent poverty in the United States; agriculture and natural resources; child survival/fair start for children; livelihoods, employment, and income generation in developing countries; pluralism and diversity; higher education and the arts; and international affairs and international human rights.

Outside experts in each subject area were assembled into panels and asked to assess our grant activities with specific reference to four questions: Does the Foundation's work in the area address significant issues? Are the strategies appropriate? Is the Foundation playing as useful a role as it might in the field, and how does its role relate to that of other public and private funders? What modifications in concept or approach might the Foundation consider? Members of the panels were given free rein for six to eight months and invited to review internal records as well as to visit grantees and meet with Trustees and staff. Their reports were presented formally to the Trustees at special Board sessions and discussed in detail with staff.

In general, the review affirmed that the problems addressed by the Foundation remain critical. It prompted the changes in emphasis in our education programs described above and a decision to make bigger investments in a number of other high-priority areas, including community development, research on the changing nature of poverty, strengthening social science in-

termediary organizations, media-oriented projects, programs addressing the strength of the U.S. economy, and international economics. In addition, at the urging of the reviewers, we are seeking to fashion a more integrated and comprehensive approach to our programs to support high-risk mothers and children, child care and child development, and women's reproductive health; building a program related to AIDS; and expanding our work in international organizations and law.

We are most grateful to all the consultants for the energy, care, and thought that they gave to the review and to the recommendations that they suggested. Information about the review is being shared with leaders of other foundations who are interested in the internal review process and its implications for grants programs.

In 1987 we lost two valued Trustees to the Foundation's rules of retirement—Alexander Heard and Ralf Dahrendorf. Elected to the Board of Trustees in 1966, Alex Heard became chairman in 1972 and served longer than any of his four predecessors in that post. In twenty-two years of dedicated service, he made an indelible imprint on the character and style of this institution, guiding its evolution in response to the major challenges facing the United States and the developing world in the 1970s and 1980s. To his Board leadership and a wide range of committee assignments, Alex brought the same grace, energy, intelligence, and good judgment that characterized all of his distinguished career in public service and education. That career included, among many other responsibilities, nineteen years as chancellor of Vanderbilt University and advisory posts to several U.S. presidents on issues ranging from education and community relations to rural development and foreign policy toward South Africa. We feel privileged and grateful for the enormous amount of time, energy, and sheer talent Alex devoted to the Foundation and its work; he will be sorely missed.

Our second retiring Trustee, Ralf Dahrendorf, came to the Board in 1978. Despite a broad range of interests and commitments, Ralf never faltered in his obligations of time, concern, and loyalty to the Foundation and always enlivened our deliberations with insight and wit. His extraordinary intellectual capacity informed every debate and enriched every discussion of which he was a part.

It is a great pleasure to report the election of Edson W. Spencer as chairman of the Foundation's Board of Trustees, succeeding Alex Heard. A Board member since 1978 and vice chairman since 1986, Ed brings to his new post an intimate knowledge of the Foundation and a deep commitment to its values and goals. He is currently chairman of Honeywell, Inc., having served as president and chief executive officer of the company from 1974 to 1978 and chairman and chief executive officer from 1978 to 1986. Ed is also a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for Peace and the Mayo Foundation, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, a director of CBS, Inc., and a member of the International Advisory Board of Chase Manhattan Bank.

Finally, I am pleased to welcome four very distinguished new Trustees in 1987. They are: Yvonne Braithwaite Burke, a partner in the Los Angeles law firm of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue and former congresswoman from California; Sir Christopher Hogg, a citizen of the United Kingdom and chairman of

Courtaulds, a British textile and chemical firm; Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., a partner in the Washington, D.C. law firm of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld and former president of the National Urban League; and General Olusegun Obasanjo, former president of Nigeria, who presided over his nation's return to civilian authority after a decade of military rule. All four of the new Trustees have made remarkable contributions to their professions and their countries; each brings to the Board unique talents and perspectives that have already strengthened the Foundation's work.

The Trustees and staff of the Foundation were deeply saddened by the death of Henry Ford II on September 29, 1987. Mr. Ford served longer than any other Trustee of the Foundation, from 1943 until 1976, including seven years as president. As chairman from 1950 to 1956, he devoted enormous time, concern, and skill to the task of piloting the Foundation from a philanthropy concerned largely with charities in Michigan to one with a worldwide agenda. Under his leadership, the Trustees became a group of strong and independent colleagues representing a steadily widening range of concerns for human welfare. He played an important part in the Board's decision in the mid-1960s to make equal opportunity one of the foremost concerns of the Foundation's work—a concern that persists to this day. His work in building the Foundation as an independent, free-standing institution devoted to advancing human welfare has few parallels in our history.

FRANKLIN A. THOMAS

Program Reviews

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

The Foundation's 1987 program activities are reviewed in the following pages.* The text is accompanied by a list of grants and projects, which includes both 1987 approvals and payments on current and prior-year actions. Approvals by program are summarized below:

	1987 Program Approvals <u>(millions of dollars)</u>
Urban Poverty	54.7
Rural Poverty and Resources	30.4
Human Rights and Social Justice	30.6
Governance and Public Policy	21.6
Education and Culture	33.9
International Affairs	20.9
Other Actions	<u>12.8</u>
	204.8
Program-Related Investments	15.2

* Information about the Foundation's program activities may also be found in *Current Interests of the Ford Foundation*, published every other year, and the *Ford Foundation Letter*, published six times a year. From time to time, the Foundation also publishes special reports describing particular programs or activities it has supported. Requests for a list of publications, or for placement on the Foundation's mailing list, may be directed to the Ford Foundation, Office of Reports, 320 East 43 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

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

Urban Poverty

2

The Foundation's work in urban poverty is predicated on the fact that poverty itself has changed dramatically in the past decade.

Once dominated by the elderly and traditional, two-parent families, the poor are now predominantly children and female heads of households. This new face of poverty has been caused by a variety of economic and social changes in American society. The government's response to poverty, on the other hand, has changed little. Welfare programs, whether created in the 1930s or 1960s, rely mainly on short-term income maintenance, which fails to help the poor prepare for long-term economic independence. The Foundation's emphasis is on strengthening the long-term prospects for both distressed communities and poor individuals.

The Foundation works to improve the lives of the urban poor in three interrelated ways. First, it assists self-help initiatives organized by community institutions in low-income neighborhoods. Such initiatives include efforts to bring new jobs, affordable housing, and renewed pride to these communities. Second, the Foundation supports programs that directly serve the urban poor. Such programs aim to improve the health of young children and their families; reduce school dropout, teenage pregnancy, and youth unemployment; prepare those dependent on welfare to enter the world of work; and help new immigrants resettle in U.S. communities. (As noted in the President's Review, in fiscal 1988 the Foundation transferred its grant making in secondary education to the Education and Culture program.) Third, the Foundation supports research, policy analyses, and information dissemi-

nation on the changing character and causes of poverty in light of changes in U.S. society. The goal is to deepen understanding of these changes and thereby provide a basis for future policies and programs.

Most of the Foundation's work in urban poverty is focused on the United States, although assistance to the poor of Third World cities has increased in recent years and will continue to grow. A substantial part of the Foundation's Child Survival program serves urban children in developing countries. (Also, a range of legal and social services on behalf of the urban poor in developing countries is supported through the Human Rights and Social Justice program—see page 40.)

COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION

For the past two decades, one of the most important institutions participating in the rebuilding of America's distressed older cities has been the community development corporation (CDC). CDCs are formed and controlled by local residents seeking ways to overcome the social and economic problems afflicting their communities. Concentrated mainly in black and Hispanic neighborhoods, CDCs draw upon private as well as public resources to finance and operate shopping centers, industrial parks, and retail franchises. They provide such social services as job training, credit unions, and day-care centers. And they act as advocates for better municipal services and for increased lending by banks and other financial institutions in low-income neighborhoods. Since the mid-1960s the Foundation has invested some \$170 million in CDCs and in intermediary organizations that give them technical or financial assistance, including help in undertaking such complex projects as building or rehabilitating housing.

In order to link the work of neighborhood agencies to resources in the larger society, the Foundation has helped form community development funding partnerships in several cities. The Foundation works with corporate, local government, and private foundation partners in support of CDCs in Philadelphia, Denver, Washington, D.C., Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Miami, and Boston. In this way, the Foundation has sought to expand the scale and impact of community development.

Housing. In recent years, as federal housing subsidies have declined (from \$30 billion annually in 1981 to \$7 billion in 1987), the supply of housing the poor can afford has been drastically reduced by abandonment, arson, or, in some cases, soaring prices brought on by gentrification of older neighborhoods. The acute need for affordable housing for the poor is evident in the growing number of homeless families on the streets of nearly every major U.S. city. In response to this crisis, CDCs and intermediary organizations like the Local Initiatives Support Corporation and the Enterprise Foundation, which provide CDCs with financial, technical, legal, and managerial assistance, are working closely with state and local governments, business and industry, and private funders to provide more housing for the poor.

In supporting these efforts, the Foundation hopes to identify promising new housing initiatives, encourage their replication on a larger scale, and inform the current debate on a new national housing policy. To contribute to these discussions, for example, the Foundation this year supported research, conferences, and publications on various aspects of the housing crisis through grants to the Massachusetts Institute of

Technology, the Urban Institute, and the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

A combination of grants and program-related investments (PRIs) gave direct support for housing initiatives. One is a four-state demonstration of the Emergency Housing Apartment Program (EHAP), which links federal emergency shelter allowances for the homeless to renovation of multifamily dwellings into permanent low-rent apartments. Under EHAP, a developer sets aside a proportion of a building's units—say 10 percent—for homeless families. For these apartments the developer charges the going hotel rate allowed by the federal Emergency Assistance for Families and the Special Needs programs (in New York City the rate is some \$1,500 per month). The emergency allowances are used to guarantee a modest renovation of the entire building. After a three- to five-year period, the transitional EHAP units are converted to permanent housing and their rent is lowered to the level of the other apartments.

EHAP was first tried in Westchester County, N.Y., five years ago. To support its replication in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Michigan, the Foundation provided some \$2.3 million in grant and loan funds. Two financial intermediaries serving CDCs, the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) and the Enterprise Foundation, received PRIs of \$1.5 million and \$500,000, respectively, to fund loans to the nonprofit housing sponsors (mainly CDCs) participating in the demonstration. To oversee the demonstration, the Foundation granted \$292,000 to Urban Initiatives, directed by Elizabeth Rosenbaum, EHAP's originator in Westchester County.

Among other grants and loans for housing initiatives were a \$1.5 mil-

lion six-year grant to the Boston Foundation for the Neighborhood Development Support Collaborative, a partnership of public and private institutions that finances housing sponsored by coalitions of CDCs and other community organizations. The collaborative will help the housing sponsors develop better financial and management systems, generate new housing projects, and improve services to tenants.

One of the members of the collaborative is the United Way of Massachusetts Bay, which represents the first time a local United Way has become involved in supporting CDCs' low-income housing. An outgrowth of this participation is an effort by the national United Way of America to replicate the Boston collaborative in poor neighborhoods in five other cities. A Foundation grant of \$1.5 million, along with funds from corporate donors, will support this ac-

tivity. The grant will also be used to strengthen the fund-raising capacity of local United Ways, thereby increasing resources for a variety of community needs.

Greater Boston Community Development, one of the nation's most experienced nonprofit development intermediaries, received a \$1.4 million PRI and a \$140,000 grant to increase its low-income housing development to 1,000 units annually, and to expand its activities beyond Massachusetts. The Philadelphia Fund for Community Development, a local financial intermediary, received \$350,000 to serve as a clearinghouse for grants to Philadelphia CDCs.

The Local Initiatives Support Corporation, a national intermediary financing community development, received a PRI of \$2.5 million. The funds will be used to generate local contributions in areas where LISC ac-



A renovated street in the South Bronx. Once a stark symbol of urban decay and desperation, the area has responded to the efforts of community organizations and the aid of such financial intermediaries as the Local Initiatives Support Corporation.

tivities are concentrated. Part of the PRI will constitute an investment in the National Equity Fund (NEF), which LISC has organized to tap new sources of private financing for community development. The NEF, modeled on a similar fund in Chicago, will secure investment capital from corporations around the country and reinvest it in low-income housing.

CDCs. For the past four years the Foundation has helped thirty-four emerging CDCs in twenty cities initiate a variety of housing and business ventures. With private and public funding, these CDCs have built thousands of housing units and square feet of commercial and industrial space, generating employment and business opportunities for neighborhood residents. This year emerging CDCs in Philadelphia, Miami, Savannah, and the South Bronx, N.Y., were among those granted supplementary support.

National Temple Non Profit Corporation of Philadelphia received \$850,000 in loan and grant funds to help finance the restoration of two historic buildings in the city's north central section. They will be converted into twelve low-income housing units for large families. Also in Philadelphia, the Central Germantown Council will renovate a historic building for housing and commercial use.

Tacolcy Economic Development Corporation in Miami was granted \$600,000 for development activities in the predominantly black Liberty City section. Tacolcy will complete 121 low- and moderate-income rental apartments, improve the facades of twenty-five storefronts, and develop a major new commercial project.

Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project received \$200,000 to help rehabilitate 200 units of low- and moderate-income housing in the

city's historic districts, thereby ensuring that poor tenants are not displaced by gentrification.

A \$300,000 grant went to Opportunity Resource Institute (ORI) to stimulate business development and job creation in the South Bronx, N.Y. ORI was established last year by GLIE Farms, a successful high-tech (hydroponic) herb nursery that trains and employs local residents. ORI plans to organize similar business and job-training ventures in depressed areas of the South Bronx.

Three mature CDCs assisted by the Foundation for many years received grants to establish permanent funds to support their operations. They are Southeast Development in Baltimore, the Southern Development Foundation in Lafayette, La., and Watts Labor Community Action Committee in Los Angeles.

Despite the remarkable growth of CDCs over the past twenty years, little research has been conducted on their contribution to the revitalization of low-income communities. To help remedy this lack, the Foundation granted \$603,000 to the New School for Social Research to establish the Center for the Study of Community-Based Development. The center will develop data bases, measurement techniques, and various methodologies for assessing CDC accomplishments and failures. It will take a broad view of community development, considering not only physical and economic changes but also psychological and sociological benefits.

Loan and grant funds were also directed to economic development and job creation. The Community Development Corporation of Boston received \$934,000 for renovation of a manufacturing building in the Roxbury section, a predominantly black and Hispanic neighborhood. The space will be occupied by the Boston



A zabbaleen mother and her child with the family's new goat. The zabbaleen, the traditional garbage collectors of Cairo, have received Foundation help to modernize their operations.

University School of Medicine, private businesses, and the CDC itself.

The Industrial Cooperative Association (ICA) and the ICA Revolving Loan Fund were granted supplements totaling \$450,000 to help low-income workers start, expand, or stabilize cooperatively owned businesses. Since its inception in 1982 ICA has loaned a total of \$612,000 to businesses that have created and/or saved some 340 jobs and leveraged \$2.7 million from other lenders.

In developing countries the Foundation supports technical assistance organizations that strengthen small businesses, improve housing, and otherwise contribute to community development. In Egypt, Environmental Quality International received supplementary funds to work with a community organization serving Cairo's *zabbaleen*, the city's traditional garbage collectors. The grant

will help the *zabbaleen*, who use donkey carts to remove garbage, to mechanize their operations.

In Colombia, the Carvajal Foundation was granted \$240,000 to expand its program of wholesale food distribution to four additional low-income communities in the Cauca Valley. At each site Carvajal will establish a wholesale food market, which will give small-scale grocers access to food supplies at lower prices than those of existing wholesalers.

Crime prevention. Since it was established by the Foundation in 1970, the Police Foundation has become a recognized leader in developing and testing new approaches to policing and in stimulating changes in policies and procedures among the nation's police departments. Along with such other Foundation-supported agencies as the Police Executive Research Forum and the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, the Police Foundation deals with issues ranging from the difficulties of managing increasingly complex police forces, to the underrepresentation of women and minorities in many departments, to the quality of relations between police and the communities they serve. To continue this work, the Foundation granted the Police Foundation \$10 million toward an endowment totaling \$20 million, which will help it become self-supporting.

A \$482,500 supplement went to the Police Executive Research Forum for its management training seminar for senior police executives, technical assistance to police departments, and reports on such topics as minority recruitment and innovations in policing. Support also continued for two programs designed to improve the often tense relations between urban police departments and low-

income, mostly minority residents. Organized by the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives and the Philadelphia Miniversity, the programs bring together police officers and community leaders to exchange views and to mobilize community resources to fight crime.

Increasingly, Foundation support for crime prevention is channeled through organizations working to reduce crime within the context of neighborhood revitalization. For example, the Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence received a supplement to expand a model program that provides job opportunities and "family-like" social supports to help youths avoid criminal activities. Also assisted was the People's Firehouse, a community organization in Brooklyn, N.Y., that focuses on housing rehabilitation, commercial development, and train-



An electronics firm in Portland, Ore., was started by Indochinese refugees with help from the International Refugee Center of Oregon, which the Foundation has supported since 1984.

ing of neighborhood youth as ways of preventing arson. In the future, the Foundation's crime- and arson-prevention work will be entirely integrated into community development activities.

REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

To help new immigrants adjust to life in the United States, the Foundation supports national advocacy and intermediary organizations as well as coalitions of self-help associations formed by the newcomers themselves.* For example, several coalitions of Southeast Asian refugee groups providing job counseling and training, social services, and technical assistance to small businesses received renewed support this year. Among them were the Southeast Asian Mutual Assistance Associations Coalition in Philadelphia, the International Refugee Center of Oregon, the Community Resources Opportunity Project in Orange County, Calif., and the Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement in San Francisco. In addition, a program-related investment of \$500,000 went to the latter to establish a revolving loan fund for refugee businesses unable to obtain conventional credit.

Supplementary support also went to the Indochina Resource Action Center (IRAC), a national organization representing Southeast Asian mutual assistance associations throughout the United States. IRAC provides technical assistance for economic development projects, serves as an advocate in Washington for refugee concerns, and engages in efforts to protect Indochinese refugees in camps overseas.

*Other Foundation-supported programs for refugees and migrants, including activities to help implement the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, are discussed on pages 39 and 71.

Refugee Women in Development was granted a \$200,000 supplement to work with local groups in preventing domestic violence, ensuring that women's interests are included in discussions of refugee policy, and providing technical assistance to women's handicraft and business projects.

The Haitian Centers Council received a \$150,000 supplement to expand its services to seven community groups serving Haitians living in and around New York City. The council is currently developing programs to address family and child-care problems and has prepared analyses for the U.S. Congress of the potential impact on the Haitian community of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

Since many developing countries have large numbers of refugees and migrants, the Foundation supports efforts to aid their resettlement, including projects to help them become economically independent. About one-quarter of the estimated one million refugees in the Sudan are Ugandans who have congregated in the southern part of the country. The Foundation this year gave supplementary assistance to a rural vocational training center run by the Episcopal Church of the Sudan. It offers Ugandans and local Sudanese courses in agriculture, bookkeeping, construction trades, and furniture making.

To develop and test educational and training programs for long-term refugees in four countries in southern Africa, the Foundation granted \$185,000 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The programs, which cover basic education, language training, and vocational skills, are offered in Botswana, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zambia.

Similarly, a grant to the United Nations Institute for Namibia is sup-

porting a correspondence education program in basic English and mathematics for Namibian refugees living in Angola and Zambia.

To help local and international agencies in Lebanon target their aid to displaced persons more effectively, the Foundation granted St. Joseph's University in Beirut \$75,000 for a study of the needs of the estimated 500,000 Lebanese and Palestinians displaced by the nation's eleven-year civil war.

WELFARE AND TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Every year in the United States, some 1.3 million teenagers become pregnant, and more than a half-million children are born to teenage mothers. Both pregnancy and birth rates among teenagers are higher than in other industrialized countries. Girls who become pregnant in early adolescence run a high risk of health problems, and all teenage mothers are likely to drop out of school, to work in low-wage jobs, and to wind up on welfare for long periods.

The Foundation supports programs that help teenagers avoid unplanned pregnancies and ensure that if they do give birth they receive adequate health and child-care services, continue in school, and learn skills that will prepare them for work.

Building on lessons it learned in a large-scale Foundation-supported experiment for pregnant teens and adolescent mothers under seventeen called Project Redirection, the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC) is developing Project New Chance, which is targeted to welfare-dependent mothers between seventeen and twenty-one. New Chance will provide employment training, work experiences, and help in finding jobs. Teenagers

will also receive health and child-care services and family-planning information. The two-year pilot phase of the project, for which the Foundation granted MDRC \$250,000, will be conducted in up to six sites.

A statewide network of family-support centers in Maryland serving young parents, pregnant adolescents, and teenagers at risk of becoming pregnant was assisted with a grant of \$128,000 to Friends of the Family, Inc. The centers offer teenagers directly or through other community agencies such services as health care, family-planning counseling, temporary child care, help in obtaining a high school diploma, and job training. Foundation funds will be used for programs for adolescent fathers, for an evaluation of services to young males, and for documentation of the centers' overall program. The Foundation also granted \$50,000 to The Equality Center, a research and advocacy organization in Washington, D.C., to help pregnant teenagers and young parents complete high school in four Maryland school districts where family-support centers are operating.

A New York City pregnancy-prevention program run by the Children's Aid Society that has shown good early results received a grant of \$59,000. Serving fifty-five girls and forty-five boys ages twelve to eighteen, the program combines tutoring, sports and recreation, health care, and placement in after-school and summer jobs. Two unusual features are a guarantee of acceptance at Hunter College for participants who graduate from high school, and the extensive involvement of parents or guardians, including their participation with the teenagers in a fifteen-week session on family life and sex education. In the program's two years only two girls have gotten pregnant.

Two acknowledged leaders in promoting wider access to reproductive health services, especially for low-income and adolescent women, received support. Planned Parenthood of New York City has worked for over fifteen years to bring teenage childbearing to public attention and to help public agencies develop pregnancy-prevention programs for high-risk groups. To help the organization acquire and renovate space for its headquarters, the Foundation is providing a ten-year low-interest loan of \$1 million.

The Alan Guttmacher Institute was granted \$1.2 million for research, policy analysis, and public education on women's reproductive health and access to fertility-related services. AGI will focus on the causes and effects of unintended pregnancy, particularly among U.S. teenagers, on the current inadequacy of funding for prenatal and maternal health services, and on the growing phenomenon of teenage pregnancy in Latin America.

Child care and child support.

Among the activities supported to help parents raise healthy children are quality child care, early childhood education, and efforts to ensure adequate child support. The High Scope Educational Research Foundation received an additional \$300,000 for expansion and evaluation of its national "training of teacher trainers" program, which is designed to improve the quality of education for children from infancy to age five. High Scope is a highly respected research and training organization best known for its long-term study validating the benefits of early childhood education, in which it followed groups of three- and four-year-olds enrolled in a preschool program through age nineteen. High Scope has translated its research

findings into practical programs that can serve a wide variety of child-care providers. Foundation funds will enable High Scope to train more Head Start teachers, public school teachers, and family day-care providers to use High Scope's proven techniques for enhancing early childhood care and education, and investigate the possibility of setting up a registry of trainers to help others incorporate these successful techniques into their daily programs.

Wellesley College's Center for Research on Women was granted \$156,000 for its School-Age Child Care Policy Project. Staff will provide technical assistance to and document a publicly funded program in Boston that provides after-school care for children. This project, along with similar Foundation-supported research and documentation by the Bank Street College of Education in New York City, is intended to illuminate the effects of public-sector involvement in early childhood education and child care as well as the policy questions to be addressed.

Although day care in families rather than in institutions now represents the most frequently used form of out-of-home care, it is for the most part unlicensed, unsupervised, and subject to wide variations in quality. One of the chief criticisms of family day care is that fewer than one-third of its providers get even minimal training. A promising new approach to this problem is being developed with Foundation support by the Bank Street College of Education. It consists of eight audio-cassette training tapes with accompanying booklets, specifically geared to the needs of those providing day care in their homes. Foundation funds will underwrite tapes on early language development.

The failure of divorced or otherwise absent fathers to provide ade-



The Foundation assists High Scope Educational Research Foundation in translating its findings into training for child-care providers. Here, trainees with preschoolers.

quate child support has contributed to the increase in women's and children's poverty and to the overburdening of the welfare system. Since its inception in 1983, the Center for the Support of Children in Washington, D.C., has taken the lead in developing community-based public education programs on child-support issues. A supplementary grant to the center will support such activities as a national conference on child support and technical assistance to community education programs in San Francisco and Seattle.

A FAIR START FOR CHILDREN

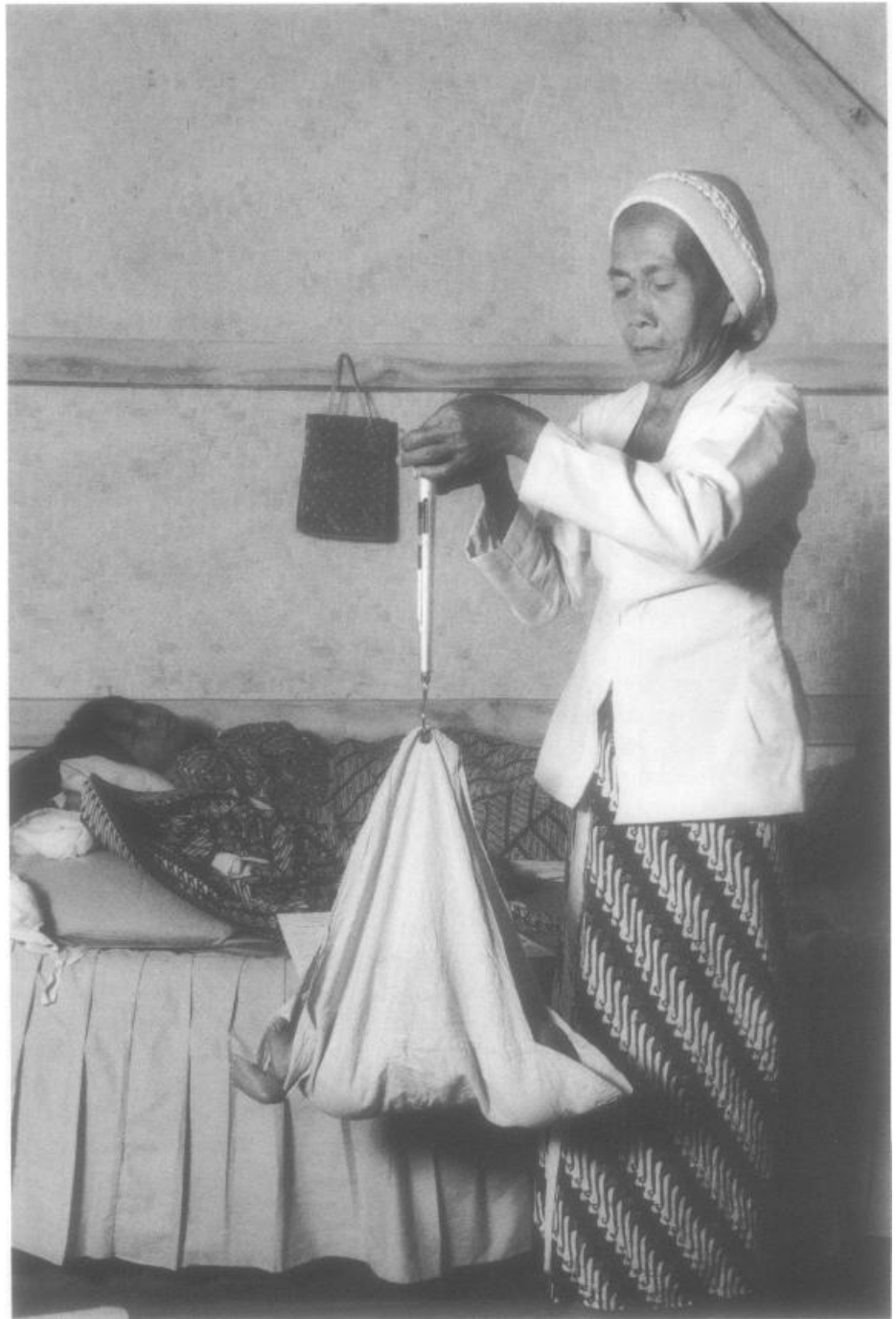
The Child Survival/Fair Start program assists activities in the United States and developing countries to improve the health, nutrition, and intellectual development of children of the very poor and the reproductive health of poor women. Grants support community-based projects

providing low-cost, accessible, and high-quality health services, research on maternal and infant illness and premature death, and analysis of social and cultural factors affecting families' health. A major premise of the program is that mothers are a prime determinant of their children's healthy growth and development, and they should therefore participate directly in health-care programs for children.

Community-based projects supported in the United States train community women to seek out young pregnant women and mothers, link them to prenatal and other support services, and help advance their competence as parents, particularly during their child's first two years. Two home-visiting programs received additional funds this year. Grants went to the North Broward Hospital District in South Florida, which serves two communities of Haitian migrants, and to the Center for the Development of Non-Formal Education in Austin, Tex., which provides health care and educational services for Mexican American mothers and their children.

The Better Babies Project was granted \$500,000 to expand its outreach to serve some 1,700 women in a poor, predominantly black section of Washington, D.C., a city with one of the highest infant mortality rates in the country. The objective of Better Babies is to reduce significantly the prevalence of low-birthweight deliveries in the targeted neighborhood by providing early prenatal care.

Taking advantage of new federal legislation broadening eligibility for Medicaid, the National Association of Community Health Centers and the State of New Jersey Department of Health have organized experimental programs to improve health care for poor pregnant women and chil-



A local health worker in West Java, Indonesia, weighs a baby in a maternal-child health center funded by the Foundation's Child Survival program.

dren. The National Association will use a Foundation grant to provide information and training on the new Medicaid regulations to community health centers. New Jersey's Department of Health has initiated a state-wide program called Health Start, which aims to enhance poor pregnant women's access to prenatal services and to improve the quality of those services. Foundation funds will be used to ensure that the views of community women are elicited in determining what constitutes "quality" care.

In many developing countries nationwide child survival programs have been organized to deliver such simple, effective treatments as immunizations or oral rehydration, only to find they have been insufficiently used by the people they were meant to help. One reason for these disappointing results is that campaigns have been mounted without taking into account the attitudes of women and health practitioners who are often suspicious of new medical treatments. Several grants this year aimed at building new professional capacities in developing countries to address maternal and child health problems in the context of traditional customs and the poverty, malnutrition, and infection endemic in poor communities.

A Foundation grant of \$180,000 went to the Tata Institute of Sciences in India to help establish a Department of Health Service Studies that will take a community-oriented approach to research and training on the health needs of poor urban and rural communities.

Sriwijaya University in Indonesia received \$196,000 to organize a new unit within its community medicine program that will work out of a field station in South Sumatra. The unit will investigate the social, economic, and demographic characteristics of

rural households, including fertility rates and incidence of sickness and death. Training will focus on local private nurses, who are the principal providers of health services to Indonesian women but who have been largely overlooked by government programs.

Similarly, the Foundation granted a total of \$635,000 to three provincial Indonesian universities—Padjadjaran, Syiah Kuala, and Udayana—for community-oriented research and training. Researchers will examine ways to increase use of oral rehydration to treat diarrhea, evaluate programs integrating nutritional and family-planning services, and study acute respiratory illnesses in children. Traditional birth attendants will be trained to spot high-risk pregnancies in time to refer the women to clinics or district hospitals.

A grant of \$150,000 went to the National Postgraduate Medical College of Nigeria for a program that is training Nigerian doctors to work in rural areas with nurses and community health workers. The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine received \$498,984 for research and training for Arab nationals on maternal and child health from a social as well as biomedical perspective. In a complementary action, the Foundation granted the Population Council \$298,885 for a series of workshops in the Middle East on child survival, women's reproductive health, and family health care.

To help focus worldwide attention on the need for further laboratory and field research on the severe health problems of developing countries, the Independent International Commission on Health Research for Development was recently established, with its secretariat at Harvard University. It will be composed of twelve international health experts, most of them from the Third World.

A Foundation grant of \$100,000 will support commission task forces.

In India, grants totaling \$779,000 went to six institutions that are exploring the relation between women's economic roles and the health and nutrition of their families. One purpose is to examine the effects on poor working women and their children of the government's integrated health services program. Receiving the grants were Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, the Institute of Social Studies Trust, the Institute for Rural Health Studies, the Indian Council of Medical Research, and the Council for Social Development.

Several private organizations in India have been able to reduce sickness and death through innovative community health programs. One of these groups, the Child in Need Institute, serves 90,000 people in fifty villages and slum areas near Calcutta through clinics, outreach, social services, and economic development programs in agriculture, poultry raising, fisheries, and dairying. The Foundation granted the institute \$160,000 to help it become a regional resource for training and research in community health management in northeastern India.

Also, a \$185,000 grant went to the Society for Participatory Research in Asia to document the child-survival programs of India's private health organizations and to assess their potential for replication by the public health system.

In Bangladesh, Banchte Shekha (Learning to Live), a nongovernmental organization run by rural women in the country's southwest, operates village health programs that have won popular acceptance. A Foundation grant will support expansion of the program from four to fifty villages, technical training for paramedics, traditional birth attendants,

and other village health workers, and strengthening of Banchte Shekha's referral system to local government health centers.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

On the premise that inadequate basic skills underlie many of the problems of young people, from dropping out of school to chronic unemployment to teenage pregnancy, the Foundation supports experimental programs that provide youngsters with remedial education and other types of training that will prepare them for the world of work and responsible adulthood.

One such program is the Comprehensive Competencies Program (CCP), a system of instruction using computer technology that was developed by the Remediation and Training Institute (RTI), a consulting firm in Washington, D.C. CCP is currently serving some 40,000 students a year in 201 learning centers located in job-training sites, high schools and colleges, and community organizations. Students who complete thirty hours of CCP training gain an average of one grade level in reading and one grade and a half in math. A Foundation supplement of \$1 million will enable RTI to establish learning centers at another 100 sites. The grant will also support monitoring of the existing network of centers, research to further refine CCP, and evaluations of its effectiveness.

The Summer Training and Education Program (STEP), which combines work and study for youngsters in their early teens in danger of dropping out of school, also received renewed support. Since 1984 the Foundation has provided more than \$4 million to Public/Private Ventures of Philadelphia to carry out STEP demonstrations in five cities—Boston, Portland (Oregon), Seattle,



Participants in JOBSTART, a yearlong program for dropouts aged seventeen to twenty-one, receive occupational training, help in finding a job, and remedial education. A grant to Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation is supporting tests of JOBSTART in thirteen sites across the country.

Fresno, and San Diego. Youngsters receive instruction in reading, mathematics, and responsible social and sexual behavior. Early results show that participants improve their reading and math scores by one-half to a full grade. The hope is that the program will result in more school completion, a more competent workforce, and fewer teenage pregnancies.

The Foundation continued to support studies that assess the difficulties young adults have in getting and keeping jobs and that illuminate the changing economic and social status of young people in American society. Northeastern University received \$250,000 for research by Prof. Andrew Sum and colleagues that will examine the causes of wage stagnation and declining earnings; weigh the value of the high school diploma and various forms of post-secondary education and training;

analyze the employment, earnings, and learning retention of CCP participants; and investigate the living and social patterns of young people who report no jobs and no earnings. A major aim of the studies is to discern patterns that will help policy makers design programs that will respond more adequately to the changed needs of young people.

The number of states and localities experimenting with youth conservation corps and community service programs has risen from eighteen to forty during the past three years. These programs provide learning, training, and employment experiences and also help to build a service ethic among young people. The Foundation continued to support efforts aimed at improving the quality of such programs, linking them to other youth development and youth service initiatives under way on college campuses and in high schools,

and learning more about their effectiveness in expanding the work, learning, and service opportunities available to disadvantaged young people.

To complete a study of youth service programs involving disadvantaged young people and to organize staff exchanges and technical assistance for such programs, Public/Private Ventures received a \$270,000 supplement. A newly formed organization, Youth Service America, was granted \$250,000 to enable it to provide technical assistance and information to existing youth service programs and to help establish new ones that would, for example, serve the elderly or provide tutoring services to schools.

For a program that provides high school and college students with public policy internships in Washington, D.C., the Foundation granted \$150,000 to the Youth Policy Institute. Generally, the interns learn about issues of particular concern to youth, such as national service, youth unemployment, educational reform, and teenage pregnancy. The Foundation also granted a \$70,000 supplement to the East Harlem Block Nursery for its Youth Action Program, which offers disadvantaged youth job training and opportunities to develop leadership through service to the community.

The Women's Action Alliance received \$150,000 for research on the experience of women's centers in providing training for low-income women funded under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). The centers' multiservice character makes them good places to train women who often require assistance with child care or housing to make a successful transition to paid employment. The research will provide policy makers with information on how well the JTPA structure is meet-

ing women's needs at the centers and will suggest possible improvements.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

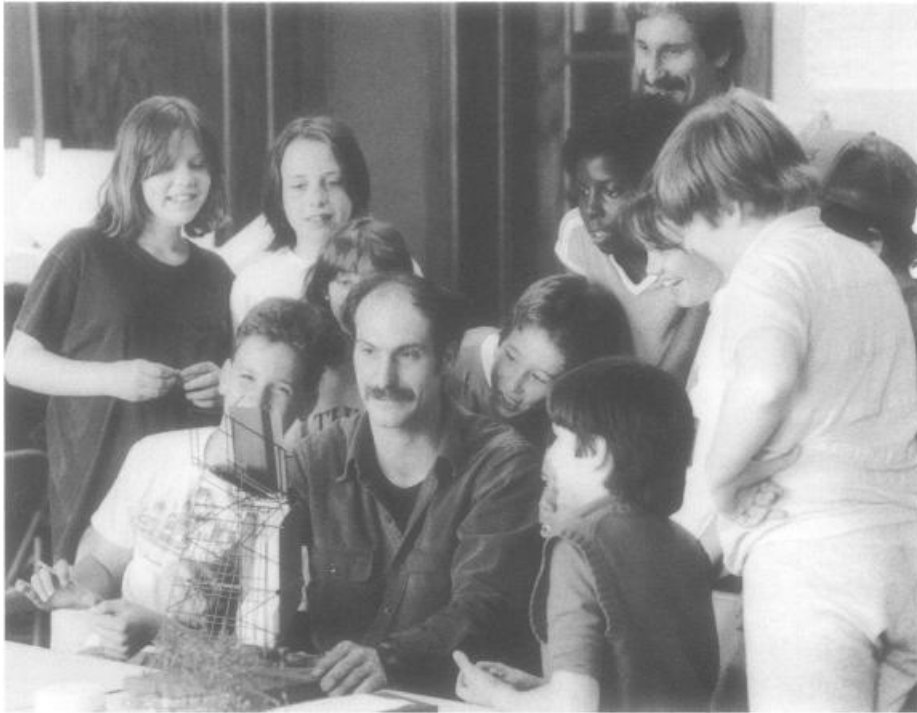
Efforts on behalf of urban schools emphasize improving the quality of teaching and helping inner-city students reach their full academic potential. To achieve the first, grants are made to advance the professional skills of both new and experienced teachers. Programs for disadvantaged students center on mathematics and science, particularly in the middle grades (four through eight).

Among the grants this year to improve teaching were four that address the need for professional development from different angles. For example, the Pittsburgh Public Schools received a \$360,000 supplement to extend to all of the city's high schools teacher development activities first introduced at the Schenley High School Teacher Center, where teachers spend several weeks honing their skills under the guidance of veteran teachers. The Work in America Institute was granted \$100,000 for case studies to determine if schools are more effective when teachers participate in making policies to improve their working conditions. A \$150,000 grant to the University of Washington is underwriting creation of an advisory board to review the work of fourteen university-school partnerships formed to help improve teachers' instructional skills. And the RAND Corporation received \$130,000 for analysis of attempts to professionalize teaching as a way of upgrading schools. One of the many questions to be considered is how to balance public control over schools with teachers' control over teaching in ways that will be in the best interest of students' education.

Two years ago the Foundation launched a new initiative to help strengthen mathematics teaching in inner-city schools. Eleven "urban math collaboratives" were established to broaden teachers' professional contacts with other mathematics teachers in schools and universities and with people in mathematics-related fields in industry and business. The teachers participate in such activities as summer internships in industry, advanced courses in nearby universities, and evening lectures and symposia. This year grants totaling \$537,800 went to collaboratives in Memphis, New Orleans, St. Louis, and San Diego, which are entering the second stage of the program. Also receiving renewed support were the Education Development Center, which has been providing assistance to all eleven collaboratives; and the University of Wisconsin, which is monitoring the effectiveness of the collaboratives'.

Recognizing that the middle-school years are crucial for remedying deficiencies in mathematics and science, particularly among minorities and girls, the Foundation supports programs in grades four through eight aimed at sharpening students' skills in these subjects.

The Girls Club of America was granted \$221,000 for Operation SMART, an out-of-school program to help increase the proficiency of inner-city girls in mathematics and science. The funds are also supporting the development of methods of assessing the role attitude plays in students' motivation and achievement in mathematics. A related grant went to the City University of New York to devise ways to integrate items on motivation into standardized mathematics tests. The project, to be developed in cooperation with the New York City school system, should give teachers a new assessment tool and



In the Laboratory for Making Things, located at a Cambridge, Mass., public school, children learn the relation between concrete objects and the abstract ideas underlying them. The laboratory, which the Foundation supports with grants to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, grew out of a decade of MIT research on the processes involved in learning mathematics and science.

information to improve their instructional planning. The Center for Early Adolescence at the University of North Carolina received a \$240,000 supplement to develop and field-test a self-assessment procedure that teachers can use to measure the effectiveness of their mathematics programs. Finally, The Exploratorium, an experimental museum in San Francisco, is using a \$175,000 supplement to create worksheets explaining the mathematics in its exhibits and to revise the graphics in some of the exhibits to make the mathematics more explicit.

Over the past five years the Foundation has provided \$6 million to the Public Education Fund (PEF), a national intermediary that has helped urban schools, private industry, and community groups in more than one

hundred communities develop local education funds to improve public education. As planned, PEF ceased to operate at the end of 1987. To help form a national network of local education funds that have received PEF financial or technical assistance, the Foundation granted \$1 million to the Allegheny Conference on Community Development. The network will enable some fifty education funds to share information and to give technical assistance to other communities interested in forming funds.

The Foundation continued to support the collection and analysis of data to inform state and local planning and policies affecting education. Grants totaling \$650,000 went to three educational organizations for various efforts to help states deal more effectively with students at risk

of failure in school. Receiving grants were the Education Commission of the States, the National Association of State Boards of Education, and the Council of Chief State School Officers. The grants will support such activities as education policy seminars and conferences to aid state government officials in improving education for at-risk youth in schools and colleges; research and planning to connect education and welfare policies to improvements in the educational performance of children on welfare; and the development of criteria to help states identify at-risk students.

To improve educational opportunities for poor, minority, immigrant, and handicapped children, supplementary support went to the National Coalition of Advocates for Students. The grant will be used to strengthen programs on behalf of "pushouts," students who leave school because of unfair school policies or discrimination based on race, ethnicity, or gender.

Urban Poverty
GRANTS AND PROJECTS
FISCAL YEAR 1987

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-administered projects* approved in fiscal 1987. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1987 and prior years. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects.</p>					
United States					
PHYSICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL REVITALIZATION					
Mature community development corporations					
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corp. (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	Industrial Cooperative Association (Somerville, Mass.)	483,000	483,000
Mississippi Action for Community Education Fund (Greenville, Miss.)	1,000,000	1,000,000	Institute for Community Economics (Greenfield, Mass.) [\$50,000—1985]		25,000
Southeast Development, Inc. (Baltimore)	1,250,000	1,250,000	Low Income Housing Information Service (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1986]		250,000
Southern Development Foundation (Lafayette, La.)	1,500,000	1,500,000	National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (Washington, D.C.)	120,000	120,000
Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles)	3,450,000	675,000	National Congress for Community Economic Development (Washington, D.C.)	32,000	32,000
			National Executive Service Corps (New York) [\$300,000—1982]		37,000
			PACE of Philadelphia [\$200,000—1986]		200,000
			Philadelphia Neighborhood Development Corp.	25,000	25,000
			Urban Initiatives (Stamford, Conn.)	341,550	49,550
			Urban Affairs Partnership (Philadelphia)	150,000	150,000
Emerging community development corporations			Financial intermediaries		
Central Germantown Council (Philadelphia)	95,000		Boston Foundation	1,500,000	1,500,000
Communities Organized to Improve Life (Baltimore) [\$125,000—1986]		125,000	Cleveland Foundation	35,507	35,507
Community Development Corporation (Boston) [\$100,000—1986]	50,000	100,000	Greater Boston Community Development	140,000	
Drew Economic Development Corporation (Los Angeles) [\$300,000—1986]		300,000	Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York) [\$5,500,000—1986]		5,500,000
East Little Havana Community Development Corporation (Miami)	50,000	50,000	National Association of Community Development Loan Funds (Greenfield, Mass.)	25,000	25,000
Haitian Task Force (Miami)	50,000		Philadelphia Fund for Community Development	350,000	350,000
National Temple Non Profit Corporation (Philadelphia)	100,000		Piton Foundation (Denver) [\$1,600,000—1986]		500,000
Newark Collaborative Group	50,000	50,000	Structured Employment and Economic Development Corporation (New York) [\$2,256,000—1986]		1,300,400
Northeast Denver Housing Center [\$75,000—1986]	(75,000)		United Way of America (Alexandria, Va.)	1,500,000	
Northside Preservation Commission (St. Louis) [\$150,000—1986]		100,000			
Oakland Planning and Development Corporation (Pittsburgh) [\$50,000—1985]		50,000	CRIME PREVENTION AND NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY		
Omni Development Corporation (Providence) Operation Life (Las Vegas) [\$150,000—1986]	50,000	50,000	Crime prevention		
Opportunities Industrialization Center of Rhode Island (Providence) [\$100,000—1986]	(50,000)		Citizens Committee for New York City [\$48,950—1986]	31,000	79,950
Opportunity Resource Institute (Bronx, N.Y.)	300,000	300,000	Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence (Washington, D.C.)	200,000	
Park Heights Development Corporation (Baltimore) [\$75,000—1986]		75,000	National Association of Town Watch (Wynnewood, Pa.)	47,200	47,200
Progress of Peoples Development Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.) [\$40,000—1986]		40,000	National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (Washington, D.C.)	126,000	87,616
Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project (Georgia)	200,000	200,000	Philadelphia Miniversity	119,000	119,000
Tacoloy Economic Development Corporation (Miami)	600,000	600,000	Police Executive Research Forum (Washington, D.C.)	482,500	482,500
			Police Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
			Police Foundation's Third Decade Fund for Improving Public Safety (Washington, D.C.)	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Project Green Hope: Services for Women (New York) [\$50,000—1986]		16,438
			Wolfson College (England)	3,000	3,000
			Arson prevention		
			American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$155,500—1985]	(11,539)	(11,539)
			Flatbush Development Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.) [\$75,000—1985]		35,000
			National Fire Protection Association (Quincy, Mass.) [\$144,300—1985]		1,660
			National Firehawk Foundation (San Francisco) [\$45,000—1986]		21,500
			People's Firehouse (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	150,000	150,000
			REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESETTLEMENT		
			Action for Boston Community Development	35,000	35,000
			African-American Institute (New York) [\$35,000—1985]		15,000
			American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia) [\$200,000—1986]		100,000
			American Public Welfare Association (Washington, D.C.)	75,000	75,000
			California State University (Long Beach)	26,000	26,000
			California Tomorrow (San Francisco)	75,000	75,000
			Center for Immigrants' Rights (New York)	65,000	65,000

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

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement (San Francisco)	200,000	150,000	Equality Center (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Centro Presente (Cambridge, Mass.)	50,000	50,000	Family Center (West Somerville, Mass.)		49,100
Community Funds, Inc. (New York)	150,000	150,000	[\$49,100—1986]		
Haitian Centers Council (New York)	150,000	125,000	Family Planning Council of Southeastern Pennsylvania (Camp Hill) [\$135,800—1986]	33,600	169,400
Health and Community Services Councils of Hawaii (Honolulu) [\$25,000—1986]	(25,000)	(25,000)	Friends of the Family (Baltimore)	128,000	128,000
Indochina Resource Action Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1985]	170,000	214,325	Fulton DeKalb Hospital Authority (Atlanta)		16,987
International Refugee Center of Oregon (Portland)	152,000	110,000	[\$40,000—1985]		
Latin Center/Centro Latino (Chicago) [\$169,000—1986]		60,000	Girls Clubs of America (New York)	50,000	50,000
Lutheran Council in the United States of America (New York) [\$400,000—1986]		150,000	Alan Guttmacher Institute (New York)	1,200,000	1,200,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (Los Angeles)	135,000	135,000	Humanalysis (Jefferson, Mo.)	92,000	92,000
National Coalition for Haitian Refugees (New York)	98,000	98,000	Johns Hopkins University	120,000	120,000
National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum (Washington, D.C.)	135,000	135,000	National Black Women's Health Project (Atlanta)	45,000	40,000
New York Association for New Americans [\$100,000—1986]		35,000	National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	20,000
Orange County Refugee Community Resources Opportunity Project (Garden Grove, Calif.)	100,000	65,633	National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver, Colo.)	198,000	198,000
Refugee Women in Development (Washington, D.C.)	200,000	110,000	New Futures (Albuquerque, N.M.)	6,000	6,000
San Diego, University of	50,000	50,000	New York State Council on Children and Families (Albany)	20,000	
Southeast Asian Mutual Assistance Association Coalition (Philadelphia)	44,000	15,000	Pennsylvania, University of	44,000	44,000
Temple University (Philadelphia)	50,000	50,000	Piton Foundation (Denver, Colo.)	50,000	50,000
Travelers and Immigrants Aid of Chicago	110,000	110,000	Planned Parenthood Federation of America (New York)	50,000	50,000
Volunteer, Information and Referral Service (Honolulu)	25,000	25,000	Vera Institute of Justice (New York)	131,000	131,000
WELFARE AND TEEN PREGNANCY			Child care and family services		
Income-assistance and employment programs and studies			Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families (Little Rock) [\$40,000—1986]		
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.) [\$55,000—1986]		55,000	Bank Street College of Education (New York)		40,000
Cornell University	25,000		[\$299,000—1986]	111,000	410,000
Duke University	45,000	45,000	BankAmerica Foundation (San Francisco)	50,000	50,000
High Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.)	300,000	300,000	Center for Public Advocacy Research (New York)	50,000	50,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York) [\$345,000—1986]	250,000	420,000	Center for Support of Children (Washington, D.C.)	241,200	241,200
Missouri, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education	50,000	50,000	Child Care, Inc. (New York) [\$267,100—1986]		267,100
National Association of State Boards of Education (Alexandria, Va.)	100,000		Church of the Living Hope (New York)	44,000	44,000
National Council of Jewish Women (New York) [\$50,000—1986]		50,000	Cornell University [\$48,100—1986]		48,100
Northwestern University	38,000		Harvard University	20,000	20,000
Pickman Consulting Group (New York)	69,000		High Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.) [\$18,000—1986]		18,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1986]		241,050	New York Urban Coalition [\$22,800—1986]		22,800
Wellesley College	50,000	50,000	Pacific Oaks (Pasadena, Calif.)	50,000	50,000
West Virginia, State of (Department of Human Services) [\$170,000—1984]		6,250	Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)	50,000	50,000
Wider Opportunities for Women (Washington, D.C.) [\$125,000—1986]		125,000	Scientists' Institute for Public Information (New York)	50,000	50,000
Women's Action Alliance (New York)	150,000	150,000	Virginia, University of	25,000	25,000
Women's Economic Agenda Project (Oakland, Calif.)	50,000	50,000	Wellesley College	206,000	206,000
Teenage pregnancy			CHILD SURVIVAL FAIR START		
Academy for Educational Development (New York)	90,800	90,800	Projects and demonstrations		
Cameron County Task Force on Reducing Teenage Pregnancy (Harlingen, Tex.)	50,000	50,000	Alabama, University of [\$498,500—1986]		315,000
Center for Population Options (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1986]	50,000	125,000	Better Babies Project (Washington, D.C.)	500,000	334,835
Center for Public Advocacy Research (New York) [\$100,000—1985]		33,333	Center for the Development of Non-Formal Education (Austin, Tex.)	300,000	165,000
Children's Aid Society (New York)	59,000	59,000	Columbia University [\$915,800—1986]		915,800
			Community Health of South Dade (Homestead, Fla.) [\$310,475—1985]	8,000	209,375
			Council of State Governments (Lexington, Ky.)	20,000	
			Dartmouth College	10,000	
			Georgia Continuum-Alliance for Human Development (Atlanta)	31,000	31,000
			Greater Washington Research Center (Washington, D.C.)	133,200	60,000
			Harvard University [\$150,000—1985]		69,990
			High Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.) [\$172,500—1986]		172,500
			National Association of Community Health Centers (Washington, D.C.)	166,900	166,900
			New Jersey State Department of Health	306,500	
			North Broward Hospital District (Fort Lauderdale, Fla.)	149,500	
			Northwestern University [\$477,500—1983, 1986]		272,500
			Wayne State University [\$508,500—1986]		508,500

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Nutrition and health studies and programs			San Francisco Education Fund [\$145,400—1986]		72,700
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1986]		100,000	Wisconsin, University of	227,400	227,400
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	10,000	10,000	School improvement for the disadvantaged		
Alan Gutmacher Institute (New York)	21,000		Albuquerque Public Schools	25,000	25,000
National Center for Clinical Infant Programs (Washington, D.C.)	45,000	45,000	Allegheny Conference on Community Development (Pittsburgh)	1,000,000	1,000,000
North Carolina, University of [\$78,000—1985]		50,000	Atlanta Public Schools	25,000	25,000
Population Council (New York) [\$39,870—1986]		6,645	Baltimore Department of Education	25,000	25,000
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	20,000	Boys Athletic League (New York)	25,000	25,000
Rochester, University of	14,000	14,000	Bridgeport (Conn.) Board of Education	25,000	25,000
			Cincinnati Board of Education	25,000	25,000
SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT			Constitutional Rights Foundation (Los Angeles)	300,000	50,000
Teacher development			Council of Chief State School Officers (Washington, D.C.)	150,000	150,000
Academy for Educational Development (New York)	20,100	20,100	Detroit Board of Education	25,000	25,000
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$75,000—1986]		75,000	District of Columbia Public Schools [\$231,200—1985]	(4,191)	31,298
Buffalo, Board of Education of the City of [\$248,000—1986]		174,700	East Baton Rouge Parish School Board	25,000	25,000
Council for Basic Education (Washington, D.C.)	23,800	23,800	Education Commission of the States (Denver)	400,000	400,000
Council of the Great City Schools (Washington, D.C.)	360,000	111,690	Gary, Indiana, Community School Corporation	25,000	25,000
Downriver Community Conference (Southgate, Mich.) [\$93,500—1984, 1985]	(20,906)	(20,906)	Hartford Public Schools	25,000	25,000
Education Commission of the States (Denver) [\$27,500—1986]		27,500	Little Rock School District of Pulaski County	25,000	25,000
Education Writers Association (Washington, D.C.)	20,700	20,700	Los Angeles School District	25,000	25,000
Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.) [\$500,000—1986]		500,000	Memphis City Schools	25,000	25,000
Jefferson County Board of Education (Ky.) [\$50,000—1986]		20,000	National Coalition of Advocates for Students (Boston)	200,000	200,000
Michigan State University [\$300,000—1986]		300,000	New York City Board of Education	13,849	13,849
New York University	30,400	30,400	New York University [\$48,100—1986]	100,000	148,100
Pittsburgh Public Schools	360,000	360,000	Philadelphia Board of Education	25,000	25,000
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	130,000	130,000	Providence Department of Public Schools	25,000	25,000
Rochester, City School District of	49,710	49,710	Public Education Information Network (St. Louis) [\$15,000—1986]		15,000
Work In America Institute (Scarsdale, N.Y.)	100,000	100,000	Richland County School District One (Columbia, S.C.)	25,000	25,000
Yale University	81,435	81,435	San Diego City Schools	25,000	25,000
			Savannah Board of Education	25,000	25,000
Improving mathematics learning			South Carolina, State of [\$170,000—1983]	(73,000)	
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.) [\$478,600—1986]		478,600	Target '90 Goals for San Antonio	25,000	25,000
Arizona, University of [\$126,700—1986]	24,800	126,700	Trenton Public Schools	25,000	25,000
Cleveland Education Fund [\$140,000—1986]		70,000	Tucson School District	25,000	25,000
Cooperating School Districts of the St. Louis Suburban Area	136,000	68,000	Yale University [\$110,000—1984]	(81,435)	(81,435)
Education Development Center (Newton, Mass.)	514,300	514,300	Research and dissemination		
Educational Testing Service (Princeton) [\$197,900—1986]	(2,083)	132,807	American Health Foundation (New York)	294,800	294,800
Exploratorium (San Francisco)	175,000	87,500	Committee for Economic Development (New York)	20,000	20,000
Franklin Institute (Philadelphia) [\$138,500—1986]		69,250	Council of Chief State School Officers (Washington, D.C.)	150,000	
Girls Clubs of America (New York)	221,000	221,000	Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	2,000	2,000
Joint Council on Economic Education (New York)	298,500	298,500	Facing History and Ourselves National Foundation (Brookline, Mass.) [\$100,000—1986]		100,000
Los Angeles Educational Partnership [\$141,000—1986]		70,550	Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.)	49,000	49,000
MAC Foundation (New Orleans)	128,400	111,450	National Committee for Citizens in Education (Columbia, Md.)	39,900	39,900
Mathematical Association of America (Washington, D.C.)	40,000		Teachers College (Columbia University) Washington, University of	15,000	15,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$61,500—1986]		61,500	Youth employment: research and training		
Memphis Urban League	182,000	52,500	Capital Children's Museum (Washington, D.C.) [\$390,000—1984]		50,000
Minnesota, University of [\$112,700—1986]		56,350	Clark College [\$300,000—1986]		225,000
New York, City University of	100,800	100,800	Columbia University [\$38,900—1985]		38,900
New York, State University of	49,900		East Harlem Block Nursery	70,000	70,000
North Carolina, University of	240,000		High Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.) [\$50,000—1986]		50,000
Phillips Academy (Andover, Mass.) [\$44,350—1984]	(13,699)	(13,699)	Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.) [\$35,000—1986]		35,000
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.) [\$197,650—1986]		197,650	National Child Labor Committee (New York)	30,000	30,000
San Diego State University	141,600	97,150	National Urban League (New York) [\$280,000—1986]		280,000
			Northeastern University	250,000	42,000
			Opportunities Industrialization Center of America (Philadelphia) [\$110,000—1986]		55,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia)	1,920,000	1,920,000	Lagos, University of (Institute of Child Health) (Nigeria) [\$320,000—1978, 1986]		26,745
Remediation and Training Institute (Washington, D.C.)	1,000,000	1,000,000	National Postgraduate Medical College (Nigeria)	150,000	95,200
Szanton Associates (Washington, D.C.)	18,900	18,900	Policy research and program evaluation		
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$176,500—1986]		158,850	African-American Institute (New York)	24,500	
Washington University	14,000	14,000	Social Science Council of Nigeria [\$190,000—1986]		95,000
Women's Economic Development Corporation (St. Paul, Minn.) [\$125,000—1986]		125,000	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Youth Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	150,000	75,000	Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
Youth Service America (Washington, D.C.)	250,000	250,000	Egypt, Government of [\$130,600—1985, 1986]	91,000	116,600
POLICY RESEARCH AND PROGRAM EVALUATION			Mattin, Ltd. (West Bank) [\$100,000—1985]		60,000
Alpha Center for Public/Private Initiatives (New York)	245,000	245,000	Population Council (New York) [\$20,000—1986]		1,667
Columbia University	24,155		Refugee and migrant resettlement		
Council of State Community Affairs Agencies (Washington, D.C.)	55,000	55,000	Episcopal Church of Sudan	250,000	
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (New York)	250,000	250,000	Euro Action-ACORD (England) [\$70,000—1986]		70,000
Interfaith Medical Center (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	24,900	24,900	Saint Joseph University (Lebanon)	75,000	50,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	140,000	140,000	Child survival/Fair start		
Metropolitan Assistance (New York)	250,000	250,000	American University in Cairo	13,157	13,157
Minnesota, University of [\$90,000—1986]		90,000	American University of Beirut	319,715	319,715
New School for Social Research (New York)	603,000		Children's Emergency Hospital (Sudan) [\$220,000—1983]		11,392
Regional Plan Association (New York)	21,000	21,000	Egypt, Government of [\$38,000—1986]		38,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	200,000		Gezira, University of (Sudan) [\$200,000—1986]		100,000
OTHER			London, University of (England)	498,984	
Children's Storefront Foundation (New York) [\$180,000—1983]		24,000	Traditional Medicine Research Institute (Sudan) [\$82,500—1984]		24,000
City Club Research Foundation (New York)	4,800	4,800	Population Council (New York)	298,885	298,885
			Policy research and program evaluation		
			Jordan, Government of	130,000	71,000
			OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
			Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
			Community Development Resource Association (South Africa)	50,000	25,000
			Youth employment and secondary schools		
			Khomasdal Civic Association (Namibia)	65,000	30,000
			Program for Technological and Engineering Careers (South Africa) [\$50,000—1986]		28,400
			SACHED Trust (South Africa) [\$200,000—1986]	250,000	350,000
			Trust for Christian Outreach and Education (South Africa)	180,000	104,089
			University Preparation Programme (South Africa) [\$25,000—1986]		25,000
			Asia		
			BANGLADESH		
			Child survival/Fair start		
			Banchte Shekha	150,000	
			Bangladesh, Government of [\$110,625—1986]		55,000
			Bangladesh Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health [\$125,200—1984]		5,305
			Bangladesh Association for Prevention of Septic Abortion [\$43,600—1984]	(4,582)	518
			Concerned Women for Family Planning [\$130,400—1986]		50,500
			Consumers' Association of Bangladesh [\$33,200—1986]		18,365
			Institute of Nutrition and Food Sciences [\$195,000—1982]		25,000
			International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research	242,848	4,256
			Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$49,360—1986]		49,360
			Society for Project Implementation, Research, Evaluation and Training	24,200	13,691
			Voluntary Health Services Society	44,230	
			INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
			Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
			Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery (India) [\$276,000—1980]		11,400

Developing Countries

GENERAL

Child survival/Fair start

Harvard University	100,000	15,000
International Child Health and Diarrheal Disease Foundation (Columbia, Md.)	45,000	45,000

Africa and Middle East

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Physical, economic, and social revitalization

Kenya Young Men's Christian Association [\$20,700—1984]	(3,142)	8,500
Museums Trustees of Kenya [\$119,000—1985]		59,000
Presbyterian Church of East Africa (Kenya) [\$18,500—1985]	(10,360)	

Refugee and migrant resettlement

Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania)	35,000	35,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Switzerland)	185,000	185,000
United Nations Institute for Namibia (Zambia)	107,000	
World University Service in the United Kingdom (England)	50,000	50,000

Child survival/Fair start

Aga Khan Foundation (Kenya) [\$190,000—1986]		190,000
Breastfeeding Information Group (Kenya) [\$48,500—1985]	(24,520)	
Nairobi, University of	49,900	32,600
World Neighbors (Oklahoma City) [\$156,000—1986]		52,000

Policy research

Tekuza Research Institute (Kenya)	94,000	25,630
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WEST AFRICA

Child survival/Fair start

Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Service (Nigeria) [\$34,000—1986]		19,323
Baptist Medical Center (Nigeria) [\$91,000—1986]		22,500
Florida International University [\$10,401—1986]	(1,661)	8,740

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Institute of Social Studies Trust (India) [\$150,000—1985]		90,000	Syiah Kuala University (Indonesia)	179,150	50,240
Child survival/Fair start			Udayana University (Indonesia) [\$49,967—1985]	245,000	25,660
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences [\$108,000—1985]		12,620	Yayasan Air Susu Ibu Indonesia	46,637	18,333
Ambal Sarabhai Enterprises (India)	210,000		OTHER ASIA		
Aravind Eye Hospital (India) [\$171,500—1984, 1986]		150,000	Child survival/Fair start		
Banaras Hindu University (India)	150,000		Population Council (New York) [\$190,000—1986]		190,000
Bhagavatula Charitable Trust (India) [\$295,000—1985]		59,000	Latin America and Caribbean		
Child in Need Institute (India)	160,000	50,000	ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Christian Medical College and Hospital (India) [\$150,000—1982]		50,000	Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
Council for Social Development (India)	126,000		Carvajal Foundation (Colombia)	240,000	
Foundation-administered project: research on nongovernmental health programs in India [\$95,000—1986]		23,087	Refugee and migrant resettlement		
Foundation for Research in Community Health (India) [\$127,000—1985]		30,000	American Society of Bogotá	25,000	25,000
Gandhian Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning (India) [\$215,000—1979]		27,750	Policy research and program evaluation		
Gujarat Institute of Area Planning (India) [\$176,700—1984]		105,630	Pontifical Catholic University of Peru [\$200,000—1985]		40,000
Impact India Foundation	49,500	20,000	BRAZIL		
Indian Association of Preventive and Social Medicine [\$40,000—1986]		40,000	Child survival/Fair start		
Indian Council of Medical Research [\$125,000—1983]	18,000	30,000	Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning [\$10,000—1986]		10,000
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad [\$348,000—1984, 1986]		240,500	Carlos Chagas Foundation	154,670	
Institute for Rural Health Studies (India)	94,000		Youth employment and secondary schools		
Institute of Social Studies Trust (India)	134,000		Space for Living Science	5,000	5,000
Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (India)	207,000		Policy research and program evaluation		
Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science (India)	10,000		Carlos Chagas Foundation	11,400	11,000
Mahila Sewa Trust (India) [\$108,800—1985]		50,000	Rio de Janeiro University	22,800	22,800
Nehru Foundation for Development (India) [\$110,800—1984]		22,074	Crime		
Nutrition Foundation of India	230,000	75,000	Federal Fluminense University	49,950	
Parivar Seva Sanstha (India) [\$185,000—1986]		60,000	Other		
Population Council (New York) [\$50,000—1985]		16,672	Brazilian Association for Video in Popular Movements [\$70,000—1986]		45,000
Society for Education, Action and Research in Community Health (India) [\$130,000—1986]		58,000	Independent Cinema Distribution [\$100,000—1986]		85,000
Society for Participatory Research in Asia (India)	185,000		MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Tata Institute of Social Sciences (India)	180,000		Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
Voluntary Health Association of India [\$156,000—1986]		40,000	Casa y Ciudad (Mexico) [\$36,800—1986]		36,800
Policy research and program evaluation			Refugee and migrant resettlement		
National Institute of Urban Affairs (India) [\$20,000—1986]	4,375	14,375	Development and Peace Service (Mexico) [\$80,000—1986]		20,000
Other			United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Switzerland)	31,500	31,500
National Institute of Urban Affairs (India) [\$152,000—1986]		41,883	Child survival/Fair start		
SOUTHEAST ASIA			Center for Research and Higher Studies, National Polytechnic Institute (Mexico)	182,000	
Child survival/Fair start			Central American Institute of Public Administration (Costa Rica) [\$157,850—1986]		98,000
Atma Jaya Foundation (Indonesia)	39,700	39,700	Communication and Training (ENLACE) (Mexico) [\$90,000—1986]		56,250
Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	90,000	90,000	Population Council (New York) [\$205,000—1986]	48,300	205,000
Diponegoro University (Indonesia)	79,890	22,638	OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	37,475	37,475	Welfare and teen pregnancy		
Indonesia, Government of	59,398	53,203	Grace Kennedy Foundation (Jamaica) [\$35,000—1986]		29,022
Indonesia, University of	365,000	43,296	Child survival/Fair start		
Indonesian Center of Sciences	29,500		Boston University	50,000	
Indonesian Public Health Association	10,668		Columbia University [\$322,000—1986]		47,500
Indonesian Society for Perinatology [\$158,000—1986]		60,345	High Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.)		9,000
Institut Agama Islam Nigeri Jami'ah Ar-Raniry (Indonesia) [\$18,130—1985]		4,676	Johns Hopkins University	227,700	9,000
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	159,500	159,500	Policy research		
Kabalikat Ng Pamilyang Pilipino Foundation	45,000	12,520	Columbia University	49,060	
Padjadjaran University (Indonesia)	224,000	54,655	TOTAL, URBAN POVERTY	\$54,740,080	\$64,250,484
Population Council (New York) [\$350,000—1986]		350,000			
Sriwijaya University (Indonesia)	201,000	62,238			

Rural Poverty and Resources

18

To help alleviate rural poverty, the Foundation supports efforts to develop effective rural policies, to encourage more efficient and equitable management of land and water resources, to increase agricultural productivity, to generate employment opportunities, and to strengthen rural community organizations.

In its work overseas, the Foundation emphasizes activities that promote agricultural and rural development, especially among people who lack employment or access to natural resources. Despite its pivotal position in the economies of developing countries, the rural sector is often ignored or is the victim of ill-conceived public policies. Although global food production has grown, the rural poor in most of Asia, in sub-Saharan Africa, and in some

other parts of the world continue to face critical food shortages and malnutrition.

Since 1982 the Foundation has conducted an expanded program in the United States aimed at improving the livelihoods of the nearly 40 percent of the nation's poor who live in rural areas. Activities are funded that focus on the links between resource management and the welfare of the rural poor, and on the need for more coherent rural policies. Programs are also supported to create business and job opportunities for the rural poor.

LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

In many developing countries, improving the living standards of the rural poor will depend on more effective management of marginal lands and limited water supplies. The Foundation supports a range of

activities, including new approaches to more efficient and equitable use of these resources and the dissemination of lessons learned from these experiments.

Policy makers in the Third World view irrigation development as a key to enhancing rural income and to achieving food self-sufficiency. But the results of large-scale irrigation projects have been disappointing. They have often failed to increase production or achieve equity, and have sometimes caused serious environmental damage.

To help improve the potential of irrigation projects to increase living standards in developing countries, the Foundation supports institutions at both international and national levels. The International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI) in Sri Lanka, which the Foundation helped establish in 1982, received a further \$1.1 million to continue its work in



Above: A ula-ula (irrigation manager) in West Java opens a gate to water farmers' fields. The Foundation assists programs throughout Southeast Asia to increase food production and improve the operation of irrigation systems. Right: An Indonesian farm woman uses the wind to separate grain from its straw.

Asia, where it has already completed studies on the operation and maintenance of irrigation systems, and to extend its activities to Africa. As a first step in investigating the possibilities for irrigation development in the drought-prone countries of Africa, IIMI will place staff in Morocco, the Sudan, and West Africa.

At the national level, IIMI received funds for activities in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Sudan. In India, it will assist efforts to improve the management of large-scale systems in the north, as well as tank and tube-well irrigation in southern and eastern India. In Bangladesh, the Foundation granted \$450,000 for a resident scientist to work with government officials, university scientists, and irrigation-system managers to improve efficiency and equity of water management. In Indonesia, IIMI will use a \$300,000 grant to continue work on shifting responsibility

for small irrigation systems from government to water-user organizations and to develop techniques for allocating water to crops other than rice. For the Sudan project, IIMI will post a resident scientist who will assist national groups in planning and implementing improvements in the country's irrigation systems.

Also on the subcontinent, the Foundation granted funds to Bangladesh Agricultural University for a study of gains to be achieved by shifting irrigated lands from rice to higher-value crops. University researchers will also study the effects upon the poor of the growth of markets for irrigation water. The Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies will use a Foundation grant to study the environmental and economic consequences of changes in agricultural practices and surface water systems, which have made more land available for rice cultivation during

the monsoon season but have adversely affected fishing, a major source of animal protein.

In Southeast Asia, governments are increasingly finding that farmers can make significant contributions to the design of irrigation systems, and that a combination of local knowledge and technical expertise can bring about improved operation and maintenance, as well as more equitable distribution of water. In Thailand, the Foundation granted funds to Kasetsart University for a pilot project to engage farmers in rehabilitating tank systems, and for a study of farmers' ability to take responsibility for irrigation costs. Thailand's Khon Kaen University received funds to train community organizers who will work with farmers to improve their access to water.

In Indonesia, the Foundation provided further assistance to the government to enhance farmers'



Above: A technician conducts tests in the soil analysis laboratory at the University of Minia in Egypt. Left: Members of the university's agriculture faculty inspect trees growing under experimental conditions. The university is using a Foundation grant to study ways to make desert lands more productive.

participation in the construction and maintenance of irrigation systems, and to a leading nongovernmental organization for seminars and publications on the government policy of devolving authority for small-scale irrigation projects to farmers' organizations.

In Africa, where many large-scale development projects have shown disappointing results, irrigation offers hope for reviving rural economies. Ahmadu Bello University in northern Nigeria, which has been authorized by the Nigerian government to improve management of irrigation in the region, received Foundation help for research on farmer-managed projects along lines successfully developed in Asia and elsewhere in the Third World. The International Irrigation Management Institute will aid the project.

Also in Africa, the Senegal River Development Organization received funds to help reintegrate migrant workers returning from Europe into agriculture in the Senegal Valley. The organization, in which Senegal, Mali, and Mauritania are represented, views the return of the migrants, with their money and skills, as a key to the resurgence of irrigated farming in the area.

Besides irrigation, the Foundation supports projects aimed at reversing the deterioration of the world's forests and wastelands. One promising means of rehabilitating degraded lands is agroforestry, a land-use system in which farmers grow trees, shrubs, and other woody perennials on land used for crops and livestock. Agroforestry improves the soil's ability to retain water, reduces erosion, and increases fodder and fuel production. The Foundation supports research, training of extension personnel, and demonstrations of agroforestry in South and Southeast Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Ini-

tiatives in social forestry, which enlist local communities in economically productive and sustainable forest management, are closely related to these efforts.

In India, the Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, which the Foundation helped establish in 1982 to promote social forestry, received a \$1 million grant for its capital fund. The society is supporting demonstrations in ten Indian states in which rural communities are restoring degraded lands, commons, and watersheds.

In Nepal, where the forest cover on the Himalayan slopes has shrunk by 50 percent in the last thirty years, the Foundation continued to support a program of Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development to strengthen nongovernmental institutions, universities, and government ministries concerned with natural resource management. Some twenty Nepalese have received training through the program, and research has been conducted on deforestation, dairy development, land reform, and pricing policies. Further support also went to the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development in Nepal for research on the role of women in hill-farming systems and watershed management.

Forest management is also critically important throughout Southeast Asia, where population pressures are pushing people onto marginal lands. As a result, millions of acres of forest are lost every year, causing downstream flooding and sedimentation of irrigation systems.

In a continuing series of actions to improve forest management and devise policies more responsive to the needs of the rural poor, the Foundation approved grants for activities in Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The Center for Cultural and

Technical Interchange between East and West in Honolulu received funds to work with government forestry agencies and researchers in all three countries in developing agroforestry techniques and new legal arrangements in which local communities share in the management of state forest lands.

In Thailand, the Foundation supported work aimed at improving the income and welfare of tribal people and migrant communities who depend upon forests for their livelihoods. Grants went to the Thai government for pilot projects to encourage community approaches to forest conservation; to Kasetsart University for research in agroforestry and for mapping and aerial photography to improve understanding of forest-use problems; and to Khon Kaen and Chiang Mai universities to assess the socioeconomic and institutional changes brought about by the pilot projects. In a related action, Winrock International received support to organize a network of natural resource specialists who will analyze Thailand's water and forest management problems.

In the Philippines, the government has begun to focus more attention on the economic and social problems of upland areas, including the Cordillera region of northern Luzon, home to 750,000 mountain people and the site of chronic guerrilla warfare. Continuing to assist work on the technical and organizational problems of the uplands, the Foundation granted funds to the University of the Philippines College at Baguio. Researchers will analyze resource management problems in the Cordillera and the implications for the region of the new Philippines constitution permitting more regional autonomy. Benguet State University, World Neighbors Inc., and the Kalahan Educational Foundation

will use Foundation funds to expand research on land-use innovations designed to improve the welfare of upland farmers, sustain the viability of upland farms, and reduce environmental damage to watersheds.

In many developing countries, commercial fishing and technological improvements have combined to break down traditional fishing systems on which many poor people depend. The Foundation provided further support to the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management, based in Manila, for research on the management of small-scale fisheries in Malaysia. The funds will also support training of government fisheries staff in Bangladesh and China.

In Africa, the Foundation approved a series of grants aimed at making agricultural research more responsive to poor farmers' needs, and at rehabilitating deteriorated forest lands in rural areas. Although agroforestry and social forestry projects have proliferated in Africa in the past decade, there has been little sharing of data on the benefits of these projects to the rural poor. With Foundation assistance, CARE International will work with government and nongovernmental agencies in East Africa in developing evaluation methods for agroforestry extension projects. The International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), based in Nairobi, will train staff of regional nongovernmental organizations and develop research tools and training materials derived from community-based agroforestry projects in Kenya.

In another Kenya action, the Catholic Diocese of Kisii received support for a community-based education and demonstration program to combat resource degradation and poverty in the South Nyanza district on the shores of Lake Victoria, one of

Kenya's poorest areas.

The Foundation continued to provide support to the University of Zimbabwe for work in the Sebungwe region, a remote area prone to drought. Researchers, who have explored the potential for small-scale irrigation, improved tillage, and better varieties of grain crops, will now study possibilities for crop rotation, tree crops, and agroforestry systems. With a second grant, the university will test a methodology for community-based monitoring of food production and land management systems, so that rural communities and local officials can recognize and respond to food shortages and environmental degradation before problems become acute.

To help reverse the deterioration of forest land caused by excessive cutting of commercial timber and fuel wood in the southern savanna of Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwe Forestry Commission received \$200,000. Commission staff will work with local farmers to raise seedlings, develop agroforestry systems, and preserve remaining stands of woodland. A second grant, to Environment and Development Activities, a nongovernmental organization, will also fund community experiments in southern Zimbabwe to rehabilitate woodlands.

The training of agroforestry and social forestry managers from eastern and southern Africa will be supported through a grant to the Mananga Agricultural Management Centre in Swaziland. The training will emphasize community-based approaches to forest management and field work at government reforestation sites.

Several grants were made in Latin America to strengthen research and training in forest management. In Brazil, where as many as 100,000 square kilometers of Amazon forest

disappear annually, the Emilio Goeldi Museum of Para will study the uses of the Amazon flood plain. The research will focus on the capacity of the flood plain to regenerate itself under various systems of forest management. The British Royal Geographic Society received a grant for collaborative studies with Brazilian researchers assessing the environmental impact of colonization in the Amazon.

In Mexico, Rural Research and Consultancy, a group of forestry experts, will use Foundation funds to help thirteen rural communities develop forest-management plans and reforestation activities in two states in southern Mexico where there has been extensive destruction of woodland areas.

Resource Management in the United States. The Foundation's work on land and water issues in the United States continued to focus on the links between resource management and the welfare of the rural poor. Support is provided for studies that assess alternatives for allocating scarce water resources and that develop strategies for protecting the water rights of Hispanic, Native American, and other poor communities. Also assisted are organizations that seek to reduce ground-water contamination and that help Native American and other minorities improve their capacity to manage their natural resources.

With a grant of \$300,000, the Foundation renewed support to the Youth Project for a program that provides small grants to rural community organizations in their early stages of development. Grass-roots organizations have been slow to develop in rural areas, and the Youth Project is an intermediary organization helping to form such groups and to strengthen their services to

poor communities. The groups seek to develop ways to influence the use of land, water, timber, coal, and other natural resources for the benefit of the poor, to achieve more equitable allocation of public revenues and government services, and to promote rural economic development. The project has provided seed grants to groups addressing such problems as strip-mining damage, undertaxation of mineral wealth, and small-business development.

More than half of the U.S. population, including over 90 percent of rural residents, are dependent on ground water for household use. The health and economic viability of many rural communities throughout the country are threatened by the growing contamination of ground water from a variety of sources, including agricultural chemicals, inadequate waste-water facilities, and improper mining and gas-drilling practices.

Continuing to support work in this area, the Foundation made two grants to promote greater coordination among federal, state, and local authorities in developing effective programs to protect ground water. The Environmental Policy Institute received \$200,000 to serve as a national intermediary among the three levels of government on ground-water problems, and provide rural communities with information and technical assistance. With a \$250,000 grant, the Conservation Foundation will prepare a handbook to guide states in their ground-water protection programs, convene a federal forum on the development of a comprehensive national ground-water policy, and develop educational materials on the resolution of water-resource disputes.

Funding also went to groups that are working with rural communities, particularly in the South and Appala-



In Velarde, N.M., a new diversion dam on the Rio Grande is improving water flow into community-controlled irrigation ditches, or acequias. Foundation support aims to help the rural poor make the best use of land and water resources.

chia, to document water-supply problems, develop local ordinances protecting ground water, and raise public awareness of the health risks of contaminated water. The Citizen's Clearinghouse for Hazardous Wastes, a Washington-based group, has provided assistance to more than 1,300 grass-roots groups in poor communities threatened with ground-water contamination. Also receiving grants were the Kentucky Coalition, which works in fourteen counties in eastern Kentucky to clean up water supplies, and Vanderbilt University's Student Environmental Health Project, which sends students into low-income communities to work on contamination problems.

One area where water management is especially complex is the Great Lakes, where responsibility is shared by the U.S. and Canadian governments, eight states, two Canadian provinces, and international

and interstate commissions. The Center for the Great Lakes in Chicago, which received previous Foundation support for research and conferences on the lakes' problems, will use a new grant to study the influence of the St. Lawrence River on the binational region's economy and environment. The center will also develop public education materials on toxic "hot spots" that are polluting the lakes and conduct research and public forums on ways to reduce damage from rising water levels.

Several grants were made to help Native Americans improve the management of their land and water resources. The Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community and the University of Arizona received funds for a project that is examining alternative agricultural uses of the Pima-Maricopa's 52,000-acre reservation adjacent to Phoenix. With the help of University of Arizona schol-

ars, the tribal council is investigating the economic potential of growing fruit, vegetable, ornamental, and other products for direct sale in the Phoenix market.

The Northern Lights Institute in Montana will use Foundation funds for studies to improve water management and to increase Indian participation in decisions on the allocation of water in the Missouri and Snake river basins in the northern Rockies. The institute will hold a symposium to assess tribal water needs in the Missouri basin and recommend ways to address them through interstate agreements. In a related action, the Foundation provided additional support to the Western Governors' Association (WGA) for research, debate, and dissemination of information on changes in the economy of the western states and their effects on natural resource use. Funds will also support WGA's Ad Hoc Group of governors and business and tribal leaders that has been promoting equitable settlement of Indian claims to western water.

For research on the changing structure of Californian agriculture and its effect on the welfare of farm laborers, assistance went to the California Institute for Rural Studies, a research organization. The institute will study changing ownership patterns and labor management practices in the state's fruit and vegetable industries, and provide information on the need for regulatory reform to protect farmworkers from unfair labor practices.

The proliferation of unincorporated settlements lacking water, sewage, electric, and other facilities is a growing problem along the southern Texas border. Grants to the Community Resource Group, in Springdale, Arizona, and to the Pan American University in Edinburg, Texas, will be used to help these settlements ob-

tain state support for water and waste-water systems, and to develop a regional plan to regulate their development.

RURAL POLICY

In developing countries, the Foundation supports efforts to strengthen the capacity of individuals and institutions to analyze rural problems and advise governments on ways of enhancing the well-being of the rural poor.

In China, where the Foundation will open an office in Beijing in 1988, the Foundation continued to support training in economics. Reforms begun by Deng Xiaoping have brought substantial gains as agriculture has been decollectivized and farmers have taken over production decisions from government officials. But these gains have produced substantial dislocations as farmers have turned away from basic grain and cotton production toward more profitable crops. To deal with these and related problems, China has assigned high priority to introducing modern economics into the curricula of its educational and research institutions.

Two grants for economics training were made. One, \$1.6 million to the National Academy of Sciences, provided continued support for macro- and microeconomics courses taught by American professors at Peoples and Fudan universities in China and for graduate study abroad for prospective teachers of economics. The other grant, to Oxford University's Centre for China Studies, will provide training in applied economics for younger Chinese policy analysts from leading research institutions. The program focuses on development planning in both market and centrally controlled economies, showing how complex problems are addressed in each.

Elsewhere in Asia, grants for work on rural policy issues were made in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

In India, the Gujarat Institute of Area Planning received assistance for its endowment fund and for building and equipping a library. The institute, one of ten social science research centers in India the Foundation has supported, will concentrate over the next few years on population-related problems, health and education, women's issues, and poverty and resource distribution.

In Bangladesh, Winrock International received \$373,000 to enable six Bangladeshi social scientists to complete their doctorates and for research awards on such topics as irrigation management, social forestry, rural employment, and land tenure. The funds will also support monthly seminars on key development issues for senior government officers and social scientists.

In Indonesia, the Foundation provided funds for the country's first major study of female-headed households. The government's Central Bureau of Statistics will analyze survival strategies of women household heads, and will also study the effects of labor laws and regulations on female employees.

In the Philippines, where the government plans to redistribute 3.7 million hectares of land to more than 2 million people, the Foundation granted \$200,000 to the Institute of Agrarian Studies of the University of the Philippines for research and workshops on agrarian reform. The institute will assess existing land-ownership patterns, evaluate the government's rural resettlement program, and invite experts on Latin American land reform to conduct workshops in the Philippines.

The Foundation continued to fund efforts to strengthen teaching and re-

search on rural policy issues in Africa, which has few trained analysts and research institutions. The International Center for Research on Women, in Washington, D.C., received support to enable African women to participate in the center's Third World Fellows program, which provides training in social science methodologies and data collection and analysis. In Uganda, Makerere University received a grant to renew rural social science research, after a virtual cessation of these activities during twenty years of unrest in that country. The African Association of Women for Research and Development, based in Senegal, will use Foundation funds to enable its members to learn about available degree and short-term courses, and to conduct policy-oriented research on women and development issues.

In Latin America, the Foundation granted \$153,000 to the Nicaraguan government to train policy makers and mid-level managers in collaboration with the Central American Institute of Business Administration (INCAE) and Harvard Business School. Agricultural experts will conduct seminars for staff from Nicaragua's Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform on food policy, agroindustry management, agricultural pricing, and related issues.

Further support went to INCAE, which with campuses in both Nicaragua and Costa Rica is the region's leading management training and research center. It will use a \$1 million grant to train students from throughout the region and for an expanded program of training and technical assistance for Nicaragua's Central Bank and Ministry of Industry. The aim will be to improve the analytical skills of key managers and to encourage the consideration of more prag-

matic, market-oriented approaches to economic management.

The Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform received funds for a regional training program. A group of nearly 300 agronomists, lawyers, social scientists, and church leaders, the association conducts research on land conflicts and rural violence and provides information on the government's program of land redistribution.

Rural Policy in the United States.

The Foundation continued to support research on policies that will improve the livelihoods of the rural poor in the United States. A major aim of this work is to illuminate the effects of a changing domestic and international economy on rural communities, workers, and the poor.

The Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies received renewed support for a program of research awards and seminars and publications aimed at enlarging the ranks of analysts who study rural economic issues. Among the topics being studied are the impact of the farm crisis on rural communities, the implications of changes in communication technologies on rural areas, and the importance of skills and education in the rural work force. In a related action, the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation received funds for an annual fellowship competition for doctoral students conducting thesis research on rural issues. A special effort will be made to recruit minority candidates for the fellowships, since there are relatively few minority experts in the rural policy field.

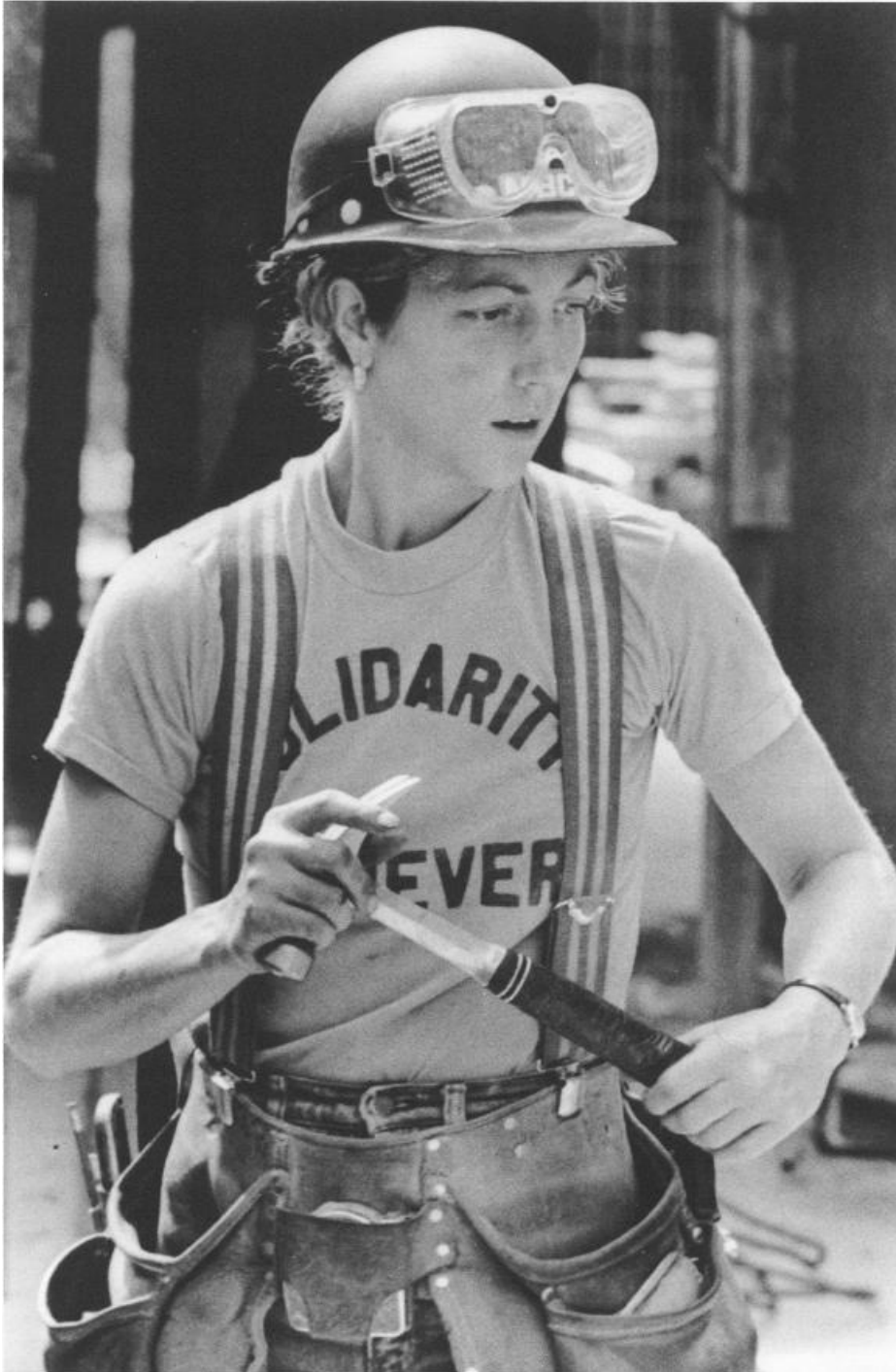
Several grants were made to support research on the changes occurring in the rural economy and on the need for remedial policies to stimulate rural development. In nearly every state, rural areas have been

weakened by a drop in farm prices and farmland values, stagnation in industries based on natural resources (timber, coal, oil, and gas), and loss of manufacturing plants to foreign competition.

The Center for Policy Research of the National Governors' Association was granted \$175,000 for a study of economic distress and the potential for revitalization in rural counties in the Midwest and High Plains states. Because of heavy dependence upon agriculture, many counties are experiencing severe economic dislocation and population losses. The study will seek to determine why some rural counties have done better than others and identify state policies and programs that will promote revival.

The shattering of the farm economy has led some observers to predict that as many as one-third of midwestern counties will be unable to collect sufficient tax revenues to provide even the most essential services. One Nebraska economist has predicted that by the year 2000 one-third or more of the small towns in that state will cease to exist. The Center for Rural Affairs in Nebraska received \$255,000 for research and public education on new ways to strengthen the economic base of farming communities. It will organize a rural policy research consortium, propose new development approaches for rural communities, and suggest changes in the farm credit system and farm management practices to benefit distressed farmers.

In rural Appalachia, the Foundation granted \$200,000 to the Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (MACED) for a program in which civic and business leaders will work to improve public school education in twenty-seven Kentucky counties as a means of promoting rural economic devel-



The Southeast Women's Employment Coalition in Lexington, Ky., promotes the employment of women in construction, mining, and other nontraditional occupations.

opment. MACED will also study ways to improve the efficiency of rural manufacturing in Kentucky.

In North Carolina, MDC Inc., a nonprofit research organization, will explore alternative rural development approaches in southeastern states with the aid of a \$250,000 grant. MDC's 1986 report *Shadows in the Sunbelt* drew widespread attention to the need for rural southern counties to diversify their economies and to invest in job training and basic education to improve the quality of their work force. MDC will issue a follow-up report that will document state and local initiatives to rejuvenate local economies. It will also help North Carolina set up a nonprofit rural economic development center.

To raise public and official awareness of the extent of rural poverty in the United States, the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities received a grant. The center will analyze the differences between rural and urban poverty, and the dramatic increases in recent years in the number of working-poor families in rural areas.

Receiving renewed support was the Housing Assistance Council (HAC), which provides technical help and seed money to rural development organizations to build low-income housing. Although they account for less than 30 percent of the U.S. population, rural areas contain nearly half of the nation's substandard housing. HAC will focus on preserving the existing stock of subsidized rural housing, which is threatened by the expiration of various federal programs, and will also continue a study of home ownership in rural areas.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

As part of its continuing efforts to increase agricultural productivity in the developing world, the Foundation granted \$1.5 million over two

years for general support of six agricultural research centers* that are part of the thirteen-member system supported by donor members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The centers work to increase the yields of major food crops such as wheat, rice, and corn and analyze the factors that limit productivity in various climatic regions.

Although women are major participants in growing, processing, and marketing agricultural products throughout the developing world, most development programs tend to ignore their contributions. To focus attention on the agricultural role of women, the International Rice Research Institute has formed a Women in Rice Farming Systems Network, which received renewed funding this year. The network promotes appropriate technologies for women farmers through collaborative research and training projects with national research and extension programs throughout Asia.

To help disseminate information and increase public awareness of the role of agricultural research in alleviating world hunger, three grants were made. The International Fund for Agricultural Research, in Washington, D.C., received \$150,000 for a media campaign and conferences to emphasize the need for continued agricultural research and to generate new sources of support for the international agricultural centers. New York University will produce a documentary film on the role of improved



Members of a borrowing group who are requesting a loan from Bangladesh's Grameen Bank to buy a cow. They repaid a previous loan to process rice. With Foundation help, the bank has become a prime development institution in Bangladesh, helping landless peasants start and expand manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural enterprises.

agricultural technologies and policies in addressing poverty and hunger in the Third World. A grant to the International Institute for Environment and Development will enable Dr. Gordon Conway, a noted ecologist, to complete a study of agricultural development, its ecological sustainability, and its impact on the poor.

Continued support was provided to the Fund for Private Assistance in International Development, in Washington, D.C., for an experimental effort to obtain blocked assets owned by private corporations in developing countries for rural development and other charitable activities.

In Thailand, the Foundation granted \$300,000 to Chiang Mai University for a master's degree program in agricultural systems. The course will combine both the physical and social sciences in studies of agricultural systems in poor upland areas.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In developing countries, the Foundation assists community-based and intermediary organizations that provide training, technical assistance, credit, and other services to improve the income and welfare of the rural poor. The International Council of Voluntary Agencies in Geneva received a grant to help improve the management of nongovernmental organizations worldwide through regional networks, training, and a newsletter.

In West Africa, the Foundation provided assistance to help farmers improve irrigated agriculture in the Senegal Valley, which runs through Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal. Grants to a Senegalese nongovernmental organization and three peasant federations will underwrite training and credit for small-scale farmers, enabling them to achieve

*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 for Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas in Syria, and the International Food Policy Research Institute in the United States.

economies of scale by forming irrigation cooperatives. Seminars will also be held for peasant leaders on issues of law, land tenure, and rural development that will confront the region after the construction of two dams.

In Senegal, Mali, and Gambia, Foundation funds will help another leading nongovernmental organization improve opportunities for rural women through training in language and literacy skills, income-generating activities, and reproductive health.

Among organizations providing services to grass-roots groups in eastern and southern Africa are Voluntary Organizations in Community Enterprise and Development Innovations and Networks. They received funds for training workshops on setting up income-generating projects and for exchanges of information on village self-help projects.

In South Africa, the Wilgespruit Fellowship Center operates a training center for some 250 community-based ventures, ranging from sewing and textile-production groups to workers' cooperatives, credit unions, and housing and community action projects. Wilgespruit recently established a community development office to build leadership in organizations serving the country's blacks. A Foundation grant provided support for the new office and for Wilgespruit's technical assistance to self-help groups.

In Asia, the Foundation granted \$200,000 to the Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery, an Indian intermediary organization, to strengthen the management of small organizations working to increase women's income. Grant funds will be used to prepare an inventory of management training opportunities, to assess training needs, and to develop training courses. In Bangladesh, the Foundation provided a further

\$251,000 to the Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh, which coordinates the activities of some 450 nongovernmental agencies that work with the poor. The funds will help establish a decentralized system of local chapters.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

A continuing Foundation interest, both in the United States and in developing countries, is to help the rural poor, particularly women, to improve their employment opportunities both on and off the farm. The Kenyan government is currently promoting small-town enterprises with strong links to agriculture to expand rural employment. To aid this effort, the Foundation supports several nongovernmental organizations in Kenya that provide training, technical assistance, and credit for small businesses. One receiving funds this year was Daraja Trust, which works with entrepreneurs engaged in agricultural processing and small-scale manufacturing.

In Nigeria, through a grant to Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Service, the Foundation supported an innovative program in which blacksmiths make equipment to process vegetable oil, an occupation of many village women. Women will be trained to use the equipment, and receive loans to establish oil-extraction cooperatives. In Zimbabwe, the Organization of Rural Associations for Progress received support for a project that is helping women in Matabeleland increase their income through small-scale enterprises.

The Indian government has been attempting to increase the income of poor rural women by integrating more of them into the nation's large rural employment systems—dairying, sericulture, crop husbandry, small-animal husbandry, handicrafts, village industries, and fisher-

ies. Some 75 million women work in dairying, but their opportunities have been limited by their lack of participation in dairy organizations and by their reliance on primitive technology. This year the Foundation granted \$380,000 to enable the National Dairy Development Board to expand a model women's dairying program to Bihar, India's poorest state. The program was first developed with Foundation support in Andhra Pradesh. Women trained as extension agents will help organize 300 women's dairy cooperatives throughout the state.

In the United States, the Foundation provided \$300,000 in grants and a \$500,000 loan to help develop employment opportunities on the two-million-acre Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, where unemployment runs as high as 80 percent. First Nations Financial Project, a Native American economic development organization, will set up an experimental loan fund, the first to operate on a reservation, which will test the effectiveness of various approaches to improving the livelihoods of very low-income families.

In Mississippi, the major suppliers of the state's pulp and paper industry are some 10,000 independent woodcutters, most of them poor blacks. To reduce the dependence of the woodcutters on woodyard dealers, who provide financing and access to timber, United Woodcutter Services (uws) has established twenty-eight cooperatives throughout rural Mississippi that supply members with chain saws and parts at reduced prices. It has also organized a credit union to finance purchase of timber tracts. A \$100,000 grant will enable uws to hire a business analyst who will assess the feasibility of purchasing larger timber tracts and establishing storage yards near processing plants. In a related



Women in Ahmedabad, India, hand-block decorative fabrics. The Foundation assists organizations throughout the developing world that provide technical, financial, and marketing services to women engaged in petty trade and cottage industries.

action, Winrock International Institute received funds for research and workshops to assess strategies for increasing the income of small-scale sawmill owners and loggers throughout the rural South.

Receiving a \$2 million program-related investment was Southern Development Bancorporation, a bank holding company that will promote business, housing, and real estate development in rural Arkansas. The company is modeled after the Shorebank Corporation, which has been successfully financing development in low-income neighborhoods of Chicago. Southern will purchase a commercial bank and also set up a real estate company and nonprofit subsidiaries to make investments in agriculture, food processing, and other small rural businesses. An unusual feature will be its adaptation of group lending developed by Bangladesh's Grameen Bank to finance rural businesses.

The Center for Community Self-Help in North Carolina, which assists low-income workers in starting or buying their own businesses, received renewed support. Part of the grant will provide a loss reserve for a new program of home loans for low-income families.

Through a grant to the Center for Community Change in Washington, D.C., the Foundation continued support for the Women's Technical Assistance Project (WTAP). WTAP aids community-based organizations in ten southern states that work to improve the economic status of disadvantaged rural women. To enhance women's employment prospects in South Carolina, the Foundation granted a supplement to the Institute for Community Education and Training for a program encompassing small-business development, the training of women for nontraditional jobs, and child care.

Rural Poverty and Resources

GRANTS AND PROJECTS

FISCAL YEAR 1987

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-administered projects* approved in fiscal 1987. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1987 and prior years. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects.</p>					
United States					
Land and water management					
American Indian Lawyer Training Program (Oakland, Calif.) [\$500,000—1986]		\$ 410,000	Kansas State University [\$6,500—1986]	(9)	6,491
Arizona, University of	\$ 62,407	62,407	Kentucky, University of	50,000	50,000
California Institute for Rural Studies (Davis)	179,400	59,800	Land Stewardship Project (Stillwater, Minn.)	50,000	50,000
Center for the Great Lakes (Chicago)	200,000	200,000	Maryland, University of [\$70,793—1986]		70,793
Center for Resource Economics (Covelo, Calif.) [\$150,000—1985]		50,000	Massachusetts, University of (Amherst)	150,000	
Chesapeake Bay Foundation (Annapolis, Md.)	40,000	40,000	MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	500,000	375,000
Citizen's Clearinghouse for Hazardous Wastes (Arlington, Va.)	45,400	45,400	Michigan State University	48,000	48,000
Community Resource Group (Springdale, Ariz.)	150,000	150,000	Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (Berea, Ky.)	228,000	110,000
Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	250,000	250,000	National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	175,000	137,400
Council of State Governments (San Francisco) [\$49,800—1986]		49,800	Nebraskans for Public Television (Lincoln)	10,000	10,000
Environmental Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	200,000	200,000	Pennsylvania State University [\$48,166—1986]		48,166
Illinois South Project (Herrin)	70,000	70,000	Policy Studies Organization (Urbana, Ill.)	6,800	6,800
Kentucky Coalition (Prestonburg)	70,000	35,000	Population Reference Bureau (Washington, D.C.)	30,000	
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	35,000	35,000	Public Voice for Food and Health Policy (Washington, D.C.)	125,000	125,000
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (Washington, D.C.) [\$180,000—1984]		65,000	Princeton University [\$52,732—1986]		52,732
Nature Conservancy (Arlington, Va.)	161,040	161,040	South Dakota State University	70,000	
Northeast-Midwest Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$131,000—1986]		131,000	Southeast Women's Employment Coalition (Lexington, Ky.) [\$55,000—1986]	25,000	80,000
Northern Lights Institute (Missoula, Mont.)	175,000	175,000	Southern Growth Policies Board (Research Triangle Park, N.C.) [\$41,883—1986]	29,400	71,283
Overseas Development Network (Cambridge, Mass.)	50,000	50,000	Tufts University	85,570	85,570
Powder River Basin Resource Council (Sheridan, Wyo.)	31,200		Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$101,215—1986]		101,215
Rensselaerville Institute (Rensselaerville, N.Y.) [\$129,000—1986]		122,000	Utah State University [\$42,792—1986]		42,792
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (Scottsdale, Ariz.)	81,665	81,665	Washington, University of (Seattle)	50,000	50,000
Tides Foundation (San Francisco) [\$100,000—1986]		50,000	Wisconsin, University of (Madison) [\$161,195—1986]	25,000	161,195
Vanderbilt University	97,188	97,188	Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation (Princeton, N.J.)	198,000	198,000
Virginia Water Project [\$100,000—1985]		50,000	Rural community development		
Western Colorado Congress (Montrose)	34,331	34,331	Delta Foundation (Greenville, Miss.)	20,000	
Western Governors' Association (Denver)	180,000	180,000	Housing Assistance Council (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1984]		28,400
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	95,000	95,000	Employment generation		
The Youth Project (Washington, D.C.)	300,000	150,000	Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.) [\$230,000—1985]	270,000	310,000
Policy development			Center for Community Self-Help (Durham, N.C.) [\$200,000—1986]	375,000	425,000
Arizona, University of (Tucson) [\$34,986—1986]		34,986	Federation of Community Controlled Centers of Alabama for Child Care (Montgomery)	50,000	50,000
Arkansas, University of (Pine Bluff)	50,000		First Nations Financial Project (Falmouth, Va.)	300,000	200,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Queenstown, Md.)	650,000	650,000	Ganados del Valle (Los Ojos, N.M.)	46,800	46,800
California Institute for Rural Studies (Davis)	50,000		Institute for Community Education and Training (Hilton Head, S.C.)	200,000	124,749
California, University of (Davis) [\$30,000—1986]		30,000	Kentucky, University of	40,000	40,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	144,000	144,000	MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.) [\$350,000—1986]		150,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	30,000		Mississippi Action for Community Education (Greenville)	50,000	
Center for Rural Affairs (Walthill, Neb.)	255,000	255,000	Neighborhood Institute (Chicago)	49,740	49,740
Ganados del Valle (Los Ojos, N.M.) [\$55,000—1986]		55,000	Office for Farmworker Ministry (Apopka, Fla.)	45,100	45,100
Global Exchange (Washington, D.C.)	89,000		Seventh Generation Fund for Indian Development (Reno, Nev.)	240,000	240,000
Harvard University	34,698		Southeast Women's Employment Coalition (Lexington, Ky.) [\$250,000—1986]		100,000
High Country Foundation (Paonia, Colo.)	25,000		United Woodcutters Services (Louisville, Miss.)	100,000	30,151
Housing Assistance Council (Washington, D.C.)	68,000	68,000	Wisconsin Rural Development Center (Black Earth)	45,000	45,000
Indiana State University	30,000	30,000	Women and Employment (Charleston, W.Va.) [\$200,000—1986]		100,000
Institute for Southern Studies (Durham, N.C.)	12,000	12,000	Women's Economic Development Corporation (St. Paul, Minn.)	10,000	10,000
Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation (Des Moines)	48,000	48,000			
Iowa State University [\$59,400—1986]		59,400	Developing Countries		
			GENERAL		
			Agricultural productivity		
			Fund for Private Assistance in International Development (Washington, D.C.)	300,000	300,000
			Institute of Development Studies (England)	66,700	18,000

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

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	200,000	200,000	Zimbabwe, Government of	210,000	
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)	300,000	300,000	Zimbabwe, University of	255,000	46,471
International Federation of Agricultural Producers (France)	50,000		Land and water management		
International Fund for Agricultural Research (Washington, D.C.)	150,000		CARE (New York)	167,800	167,800
International Institute for Environment and Development (England)	87,480	87,480	Catholic Diocese of Kisii (Kenya)	109,000	40,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	200,000	200,000	International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	108,800	108,800
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	200,000	200,000	Kenya Energy Non-Governmental Organizations Association [\$205,000—1986]		107,000
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	500,000		Kenya, Government of	201,000	
Kansas State University [\$10,000—1986]		10,000	Mananga Agricultural Management Centre (Swaziland)	278,500	278,500
New York University	80,000	80,000	Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$141,030—1985]	34,500	63,279
Population Council (New York) [\$35,000—1986]		27,997	Policy development		
Land and water management			Action for Development (Uganda)	35,000	35,000
George Washington University [\$101,300—1985]		24,059	African Association for Public Administration and Management (Ethiopia) [\$28,000—1986]	(13,714)	(13,714)
International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (Philippines) [\$175,000—1985]	283,860	339,360	Catholic Relief Services (New York) [\$75,000—1985]	(25,753)	(25,753)
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (India)		110,000	International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.)	108,000	
International Irrigation Information Center (Israel) [\$128,000—1985]		6,000	Makerere University (Uganda)	98,000	53,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$1,000,000—1986]	1,146,300	1,646,300	Rural community development		
International Wilderness Leadership Foundation (Fort Collins, Colo.)	40,000	40,000	American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia) [\$125,000—1985]		75,000
Minnesota, University of	200,000		Development Innovations and Networks (Switzerland)	136,000	65,000
New Mexico, University of	4,500		Experiment in International Living (Brattleboro, Vt.) [\$100,000—1984]	10,900	12,900
Overseas Development Institute (London) [\$170,000—1984]		66,500	Interaction: American Council for Voluntary International Action (New York)	15,100	15,100
World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)	175,000	175,000	Mazingira Institute (Kenya) [\$100,000—1983]		50,000
Policy development			Save the Children Fund (England)	33,000	33,000
Association for Women in Development (Washington, D.C.)	23,000	15,000	Voluntary Agencies Development Assistance (Kenya) [\$185,000—1985]		90,000
Environmental Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	50,000		Voluntary Organizations in Community Enterprise (Zimbabwe)	123,700	
Harvard University [\$30,000—1986]		30,000	Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council [\$150,000—1985]		5,598
International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.) [\$300,000—1986]		40,000	Employment generation		
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	300,000	300,000	Actionaid (Kenya) [\$104,200—1984]	(100,525)	
International Women's Tribune Center (New York)	50,000		Christian Industrial Training Centres (Kenya) [\$91,000—1986]		14,500
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$20,000—1986]		20,000	Cranfield Institute of Technology (England)	115,400	115,400
Population Council (New York) [\$94,000—1986]		86,169	Daraja Trust (Kenya)	130,000	21,500
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research (Brazil) [\$90,000—1986]		90,000	Eastern and Southern African Universities Research Programme (Tanzania) [\$45,000—1986]		29,000
Wye College (England)	50,000		Equator Foundation (Hartford, Conn.)	19,600	19,600
Rural community development			Jisaidie Cottage Industries (Kenya) [\$198,000—1981]		86,000
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	120,000		Kandito Women Association (Kenya) [\$20,710—1983]	(3,245)	2,755
Employment generation			Kenya Women Finance Trust [\$150,000—1986]		99,000
Policy Sciences Center (New York)	30,000	30,000	Organization of Rural Associations for Progress (Zimbabwe)	128,000	30,000
Population Council (New York) [\$90,000—1986]		41,250	Partnership for Productivity Service Foundation (Kenya) [\$200,000—1986]		89,870
			Technoserve (Norwalk, Conn.) [\$114,000—1986]	(4,637)	52,363
			Trickle Up Program (New York)	10,450	10,450
			United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Ethiopia) [\$201,000—1986]		45,000
			Young Women's Christian Association (Kenya) [\$65,000—1984]	10,780	25,045
			Zimbabwe, University of [\$48,500—1986]		36,500
			WEST AFRICA		
			Agricultural productivity		
			International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [\$332,700—1984, 1986]	100,000	238,950
			International Livestock Centre for Africa (Ethiopia) [\$134,100—1984]		45,150
			Nigeria, Government of [\$170,000—1985]		59,000
Africa and Middle East					
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA					
Agricultural productivity					
Church of the Province of Kenya [\$8,000—1986]		7,653			
Environment and Development Activities (Zimbabwe) [\$153,000—1986]	82,500	79,000			
Florida, University of	24,485	24,485			
International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (Kenya) [\$440,000—1985, 1986]		365,040			
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [\$282,400—1986]		282,400			
Kenya, Government of [\$130,000—1985]		100,000			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Land and water management					
Ahmadu Bello University (Nigeria)	366,400	37,500	Sudan, Government of [\$100,000—1985]	11,000	56,241
Gouvernance de Saint-Louis (Senegal)	84,000	84,000	Sudan Gezira Board	11,000	
Obafemi Awolowo University (formerly University of Ife) (Nigeria) [\$175,000—1986]		22,000	Rural community development		
Senegal River Development Organization	82,000	82,000	Actionaid (England)	20,000	20,000
Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research	29,000	28,241	Ahfad University College for Women (Sudan) [\$150,000—1984]		58,000
Union Regionale Des Cooperatives Agricoles de Kayes (Mali)	90,400		Egypt, Government of (Integrated Social Services Center) [\$130,000—1984]		21,453
Policy development			Episcopal Church of the Sudan [\$15,000—1986]		15,000
National University of the Ivory Coast [\$350,000—1986]		133,200	Near East Foundation (New York)	61,500	61,500
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal)	90,000		OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria) [\$150,000—1985]		75,000	Land and water management		
Obafemi Awolowo University (formerly University of Ife) (Nigeria) [\$20,000—1986]		20,000	International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$500,000—1986]		250,000
Mali, Government of	14,000	14,000	National Association for Land Reclamation, Irrigation/Drainage (Morocco)	25,000	25,000
Rural community development			Oxfam (England)	20,000	20,000
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia) [\$65,300—1984]		23,300	Policy development		
Amicale Economique, Culturelle et Sportive des Jeunes Agriculteurs du Waalo (Senegal)	210,000		Foundation-administered project: consulting services to African development agencies [\$105,000—1986]	(6,792)	7,826
Association Socio-Culturelle de Mbolane (Mauritania)	52,000		Queen Elizabeth House (London)	18,000	18,000
Catholic Relief Services (New York)	36,000	36,000	Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$200,000—1986]		60,407
Council of Nongovernmental Development Organizations (Senegal) [\$140,000—1986]	284,500	105,056	Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.) [\$500,000—1986]		150,000
Development Innovations and Networks (Geneva) [\$50,000—1986]		50,000	Rural community development		
Evangelical Churches of West Africa (Nigeria)	36,000	34,000	Montagu and Ashton Community Service (South Africa) [\$100,000—1985]		32,000
International Support Service for Training Programs and Technologies in Western Africa and the Sahel (Senegal)	243,000		Wilgespruit Fellowship Center (South Africa)	160,000	90,000
L'Association Six S (Burkina Faso) [\$80,000—1986]		74,500			
Nigeria, University of	20,000		Asia		
Ondo State Country Women Association of Nigeria	56,000		BANGLADESH		
Pan African Institute for Development (Geneva) [\$154,000—1985]		77,000	Agricultural productivity		
Union Nationale des Maisons Familiales Rurales (Senegal) [\$24,736—1986]	11,025	14,449	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute [\$153,600—1982]		26,600
Employment generation			East Anglia, University of (England) [\$49,778—1985]		14,778
Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison (Nigeria)	150,000		Gono Unnayan Prochesta Institute [\$10,340—1986]		3,466
Federation of Senegalese Women's Associations	11,700	11,700	Institute of International Education (New York) [\$170,970—1986]		170,970
Friends of WWB/USA (New York)	24,500	24,500	Land and water management		
Gambia, Government of	17,500	17,500	Bangladesh, Government of [\$259,270—1986]		125,000
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	35,000	15,312	Bangladesh Agricultural University	177,000	3,000
Nigeria, University of	25,600		Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies	258,800	26,355
Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry	30,000		Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology [\$161,000—1982]	(161,000)	
Oyo State Committee on Women and Development (Nigeria)	14,660		Institute of International Education (New York) [\$12,055—1986]	(31)	12,024
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA			International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (Philippines)	35,250	35,250
Agricultural productivity			International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	450,000	450,000
American University in Cairo [\$161,250—1986]		111,250	Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra [\$94,000—1983]		1,484
American University of Beirut	150,000	150,000	Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.) [\$50,000—1986]		25,000
Egypt, Government of (Alexandria University) [\$120,000—1986]		77,693	Policy development		
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria) [\$209,000—1986]	92,000	285,302	Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development [\$139,050—1986]		47,400
National Council for Research (Sudan) [\$320,000—1986]		75,000	Bangladesh Agricultural University [\$123,500—1983]		25,000
Land and water management			Institute of Development Studies (England)	30,700	30,700
Egypt, Government of	80,000	75,000	Population Council (New York) [\$19,300—1986]		13,266
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria) [\$150,000—1985]	38,000	32,768	Rajshahi University [\$10,500—1986]		1,200
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	495,000		Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	373,000	
Juba, University of (Sudan) [\$127,000—1985]		20,038			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Rural community development					
Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh	259,750	10,550	Maharashtra Association of Anthropological Sciences (India) [\$7,000—1985]		3,500
Employment generation			Nehru Foundation for Development (India) [\$148,000—1983]		79,000
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee [\$140,000—1981]	(10,822)		Nepal, Government of (Water and Energy Secretariat) [\$200,000—1985]		172,000
Centre for Mass Education in Science [\$134,350—1983]		19,350	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (India)	13,000	13,000
Grameen Bank [\$996,650—1984, 1985]		762,413	Patna University (India) [\$25,000—1985]		5,700
Intermediate Technology Development Group (England) [\$104,280—1986]		68,780	Ramakrishna Mission (India) [\$45,000—1985]		18,684
Micro Industries Development Assistance Society [\$82,330—1986]		40,000	Ranchi Consortium for Community Forestry (India)	25,000	25,000
Mirpur Agricultural Workshop and Training School [\$167,200—1984]		71,120	Roorkee, University of (India) [\$15,000—1985]		7,500
National Oceanographic and Maritime Institute Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra [\$417,275—1986]	32,670	289,600	Sadguru Water and Development Foundation (India)	115,000	
			Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development (India)	1,050,000	1,050,000
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA			Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (India) [\$220,000—1981]		23,850
Agricultural productivity			Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	500,000	500,000
Indian Council of Agricultural Research [\$230,000—1980]		85,000	Xavier Labour Relations Institute (India) [\$164,000—1984]	(85,514)	(27,755)
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad [\$125,000—1986]		81,000	Policy development		
Institute of International Education (New York) [\$200,000—1986]		200,000	Gujarat Institute of Area Planning (India)	240,000	
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines) [\$150,000—1986]		80,000	India, Government of (Planning Commission) [\$250,000—1984]	(250,000)	
Kerala Forest Research Institute (India) [\$152,500—1986]		32,500	Institute of Development Studies (England)	27,000	24,484
Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology (India) [\$98,500—1984]		25,000	International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	30,000	15,000
Ramakrishna Mission (India) [\$265,000—1986]		261,900	Oxford University (England)	50,000	50,000
University of Agricultural Studies (India) [\$384,000—1985]		25,000	Rural community development		
Land and water management			Centre for Science and Environment (India) [\$260,000—1986]		260,000
Administrative Staff College of India [\$70,000—1986]		26,750	Christian Medical College and Hospital (India) [\$15,000—1983]	(13,805)	(3,805)
Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation (India) [\$150,000—1984]		90,000	Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery (India)	200,000	75,000
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$276,250—1985, 1986]		107,250	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad [\$300,000—1985]	(300,000)	
Central Himalayan Environment Association (India) [\$90,000—1984]		40,000	International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	42,000	42,000
Centre for Applied Systems Analysis in Development (India)	130,000	3,500	Land Research Institute (India)	48,000	48,000
Foundation-administered project: study of common property resources in India	9,500	3,018	Manipal Industrial Trust (India) [\$146,000—1984]		96,000
Garhwal University (India)	6,050		National Dairy Development Board (India) [\$250,000—1979]		22,867
Giri Institute of Development Studies (India) [\$9,750—1986]		3,250	Professional Assistance for Development Action (India) [\$250,000—1986]		250,000
Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute (India) [\$8,500—1985]		2,305	Seva Mandir Sansthan (India) [\$210,000—1986]		50,000
Gujarat Institute of Area Planning (India) [\$29,000—1985]		14,500	Social Work and Research Centre (India) [\$23,360—1985]		10,680
India, Government of [\$300,000—1981]	(300,000)		Society for Rural, Urban and Tribal Initiatives (India) [\$38,500—1986]		18,500
Indian Environmental Society	10,000	10,000	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (India) [\$43,000—1981]		17,662
Institute of Rural Management, Anand (India) [\$340,000—1984, 1986]	(90,000)	40,000	Village Reconstruction Organization (India) [\$100,000—1983]		58,550
Institute for Social and Economic Change (India) [\$9,500—1985]		4,750	Xavier Institute of Social Service (India)	20,000	5,000
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (Nepal)	230,000	230,000	Employment generation		
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	200,000	50,000	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (India) [\$25,000—1984]		8,000
Irrigation Research Academy (India) [\$4,000—1986]		4,000	Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Co-operative Federation (India) [\$140,000—1986]		140,000
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	44,000	44,000	Annapurna Mahila Mandal (India) [\$140,000—1985]		20,000
International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (Austria)	8,000	8,000	Association for Women In Development (Washington, D.C.)	17,104	17,104
Lalit Narayan Mishra Institute of Economic Development and Social Change (India)	17,600	17,600	Birsa Agricultural University (India) [\$68,000—1986]		23,000
			Centre for Development and Population Activities (Washington, D.C.)	10,090	10,090
			Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India [\$100,000—1985]		50,000
			Gujarat Khet Vikas Parishad (India) [\$85,000—1984]		33,000
			Mahila Sewa Trust (India)	47,600	20,040

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Mahila Vikas Sangh (Women's Development Organization) (India) [\$230,000—1984]	9,000	29,000	Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	384,000	350,000
National Dairy Development Board (India)	380,000	380,000	World Neighbors (Oklahoma City)	50,000	50,000
National Institute of Bank Management (India) [\$38,000—1986]		19,000	World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)	15,000	15,000
Overseas Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	49,834	16,611	Yayasan Bina Swadaya (Indonesia)	34,293	30,782
Professional Assistance for Development Action (India) [\$12,000—1986]	6,500	18,500	Yayasan Sosial Tani Membangun (Indonesia) [\$15,665—1986]		5,424
Self-Employed Women's Association (India) [\$143,000—1984]		30,000	Yayasan Tengko Situru (Indonesia) [\$55,000—1984]		19,403
Tamil Nadu, Government of (India) [\$585,000—1983, 1986]		357,000	Policy development		
Technical Consultancy Services Organization of Karnataka (India) [\$240,000—1986]		240,000	Asian Institute of Management (Philippines) [\$74,000—1986]		67,000
Worldview Productions (New York)	30,000	30,000	Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines) [\$319,000—1986]	60,356	231,498
Other			Australian National University	15,000	15,000
Indian Institute of Education [\$110,000—1984]		40,000	Indonesia, Government of	162,000	40,000
Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust (India) [\$200,000—1981]		7,666	Institute for Development Studies (Indonesia)	22,555	22,555
			La Salle College (Philippines) [\$42,000—1986]		19,166
			Philippines, Government of the (Ministry of Agrarian Reform) [\$13,500—1986]		11,828
			Philippines, University of the	250,000	82,788
			Population Council (New York) [\$2,700—1986]		1,350
			Thailand, Government of	4,691	4,691
			Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.) [\$18,910—1985]		6,687
SOUTHEAST ASIA			Rural community development		
Agricultural productivity			Indonesian Environmental Forum	8,183	8,183
Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	300,000	300,000	Institut Agama Islam Negeri Jami'Ah Ar-Raniry (Indonesia)	8,814	8,814
Indonesia, Government of [\$160,500—1986]		76,000	Provincial Board for Coordination of Social Development Activity (Indonesia)	44,000	26,083
Land and water management			Yayasan Mandiri (Indonesia) [\$19,250—1986]		6,178
Andalas University (Indonesia) [\$15,360—1986]		11,793	Yayasan Bina Swadaya (Indonesia) [\$42,500—1986]	20,000	24,903
Asian Institute of Management (Philippines)	7,364	7,364	Yayasan Dialog Desa (Indonesia) [\$7,300—1986]	(680)	1,461
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	260,000		Employment generation		
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines) [\$45,600—1986]		33,737	Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	80,060	56,378
Benguet State University (Philippines)	100,000	50,565	Bandung Institute of Technology (Indonesia)	49,880	45,245
Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia)	29,324	12,562	Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia) [\$175,000—1985]		63,393
Brawijaya University (Indonesia) [\$300,000—1983]		1,138	Chulalongkorn University (Thailand) [\$50,000—1986]		15,000
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu) [\$100,100—1986]	268,100	275,500	Institute for Development Studies (Indonesia) [\$26,850—1986]	(2,762)	6,135
Central Luzon State University (Philippines) [\$130,000—1985]	156,100	160,201	Volunteers in Asia (Stanford, Calif.) [\$14,250—1986]		3,450
Central Mindanao University (Philippines) [\$50,000—1986]		26,773	Yayasan Annisa Swasti (Indonesia)	11,150	3,035
Chiang Mai University (Thailand) [\$44,500—1986]	178,385	197,885	Yayasan Pekerti (Indonesia) [\$79,000—1986]		15,999
Foundation-administered project: assistance to communal irrigation systems in the Philippines [\$38,600—1986]		15,302	Yayasan Purba Danarta (Indonesia)	27,000	18,000
Foundation-administered project: workshop on social forestry in Southeast Asia	28,000	16,993	Yayasan Sosial Tani Membangun (Indonesia) [\$180,000—1984]		46,753
Forest Research Institute (Philippines) [\$29,400—1986]		13,680			
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia) [\$175,000—1984]	(898)	43,527	OTHER ASIA		
Hasanuddin University (Indonesia)	10,200	10,200	Land and water management		
Indonesia, Government of [\$300,000—1986]	429,540	482,926	Colorado State University	22,993	
Indonesian Environmental Forum	15,606	6,012	Policy development		
Institute of International Education (New York) [\$8,864—1986]		8,864	Brown University	7,700	7,700
International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (Philippines) [\$15,867—1986]		1,265	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	40,000	40,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	326,200	326,200	Chinese Young Economists (Princeton, N.J.) [\$12,500—1986]	12,000	19,500
Kalahan Educational Foundation (Philippines)	50,000	8,000	Econometric Society (Evanston, Ill.)	5,000	
Kasetsart University (Thailand)	248,021	57,422	Foundation-administered project: economics education and research in China [\$80,000—1985]	(28,967)	
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	389,000	389,000	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1986]		50,000
Nusa Cendana University (Indonesia) [\$139,800—1986]		35,946	National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	1,600,000	1,600,000
Philippine Association for Inter-Cultural Development [\$55,000—1986]		28,852	National Committee on United States-China Relations (New York) [\$75,000—1986]		75,000
Philippines, Government of the [\$250,000—1986]		126,614			
Philippines, University of the	340,000	176,685			
Silliman University (Philippines) [\$45,000—1985]		11,267			
Satya Wacana Christian University (Indonesia)	38,008	37,639			
Thailand, Government of	268,885	83,885			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Oxford University (England)	221,000		MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Rutgers University	25,000	25,000	Land and water management		
Union College	2,200		Agricultural University of Wageningen (Netherlands) [\$170,000—1986]		50,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.) [\$489,260—1986]	25,000	314,260	Anthropological Center for Documentation of Latin America (Mexico) [\$46,900—1986]		27,800
Latin America and Caribbean			Association of Indigenous Communities of the Isthmus' Northern Zone (Mexico) [\$60,000—1986]		18,000
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE			Ejido and Community Forest Resources (Mexico) [\$130,000—1985]		48,800
Agricultural productivity			Neotropic Foundation (Costa Rica)	50,000	
Huayuna Institute for Promotion and Development (Peru)	43,500	35,500	Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Cooperation [\$92,000—1986]		92,000
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [\$150,000—1983]	(12,874)	82,226	Rural Research and Consultancy (Mexico)	106,000	35,200
National Technical University of the Altiplano (Peru) [\$117,000—1985]		56,000	Policy development		
Land and water management			Central American Institute of Business Administration (Nicaragua) [\$200,000—1986]		135,000
Technoserve (Norwalk, Conn.)	9,150		College of Postgraduates (Mexico) [\$19,000—1986]		19,000
Policy development			Community Services, A.C. (Mexico)	43,500	43,500
Andes, University of the (Colombia) [\$20,000—1986]		20,000	Metropolitan Autonomous University (Mexico) [\$48,000—1986]		20,300
Center for the Study and Promotion of Development (Peru) [\$57,550—1986]		57,550	Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Cooperation	153,000	87,000
Center of Andean Studies—Bartolomé de las Casas (Peru) [\$80,000—1986]		35,375	Rural community development		
Peruvian Association for the Development of Social Sciences [\$71,000—1986]		21,797	Development and Peace Service (Mexico) [\$18,000—1986]		18,000
Rural community development			Service Center for the Development of Tehuacan (Mexico) [\$68,000—1986]		24,000
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile) [\$150,000—1986]		150,000	Employment generation		
Center of Educational Research and Development (Chile) [\$58,000—1985]		14,482	Jalisco, College of (Mexico) [\$27,000—1986]		13,500
Center for Peasant Research and Advancement (Peru) [\$107,000—1985]		39,000	Union for Rural Efforts (Mexico) [\$78,000—1986]		48,700
BRAZIL			Other		
Agricultural productivity			Center for Agrarian Studies (Mexico)	51,000	51,000
Center for Research and Technical Assistance	100,000		OTHER LATIN AMERICA		
Emilio Goeldi Museum of Para	99,434		Agricultural productivity		
National Institute for Amazonian Research	49,285	23,144	Plan Sierra (Dominican Republic) [\$136,550—1986]		80,000
Policy development			Policy development		
Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform	186,130	61,100	International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [\$204,000—1984]		24,000
Brazilian Foundation for the Conservation of Nature	16,640	16,640	Employment generation		
José Bonifacio University	13,000	4,940	Center for Feminist Research and Action (Dominican Republic)	134,600	
Paulista State University	146,130		International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.)	42,693	
Land and water management			TOTAL. RURAL POVERTY	\$30,351,689	\$35,077,918
Ceara, Federal University of	131,065	20,480			
Emilio Goeldi Museum of Para	250,259	36,355			
Institute of Amazon Studies	42,500	21,250			
Rondonia State Forestry Institute	22,525	22,525			
Royal Geographic Society (England)	202,371	202,371			

In the area of human rights and social justice the Foundation supports activities that help to secure fundamental civil and political liberties and promote access to justice and equal opportunity for disadvantaged groups. An important part of this work includes building understanding and harmony between majority and minority groups. Grants are given for research, education, and advocacy programs that foster tolerance and appreciation of diversity and challenge barriers to economic and social advancement.

Foundation grants in the area of governance and public policy are aimed at strengthening democratic processes and institutions, improving the performance of state and local governments, informing policy makers on important social and economic issues, and expanding opportunities for minority participation in public affairs.

Activities in developing countries as well as in the United States are supported under both the Human Rights and Social Justice and the Governance and Public Policy programs.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Civil and Political Liberties. Basic human rights—to life, liberty, and security of person, to a fair trial, and to the free exercise of speech and religion—are still denied to many people throughout the world. In helping to advance these rights, the Foundation assists local, regional, and worldwide organizations that investigate allegations of abuses and promote public awareness of human rights standards.

In Uganda, various authoritarian regimes during the past twenty years have presided over a cycle of human rights abuse characterized by atrocity

and revenge, mostly against ethnic minorities, and the erosion of civil and economic liberties. However, opportunities now exist for major reforms with the coming to power of a new government committed to democratic liberties and the curbing of abuses. The Foundation initiated work on human rights in Uganda this year with grants totaling \$219,800. The funds will support a government commission that is investigating past abuses, an independent watchdog group that is monitoring the current situation, and a public campaign on human rights by the law faculty of Makerere University, Uganda's principal institution of higher education.

The transition to democratic rule in Haiti has come under increasing threat in the past year. Taking advantage of the opening provided by the ousting of the former regime, the Foundation is supporting several Haitian groups that are proponents of the rule of law, human rights, and democratic governance. The Haitian Center for Human Rights received \$119,500 to work with government officials in promoting human rights and to provide legal services for the rural poor. Also receiving support were the Ecumenical Center for Human Rights, based in Puerto Rico, for a Haitian branch that will serve as a clearinghouse on human rights issues; the National Coalition for Haitian Refugees, to coordinate joint activities of Haitian and U.S.-based human rights groups; and the Haitian League of Former Political Prisoners, Friends and Relatives of the Disappeared, to expand human rights monitoring in Haiti.

For research on human rights and democratization in South America, and for training and technical assistance for human rights groups in Central America, the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights in Costa

Rica was granted \$235,000. The institute is the only agency based in the region and staffed by Latin Americans that has a region-wide mandate.

The Andean Commission of Jurists, based in Peru, received \$200,000 for regional seminars on the conflict in Andean societies between the need to maintain national security and the obligation to protect civil and political liberties. The funds will also support studies of racial discrimination in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, and an analysis of the relations between Andean cultural practices and drug traffic in the region.

Independent human rights organizations have recently begun to emerge in Mexico. The Mexican Academy of Human Rights received \$375,000 for a training program for human rights activists, research on the treatment of Central American refugees in Mexico, and documentation of human rights abuses.

The Foundation provided renewed support to the Americas Watch, Asia Watch, and Helsinki Watch committees, which operate under the auspices of the Fund for Free Expression. The committees document human rights violations and work with policy makers to promote improvements in their regions.

To enhance understanding of democratic principles and improve relations among Arab and Jewish youth in Israel, the Foundation granted \$150,000 each to the Association for Civil Rights in Israel and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The funds will support preparation of educational materials in Hebrew and Arabic, including pamphlets on rights-related topics and a curriculum on democracy for use in eleventh-grade civics classes.

International Human Rights Law. A growing international consensus on the protections that each country

should afford individuals and groups within its territory is expressed through a large number of treaties, declarations, resolutions, and procedures that constitute the basis of international human rights law. Because adherence to international law is voluntary, however, the only means to encourage governments to abide by standards are international moral suasion and public pressure. The Foundation supports efforts to hold governments accountable to international human rights standards, and encourages collaborative efforts by governmental and nongovernmental organizations to strengthen human rights law.

The International Human Rights Law Group received \$260,000 for activities promoting international standards, including seeking redress in specific cases through various U.N. committees and commissions, monitoring of elections in such countries as Chile, Paraguay, and South Korea, and advocating adherence to human rights protections in U.S. law and foreign policy.

For its work on behalf of individuals and groups seeking to strengthen application of international human rights law, the London-based International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights (INTERIGHTS) received \$132,500. INTERIGHTS will continue to inform the European legal community about human rights procedures through publications, seminars, and conferences, and to assist lawyers in presenting cases before international tribunals.

For nearly ten years, the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights has received Foundation support for its work throughout the world. The committee, which received a \$700,000 two-year supplement this year, sends fact-finding missions to assess and promote improvements in human rights performance, helps

local human rights lawyers and groups conduct their own fact finding and advocacy, presents cases before domestic courts and international agencies, and defends the rights of asylum seekers.

To help governments comply with international human rights conventions, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was granted \$218,000. UNITAR will organize seminars for African officials, publish a handbook on how to prepare and submit national human rights reports, and promote efforts by independent, nongovernmental groups to monitor the reporting.

In seeking to strengthen observance of human rights standards, the Foundation also supports organizations that provide training for jurists, scholars, and young people interested in the field. The Institute of International Education received \$555,000 for a program that places interns with human rights organizations throughout the world. A grant of \$499,500 to the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences in Italy funded training seminars in Arabic on international human rights law and practice for jurists, law professors, and human rights activists from the Arab world. The International Institute of Human Rights in France received support for the translation of its course materials into Arabic so that more Arabs can participate in its annual human rights training program.

Freedom of Expression. The freedom to speak, write, and publish without fear of repression is a fundamental human right. The Foundation supports several organizations that combat censorship, encourage the free expression of ideas, and sponsor exchanges of intellectuals. Among those awarded grants this year were the Foundation for Euro-

pean Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange, which enables East European intellectuals and artists to maintain contact with academic and cultural developments in the West; and the Central and East European Publishing Project, which supports the translation and publication of scholarly and literary works by Central and East European writers.

The Committee to Protect Journalists is devoted to the defense of press freedom and the protection of journalists and news organizations worldwide. It was granted \$220,000 for such activities as an investigation of censorship in the Middle East and the Gulf states, training of journalists in developing countries, and documentation of attacks on the press.

Minority Rights and Opportunities. The Foundation has a longstanding commitment to help blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans improve their social, economic, and political status in the United States. For the past two decades, the Foundation has supported several civil rights organizations in recognition of the important role they play in advancing minority rights through litigation, education, and advocacy. They provide a voice for minority communities in important matters of national policy, and help create a national consensus supportive of minority rights. These organizations include the National Urban League, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the National Congress of American Indians, the National Puerto Rican Forum, and the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.

Over the years, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund has established a notable record of leadership through its work on such issues as employment, education, fair housing, poverty law, criminal jus-

tice, and voting rights. The fund has also served as a model for similar organizations representing the interests of other racial and ethnic groups. This year the fund was granted \$6 million to help establish an endowment to support its work. It received a separate grant for a study of the causes of persistent poverty among inner-city blacks, which will form the basis of a legal strategy to improve blacks' economic circumstances.

The NAACP Special Contribution Fund also was given a grant for its programs in education, housing, job creation, and youth development on behalf of the black community. Among other civil rights organizations receiving support this year was the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund.

Tests can be valuable tools in identifying skills and abilities, but they are often misused, locking out minority group members from advancement at school and work. For a study of testing policies and practices and the impact they have on the education, training, and employment of minorities, the University of California (Berkeley) received \$800,000. The university will convene a multidisciplinary commission that will conduct studies aimed at improving the quality, accuracy, and appropriateness of testing.

To increase minority participation in the nation's political process, the Foundation funds nonpartisan voter education and registration efforts, as well as litigation and advocacy to enforce the Voting Rights Act. The Voter Education Project in Atlanta received renewed support for its work to increase black voting in the South. For research and education on voting rights and such other issues as school desegregation and affirmative action, the Citizens Commission on Civil Rights was awarded \$100,000. The commission,



Foundation support helps train ministers to run community services. In Brooklyn, N.Y., the Rev. Calvin Presley directs building of a new children's eating area.

composed of former federal officials, monitors and reports on the government's actions and policy changes that jeopardize the rights of minorities. To increase voter education activities by national black organizations, the National Coalition on Black Voter Participation received \$300,000. The coalition will also assist local groups in organizing voter registration campaigns.

Helping minority public officials govern effectively is also a concern of the Foundation. A grant of \$225,000 to the National Forum of Black Public Administrators will support training for black government officials as well as public-sector internships for more junior black officials.

The Foundation continued to provide funding to strengthen the community service activities of black churches. Among such activities are food programs for the needy, help in applying for social benefits, literacy

education, and assistance with small-business development. The Congress of National Black Churches received \$600,000 for a fellowship program aimed at helping clergy become more effective leaders. Fellows will work in social service organizations to strengthen their planning, management, and fund-raising skills. A grant of \$300,000 will enable the congress to strengthen the financial management of its member churches through such activities as collective banking and insurance programs. It will also explore the feasibility of creating a financial institution to handle church mortgage transactions.

To help black female clergy strengthen their community service skills, the Foundation granted \$300,000 each to Howard University and the Interdenominational Theological Center in Atlanta. The funds will support field work, internships, and formal instruction in personnel and fiscal management.

To provide inner-city black youth with successful role models, the Family Life Center Foundation in Washington, D.C., has brought together disadvantaged youths between the ages of eleven and seventeen with members of the Men of Shiloh, a church organization. Support was renewed for a program of activities aimed at helping the young men remain in school and enhancing their self-esteem.

Grants of \$125,000 each went to the Southern Development Foundation (SDF) in Louisiana and to the Quitman County Development Organization (QCDO) of Mississippi to strengthen services for the poor and disadvantaged. Through its cooperative supermarket, SDF has provided blacks in the area with an opportunity to learn about small-business development and management. QCDO works to strengthen the community activities of local churches.

The Foundation occasionally supports media projects that document the accomplishments and problems of minorities. One such project is *Eyes on the Prize*, a documentary series on the civil rights movement from 1954 to 1965 that was viewed by several million people a week during the six weeks it aired on public television in early 1987. For production of the second part of the series, on the largely unrecorded years of the civil rights movement from 1965 to 1980, the Civil Rights Project received \$1 million.

Women's Rights and Opportunities.

The Foundation assists activities around the world to enhance the rights and opportunities of women, with a major emphasis on issues affecting the social, legal, and economic status of poor women and their families.

Although more than half of all women now work outside the home, employers, schools, and other institutions have been slow to respond to the full implications of this fundamental change in American life. Only a relatively few employers provide child-care assistance, parental leave, and flexible scheduling that would make it easier for workers—men as well as women—to meet both job and family responsibilities. To stimulate voluntary experimentation with new workplace programs, the Bank Street College of Education in New York City received \$390,000. Bank Street will prepare a series of reports on the questions most frequently asked by employers about various work and family initiatives, including their cost and effect on the workplace. It will also conduct a survey on work and family initiatives for public-sector employees.

The states have become increasingly active in experimenting with new programs to assist low-income

women and their families. For example, several states have recently adopted parental leave policies for public and private employers. The National Center for Policy Alternatives was granted \$180,000 to help state legislators and women's rights groups exchange information about such issues as child care, income assistance, and pay equity.

Despite the rapid increase in the female labor force, many women continue to be employed in low-paying, sex-segregated occupations. The Foundation supports activities that promote women's access to higher-paying, male-dominated jobs, that advance the economic status of women in predominantly female occupations, and that examine the causes of wage discrepancies between men and women.

The Working Women Education Fund received \$200,000 for research, public education, and advocacy

aimed at increasing opportunities for female clerical workers. To help women seeking employment in the coal industry and other occupations not traditionally open to women, the Coal Employment Project in Virginia was granted \$257,750. Also receiving support were the Women's Equity Action League (WEAL) for a project that seeks to open higher-ranking positions in the military to women; and the Center for Women Policy Studies for a study of occupational segregation and its roots in education.

With a grant of \$400,000, the Foundation renewed support for the Reproductive Freedom Project of the American Civil Liberties Union, which defends the right of women to make choices about reproduction.

Women in developing countries face extraordinary difficulties in obtaining high-quality reproductive health care. The International Wom-



Soldiers on exercise drill. Grants assist organizations working to increase opportunities for women in such nontraditional fields as the military. Funds also support research on occupational segregation and on such subjects as changes in women's social and economic status.

en's Health Coalition, which received \$450,000, offers technical assistance, training, and financial support to organizations in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Senegal, Colombia, and elsewhere that provide women with family-planning and pregnancy services. The coalition also tries to educate Americans about the effects of U.S. policies on the availability of reproductive health care in the Third World.

In Chile, the Center for Women's Services and Advancement offers workshops and counseling for low-income women living under stressful circumstances. A Foundation grant will help the center establish a combination cafe and handicrafts business, which will provide jobs and training for poor women. The Center for Information and Resources for Women in Colombia also received funding to expand a program in reproductive rights for women.

Refugees and Migrants. Millions of people around the world continue to leave their homes because of persecution, civil strife, and economic hardship. The Foundation supports efforts to clarify the rights of aliens and asylum seekers under domestic and international law and to strengthen public and private agencies assisting them. Funding is also provided for programs that educate aliens and asylum seekers about their responsibilities as residents of the United States, that increase understanding of resettlement and adjustment issues, and that promote understanding between newcomers and established residents.*

After many years of spirited debate, a new immigration law was passed in 1986 that aims to strike a balance between compassion for al-

iens who have entered the country illegally in search of a better life and the nation's need to control its borders. The Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) stipulates that immigrants who can prove they entered the United States before Jan. 1, 1982, and have resided here continuously since may qualify for amnesty and eventually become U.S. citizens. The law also makes it unlawful for employers to hire illegal aliens.

To help ensure that IRCA is carried out fairly and efficiently, the Foundation granted some \$2 million to a dozen national and regional organizations. They are publicizing the law's various provisions, helping amnesty applicants obtain documentation to prove residence, working to safeguard aliens' rights, and assisting efforts to see that the congressional intent is carried out. Grant recipients included the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum, the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, and the American Immigration Lawyers Association.

Certain immigration practices and policies, such as the detention of aliens, raise complex constitutional questions. To address those issues through education, advocacy, and litigation, the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (ACLU) received \$200,000. Among other activities, ACLU will produce bilingual materials to inform aliens of their right to counsel during the deportation process, to adequate translators, and to transcripts of the proceedings.

The rights of alien children—to education, health benefits, and other social services—is the focus of a project sponsored by the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles. The organization was granted \$350,000 for test-case litigation, monitoring of im-

migration law enforcement procedures, and assistance to lawyers and voluntary agency staff working to safeguard the rights of children apprehended by immigration authorities.

Once their residence in the United States has been legalized, aliens become eligible for citizenship, but many fail to take advantage of this privilege. With grants totaling \$488,132, the National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO) received continued support for its work to encourage naturalization among Hispanics, including those who have obtained temporary status under the IRCA amnesty program. NALEO will also complete a survey of foreign-born Hispanics in the United States to determine the factors that deter many of them from applying for U.S. citizenship.

Haitians, among the most disadvantaged aliens who have entered the United States in recent years, have few professionally staffed organizations to represent their interests and safeguard their legal rights and entitlements. The Haitian Refugee Center in Miami conducts litigation and advocacy on behalf of Haitian aliens, and collaborates with other organizations concerned with refugee and migrant rights issues. A grant of \$225,000 will support these activities and an outreach program to advise Haitians about the new immigration law.

For a study of the relations between new immigrants and longtime residents in neighborhoods where they live in close proximity, the State University of New York at Binghamton received \$1.1 million. The project, called "Changing Relations: Newcomers and Established Residents in U.S. Communities," will fund teams of researchers who will examine everyday interactions among groups in six cities to discern

*Other Foundation-supported programs for refugees and migrants are described on pages 5 and 71.

the values and expectations that lead to cooperation or conflict. In considering the impact of immigrants on community life, the studies will take into account local history, job and business opportunities, and the broader economic and social changes occurring in American society that affect relations between newcomers and longtime residents.

Legal Services. In recent years the government-supported legal services system in the United States has experienced budget cuts, the loss of one-quarter of its attorneys, and restrictions on the kinds of cases that may be brought by local offices. Yet the system remains the principal recourse for many poor and disadvantaged people who require legal assistance to exercise fundamental rights and obtain essential benefits and entitlements.

To help maintain the effectiveness of the legal services system, the Foundation supports several backup organizations that provide information, training, and other assistance to legal services attorneys. These backup centers specialize in areas of law that are particularly vital to the poor, such as housing and welfare rights, or in the needs of particular groups, such as migrants and low-income women. This year, the Farmworkers Justice Fund received \$319,500 to protect the rights of migrant farmworkers and for a program providing education and legal assistance to documented and undocumented agricultural workers in the U.S. Southwest and in Mexico.

Grants were also made for programs that focus on issues affecting the social, legal, and economic status of poor women and their families. The Center for Law and Social Policy received \$300,000 to continue monitoring the activities of the federal government's Legal Services Corpo-



A client outside the legal services office of Peru-Mujer in Comas, Peru. The Foundation helps provide legal access for the poor in several developing countries.

ration, and for a new project on family law and policy. It will examine the legal aspects of employment and training programs intended to benefit the poor. The project will also produce a manual for lawyers on child-support enforcement.

For over twenty years, the Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law has represented the perspective of public assistance recipients in the welfare-reform debate. For example, it has urged agencies administering welfare and food stamp programs to consider recipient views, and it regularly submits comments to federal agencies on behalf of client groups. With renewed support this year, the center will continue to serve as an advocate for those needing public assistance, to provide information and advice to lawyers and others representing individuals with welfare-related problems, and to conduct

research on the effects of new legislation on welfare recipients.

In South Africa, the Foundation supports organizations that provide legal assistance to blacks who have been victimized by that country's restrictive racial policies. This year, the Southern African Legal Services and Legal Education Project received \$819,000 for its work with the Legal Resources Trust of South Africa in promoting the rule of law, and in challenging discrimination in land ownership, housing, and citizenship. The trust, which has centers in five cities, provides legal and educational services to trade unions, civic associations, and community-based paralegal advice offices.

The Foundation also assists efforts in less-developed countries to secure legal protections for the disadvantaged. The Public Law Institute in Kenya received renewed support for the litigation of cases involving the public interest—for example, increases in electricity tariffs—and for a legal-education program to publicize violence against women. Also receiving support were the University of Abidjan in the Ivory Coast for an analysis of the legal codes and judicial practices that determine access to agricultural land; the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies for a study of ways in which the rights of accused persons are infringed; and the Government of Zimbabwe for a project to consolidate and index statutory law.

In Brazil, the Foundation funds several legal assistance organizations that address the problems of disadvantaged groups, including indigenous peoples and the urban poor. With a grant of \$147,500, the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro will complete the first systematic survey of Indian lands in Brazil. The survey will describe their legal status, provide a sociodemographic profile of

inhabitants, and show patterns of natural resource use. The Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo and the Bento Rubião Center for the Defense of Human Rights both received support to provide legal services in the *favelas*, or slums, of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Grants were also given to organizations that protect the civil liberties of disadvantaged groups in India. Among them were Banwasi Seva Ashram, which addresses the legal needs of tribal people in four northern Indian states; and the Public Interest Legal Support and Research Centre, which seeks to strengthen public interest litigation to secure rights for the disadvantaged.

Ethnic Conflict. For many years the Foundation has supported efforts that encourage understanding among diverse racial and ethnic groups and the peaceful resolution of disputes.

In Israel, the Foundation has focused particular attention on relations between Arabs and Jews. The Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation received \$300,000 for a program to foster better relations between Arab and Jewish teachers through workshops in which they jointly address professional issues of common interest. Van Leer has also been developing educational materials on Arab-Jewish relations for use in both Arab and Jewish schools.

Although Israel's Arab residents have enjoyed nearly full rights as citizens since 1966, they have not achieved complete integration into Israeli society. A grant to the International Center for Peace in the Middle East will fund studies on the condition and status of Arabs in Israel. Among the issues to be examined are employment and educational opportunities in the Arab sector, access to adequate housing,

treatment of Arab prisoners, and probation and sentencing policies.

The International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES) in Sri Lanka received renewed support for its activities in promoting informed dialogue on ethnic conflict and management in South Asia. ICES conducts research, produces television programs, and provides a forum for cross-national exchanges aimed at alleviating ethnic tensions.

GOVERNANCE

To help strengthen democratic processes in the United States, the Foundation supports research, analysis, and public education on the functioning of governmental institutions. Grants are made to assess the effects of the extensive governmental restructuring in the 1980s and to improve state and local governmental services.

Building on a series of grants aimed at encouraging reexamination and public discussion of the U.S. Constitution during the bicentennial observance, the Foundation awarded \$1 million to the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) to consider questions of constitutionalism from a global perspective. The funds will support a series of international institutes on comparative constitutionalism. They will examine how various nations protect the rights of individuals and minorities, define relations between national and local governing bodies, delegate power, provide for the succession of governments, and generally sustain legitimacy through constitutional arrangements. ACLS began the series in September 1987 by convening scholars, lawyers, public officials, and constitution writers from around the world to discuss "The U.S. Constitution: Views from Abroad." Regional institutes will be held in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Eu-

rope over the next two years, and a culminating conference is planned in the United States or Canada in 1989.

The Foundation continued to support research on the functioning of various branches of the U.S. government and on the policy-making process, with Congress as the major focus. Although two decades of reform have made Congress a more open body, observers question whether it can still function effectively, given the fragmented committee structure, the decline of party discipline, the extraordinary demands on members' time, and the proliferation of single-interest lobbying groups. Building on previous studies of the process of congressional reform by the Center for Responsive Politics, the Dirksen Congressional Center is conducting studies and symposia on congressional leadership. The center, which is named after Everett McKinley Dirksen, the late senator from Illinois, received funds for six seminars for current and former members of Congress, senior congressional staff, congressional scholars, and journalists. The seminars identified several issues requiring further study, which will be the focus of a research competition.

Among the major issues facing Congress is the federal budgetary process. The federal government has posted the largest deficit in its history for several years running, and has reduced discretionary spending for domestic needs to a smaller-than-ever percentage of federal outlays. A grant of \$275,000 to the American Enterprise Institute will enable economist John Makin and political scientist Norman Ornstein to assess changes in fiscal policy in recent years and how it might be altered to meet economic problems likely to face the nation over the next decade. Among the issues Makin and Orn-

stein will examine are the effects of budget and tax policy on savings and investment, income distribution, exchange rates, and industrial competitiveness. An advisory panel will oversee the study and will help frame recommendations for improving U.S. fiscal policies.

Over the past several years the Foundation has granted \$5.7 million to the Urban Institute for a major evaluation of the budget and policy changes of the Reagan administration. The institute's Changing Domestic Priorities Project has published twenty-six books and dozens of research papers and articles. The institute received an additional \$1 million this year for its core operations and research on such topics as welfare reform, the urban "underclass," and access to medical care.

One major policy innovation of the Reagan administration has been the conversion of federally funded programs, in such areas as health care, social services, job training, and community development, into block grants to the states. Ten such block grants were created and turned over to the states, although funded at levels below those of the original programs. To assess the effects of this policy change, the Coalition on Human Needs, comprising organizations that represent the interests of minorities, women, youth, and the elderly, examined four block-grant programs in eleven states and ten communities. It concluded that, except in the area of social services, state administration had resulted in reductions in benefits to low-income people. A supplementary grant to the Center for Community Change will fund dissemination of the coalition's report, as well as technical assistance to public officials and community leaders to improve the targeting of block-grant funds to the needy.

In response to the continuing contraction of federal domestic programs, many states and localities have initiated imaginative new programs in such fields as education, health care, economic development, and environmental protection. To give greater visibility to these initiatives and to inspire similar efforts elsewhere, the Foundation and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University over the past two years have conducted an awards competition to honor outstanding state and local innovations. Ten jurisdictions received awards this year, among them New York City for a program that helps ex-offenders find jobs in private businesses; the state of Missouri for a program that is helping parents improve their child-rearing skills; and the city of Arcata, California, for a system that uses the natural cleansing qualities of the area's wetlands to treat waste water. Researchers at the Kennedy School are studying these and other award-winning initiatives to identify crucial factors in successful public-sector innovations.

Although the Foundation no longer conducts a program in dispute resolution, it continues to assist the principal national organization working in the field—the National Institute of Dispute Resolution (NIDR). NIDR was granted \$1 million to initiate a research competition in which scholars will examine the growing use of mediation and other dispute-resolution techniques by the courts and government administrative bodies. A \$1 million endowment grant also went to the RAND Corporation's Institute of Civil Justice (ICJ), formed in 1979 to conduct research on the courts' handling of civil liability cases. ICJ's studies in such areas as medical malpractice, workplace injuries, and consumer product liability have been instrumental in the

adoption of civil justice reforms in more than a half-dozen states.

The Foundation's work in governance abroad seeks to strengthen democratic institutions and processes and their capacity to deal with difficult social and economic problems. Grants this year aided programs in South Africa, Kenya, and several Latin American countries.

The Foundation provided continued support to the Independent Mediation Service of South Africa (IMSSA), which mediates labor disputes between industries and black and multiracial trade unions. Trade unionism has been growing among black workers in South Africa, and now numbers some one million members. IMSSA has mediated more than 200 disputes over the past four years, more than 90 percent of them resulting in settlements. It also provides specialized training for mediators and trade union and industry representatives.

In an effort to redress the economic imbalance between Kenya's plateau heartland and its remote, semi-arid periphery, the Kenyan government has initiated a policy of administrative decentralization in which the district is to become the operational center for rural development. To help carry out this initiative, the Foundation provided funds to the government for a study of implementation problems and for training of community leaders and government field workers in planning and executing rural development projects.

For research and seminars focusing on conditions necessary to maintain democratic rule in Uruguay, the Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay received a grant of \$196,000. Once one of the most stable democracies in South America, Uruguay suffered a collapse of its political institutions in the 1960s,



Parents Too Soon, an Illinois project that won a state and local government innovations award, offers social services and job-training assistance.

which led to a military takeover. Civilian rule was restored in 1985. The center will examine the political roles of groups whose support is deemed crucial to the survival of democracy—the armed forces, business associations, labor unions, and neighborhood coalitions.

A similar program of research and outreach will be carried out in Argentina by the Center for Social Research on the State and Administration. A team of lawyers, economists, and sociologists will examine the country's principal business associations, landowner groups, and labor unions in an effort to determine why their commitment to democracy has been traditionally weak and to explore ways of incorporating these institutions into the new democratic order.

Other grants went to the Paraguay Center for Sociological Studies for

workshops on the most likely avenues for achieving democracy in that country; to the University of the Andes in Colombia for an analysis of forthcoming municipal elections; and to several Chilean scholarly groups for study of issues bearing on Chile's future return to democratic rule.

PUBLIC POLICY

The Foundation supports research on key social and economic issues, such as the persistent high rate of unemployment among some groups and structural changes in the U.S. economy over the past several years. Funds are also given for activities aimed at developing more equitable public policies to meet the needs of the poor and at increasing minority participation in public affairs.

A major puzzle concerning the performance of the U.S. economy has been the slowdown in productivity. After rising at a lively 3 percent rate in the years immediately after World War II, productivity growth has averaged less than one percent annually over the past fourteen years. Because wages are closely tied to productivity, the rise in pay of the American worker has also slowed. To investigate the causes and consequences of this decline, the Brookings Institution has created a new research unit, the Center for Economic Progress and Employment, which was granted \$1 million. Researchers will assess the influence on economic growth of such factors as technological innovation, workforce productivity, competition, and savings and capital accumulation. They will also meet with government and industry leaders to discuss new policies calculated to promote faster growth and higher living standards.

Other grants addressed the issue of structural changes in the economy and their impact on particular industries, regions, and workers. Some

economists attribute income stagnation to a decline in competitiveness and a shift from manufacturing to service industries. The Economic Policy Institute, a new research organization, received \$210,000 to examine the economic problems and performance of specific industrial sectors—for example, steel and semiconductors—and to devise policies to enhance their productivity. The institute will also assess the dislocations occurring in rural areas and discuss policies that might aid rural workers.

Among the groups adversely affected by the decline in manufacturing are black and Hispanic workers. The Foundation has supported several projects to assess the effects of structural economic changes on the income and employment of blacks, including studies by economist David Swinton at Clark College, and ongoing research by the Joint Center for Political Studies and the National Academy of Sciences Panel on the Status of Black Americans.

To examine the effects of economic changes on Hispanics, the Foundation granted \$220,000 to Stanford University. Scholars affiliated with the Inter-University Program for Latino Research (IUP) will attempt to distinguish between the shifting structure of the U.S. economy and other factors that might also have contributed to the decline in Hispanic income, such as variations in the business cycle and the English-language skills of recent Hispanic immigrants. IUP is a scholarly organization formed in 1985 with Foundation help to conduct research on the various national groups that make up the U.S. Hispanic population.

The Foundation also supported studies on state initiatives to promote economic development. The University of North Carolina and the Houston Area Research Centers re-

ceived funds for analyses of the job-creation benefits of state efforts to promote high-technology industries.

The Committee for Economic Development was granted funds to assess the implications for social and economic policy of U.S. demographic trends, including the growing proportion of the elderly, increased numbers of women and minorities in the work force, and shifts of population from the northern states to the South and West. The study will examine such issues as the adequacy of the health-care system to meet the needs of the elderly, the effect on employment of recent immigration reforms, and the effect of demographic changes on the distribution of income and demand for goods and services.

The Project on Social Welfare Policy and the American Future was initiated by the Foundation in 1985 to develop options for future social policies in the light of changes in the economy, in the family and work, and in the nation's demographic profile. The project is directed by an independent panel of business, academic, civil rights, and labor leaders. The Foundation continued to fund research and related activities to aid the panel in its deliberations, including two grants that will be used to gauge public reactions to various reform proposals. Using an innovative research method that combines opinion surveys with small-group discussions, the Public Agenda Foundation is organizing citizen review panels in five locations to obtain views on reforms in such areas as health care and early childhood education. A report will be issued in early 1988. A grant to the League of Women Voters Education Fund helped support surveys and community discussions organized by local league chapters of social welfare needs and policy options in the



Irma Garcia, with her editor, Carlos Alacala, when she was an intern at a Spanish/English newspaper in San Francisco. Garcia is a participant in the Hispanic Leadership Opportunity Program, which aims to increase the number of Hispanics participating in civic and community affairs.

areas of health, housing, food, employment, and income.

Receiving support for analyses of public policies affecting Hispanics was the Hispanic Policy Development Project. It disseminates information to both Hispanic audiences and non-Hispanic policy makers and business leaders on such issues as school dropout and employment problems of Hispanic youth.

With grants totaling \$878,000, the Foundation provided renewed support to the Hispanic Leadership Opportunity Program, initiated in 1985 to increase the number of young Hispanics participating in civic and community affairs. Hispanic high school students receive training through after-school workshops, paid internships with community mentors, and a summer spent with a public policy organization in Washington, D.C. Currently operating in ten locations, the program is run by Aspira of

America and the League of United Latin American Citizens. A second component, operated by the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, is aimed at increasing Hispanic representation on local boards and commissions throughout the West and Midwest. Hispanics who have started their careers are trained in organizational and leadership skills and conduct research on the agencies they are interested in serving.

Among the various policy research and advocacy organizations concerned with the nation's poor, the Children's Defense Fund (CDF) stands out as a vigorous proponent of the rights of children. CDF attempts to draw public attention to the plight of poor children through such activities as an annual Children's Defense Budget, which analyzes federal funding of children's programs; Child Watch projects in

forty-six states, which monitor local services for children; and a major new initiative to prevent adolescent pregnancy and improve health care for pregnant teenagers. The Foundation granted CDF \$5 million, \$3.5 million of which went toward an endowment to assure long-term funding of CDF activities.

Overseas, the Foundation continued to support research on public policy matters of importance to developing countries. Grants went to:

—United Nations Institute of Namibia in Zambia, to complete five research projects on issues of law, finance, and education that will confront Namibia when it becomes an independent nation. The institute was formed in 1976 to provide training for future Namibian civil servants and to study the nation's needs.

—National Farmers Association of Zimbabwe and the Ministry of Cooperative Development of the Zimbabwean government, for studies of alternative policies in agricultural production, pricing, and marketing, and for activities to promote development of rural cooperatives.

—Institute of Peruvian Studies, for research and public education on the political attitudes of alienated urban youth, gender relations, and recent trends in the Peruvian economy. Peru's leading social science research center, the institute convenes workshops for scholars, business leaders, government officials, military officers, and journalists to discuss issues relating to democratic governance.

—Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies in Mexico, for a study of economic stabilization policies in Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Peru. Researchers will assess the social costs and long-term effects on economic growth of policies to control inflation, stimulate economic growth, and limit foreign debt.



Marian Wright Edelman, president of the Children's Defense Fund, a leading advocate for disadvantaged children. The fund received an endowment grant to ensure support of its various activities, including an adolescent pregnancy-prevention program.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
NAACP Special Contribution Fund (Baltimore)	700,000	350,000	Uganda Human Rights Activists	94,000	49,568
NCBW/Community Services Fund (New York) [\$150,000—1986]		37,500	Uganda, Government of	93,300	61,161
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$300,000—1985, 1986]	17,500	192,500	Zimbabwe, University of [\$50,000—1983]		2,800
National Association for Public Interest Law (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000	International human rights law		
National Black Women's Health Project (Atlanta) [\$220,000—1986]		110,000	Lesotho, National University of [\$133,000—1986]		77,500
National Center for Fair and Open Testing (Cambridge, Mass.)	50,000	50,000	Exchange of ideas and information		
National Center for Policy Alternatives (Washington, D.C.)	180,000	180,000	Human Rights Internet (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$34,500—1986]		34,500
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing (Washington, D.C.)	81,000	81,000	Lesotho, National University of [\$45,000—1986]		45,000
National Committee on Pay Equity (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000	Access to social justice/legal services		
National Congress of American Indians Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1986]		125,000	Legal Resources Foundation (Zimbabwe) [\$160,000—1985]		11,867
National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000	Public Law Institute (Kenya)	184,400	116,400
National Indian Youth Council (Albuquerque) [\$100,000—1986]		100,000	Ravan Press (South Africa) [\$2,700—1985]		2,700
National Institute for Women of Color (Washington, D.C.)	31,000	31,000	Zimbabwe, Government of	122,850	
National Women's Education Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1986]		4,034	Ethnic conflict		
Older Women's League (Washington, D.C.)	31,000	31,000	International Alert (London)	11,700	
Planned Parenthood of New York City	150,000	150,000	WEST AFRICA		
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	400,000	208,750	Civil and political liberties		
Quitman County Development Organization (Marks, Miss.)	125,000	125,000	Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur la Democratie Pluraliste (Senegal) [\$48,600—1986]		24,300
Southern Development Foundation (Lafayette, La.)	125,000	125,000	Mutants University (Senegal)	9,500	9,500
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta) [\$250,000—1986]		125,000	Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies	97,000	
Voter Education Project (Atlanta)	75,000	37,997	International human rights law		
Women's Equity Action League (Washington, D.C.)	127,500	127,500	Henry Dunant Institute (Switzerland) [\$26,470—1986]		26,470
Women's Legal Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.)	75,000	75,000	Access to social justice/legal services		
Working Women Education Fund (Cleveland)	200,000	200,000	International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	25,000	25,000
			Law Reform Commission of the Gambia [\$35,000—1986]		17,500
			National University of the Ivory Coast	155,000	
			Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies [\$151,715—1985]		75,000
			Ouagadougou, University of (Burkina Faso)	24,000	24,000
			Refugees' and migrants' rights		
			United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Switzerland)	40,000	40,000
			MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
			Civil and political liberties		
			Gaza Centre for Rights and Law	49,168	10,000
			Institute of Law in the Service of Man (West Bank) [\$145,000—1986]		70,000
			International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	32,900	
			International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Science (Italy)	85,675	36,900
			Sudanese Organization for Human Rights [\$26,300—1986]	(26,300)	
			International human rights law		
			Egypt, Government of [\$38,000—1986]		38,000
			International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (Italy)	499,500	499,500
			International Institute of Human Rights (France)	151,700	151,700
			Access to social justice/legal services		
			American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	40,000	
			Amman Business and Professional Women's Club (Jordan) [\$119,000—1986]		52,100
			Ethnic conflict		
			American University of Beirut [\$75,000—1986]		37,696
			OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
			Civil and political liberties		
			African-American Institute (New York) [\$23,000—1985]	(10,000)	(10,000)
			African Research and Communications (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
			Association for Civil Rights in Israel	150,000	150,000
			Hebrew University of Jerusalem	150,000	150,000

Developing Countries

GENERAL

International human rights law

Lawyers Committee for Human Rights
(New York) [\$120,000—1985]

10,000

Refugees' and migrants' rights

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
(Switzerland) [\$300,000—1986]

170,000

Access to social justice/legal services

International Women's Health Coalition
(New York)

450,000

275,000

Ethnic conflict

Cultural Survival (Cambridge, Mass.)
[\$300,000—1986]

152,000

Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)
[\$46,100—1984]

21,000

Africa and Middle East

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Civil and political liberties

Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in
Zimbabwe

50,000

34,670

Makerere University (Uganda)

32,500

16,500

Mozambique, Government of

133,000

66,500

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International Center for Peace in the Middle East (Israel)	50,000	50,000	Public Interest Legal Support and Research Centre (India)	275,000	
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	6,500	6,500	Ethnic conflict		
Saga Press (South Africa) [\$50,000—1986]		50,000	International Centre for Ethnic Studies (Sri Lanka) [\$250,000—1984]	220,000	345,002
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa) [\$324,500—1986]		1,402			
World Council of Churches (Switzerland)	50,000		SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Writers' Forum (South Africa) [\$50,000—1986]		50,000	Access to social justice/legal services		
International human rights law			De La Salle University (Philippines) [\$200,000—1986]		108,438
Harvard University [\$22,000—1986]		22,000	Institute for Consultation and Legal Aid for Women and Families (Indonesia) [\$32,000—1985]		2,890
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	43,000	43,000	Philippines, University of the [\$50,000—1986]		28,885
Access to social justice/legal services			Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation (Philippines) [\$23,000—1986]		14,426
Advice Centres Association (South Africa) [\$25,000—1986]		14,000	Social Science Foundation (Indonesia) [\$250,000—1981]		34,736
Black Sash Advice Office Trust (South Africa) [\$215,000—1986]		143,000	International human rights law		
Cape Town, University of (South Africa) [\$142,000—1986]	50,000	107,000	Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation [\$8,200—1984]		2,563
Investor Responsibility Research Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1986]		25,000	Exchange of ideas and information		
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$280,000—1986]		173,650	Philippines, University of the	160,000	25,750
Legal Resources Trust (South Africa) [\$464,500—1984]		87,000	Regional Council on Human Rights in Asia (Philippines)	10,000	10,000
Natal, University of (South Africa) [\$300,000—1986]		300,000	Access to social justice/legal services		
Occupational Safety and Health Law Center (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000	Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	41,200	18,232
Southern African Legal Services and Legal Education Project (Washington, D.C.)	819,000		Center for People's Law (Philippines)	16,430	
Technical Advice Group (South Africa) [\$26,000—1986]		26,000	International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	18,000	15,000
Worldwide Documentaries (Rochester, N.Y.)	40,000	40,000	Maryknoll College Foundation (Philippines)	95,600	95,159
Ethnic conflict			Overseas Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	3,163	3,163
Friends of New Outlook (Israel)	18,180		Philippines, Government of the	30,000	12,480
Haifa, University of (Israel) [\$3,500—1986]	47,264	50,764	Philippines, University of the	18,425	18,425
Institute for Practical Idealism (Arlington, Va.)	5,000	5,000	St. Scholastica's College (Philippines)	36,200	36,200
International Center for Peace in the Middle East (Israel)	169,000		Society of Ex-Detainees for Liberation Against Detention and for Amnesty (Philippines)	42,400	34,010
Neve-Shalom Village (Israel) [\$200,000—1986]		100,000	Structural Alternative Legal Assistance for Grassroots (Philippines)	48,300	11,807
Partnership (Israel)	49,500	49,500	Ethnic conflict		
Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)	64,500	30,000	Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore) [\$200,000—1986]		200,000
Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation (Israel) [\$220,000—1986]	300,000	410,000	Notre Dame of Dadiangas College (Philippines) [\$5,800—1986]		1,771
			Social Science Association of Thailand [\$23,160—1986]		7,351
Asia			OTHER ASIA		
BANGLADESH			Civil and political liberties		
Access to social justice/legal services			Fund for Free Expression (New York) [\$245,000—1984]		95,000
Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs [\$15,600—1985]		2,439	LAWASIA Research Institute (Australia) [\$50,000—1986]		20,000
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA			Refugees' and migrants' rights		
Access to social justice/legal services			Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (Sweden) [\$75,000—1986]		75,000
Banwasi Seva Ashram (India)	150,000		Access to social justice/legal services		
Consumer Education and Research Centre (India) [\$200,000—1984]		5,000	Columbia University [\$350,000—1986]		350,000
ILS Law College (India) [\$15,000—1986]		9,000	International Center for Law in Development (New York)	160,000	160,000
Indian Cultural Development Centre [\$150,000—1986]		75,000	Overseas Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	6,100	
Indian Law Institute [\$220,000—1986]		220,000	Latin America and the Caribbean		
Law and Society Trust (Sri Lanka) [\$75,000—1985]		50,000	ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Multiple Action Research Group (India)	80,000	40,000	Civil and political liberties		
National Centre for Human Settlements and Environment (India) [\$100,000—1984]		30,000	Andean Commission of Jurists (Peru)	200,000	70,000
Nepal Women's Organization [\$143,000—1985]		52,150	Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile) [\$75,000—1986]	48,700	65,625
People's Council for Social Justice (India) [\$60,000—1985]		40,000	Archbishopric of Santiago for the Vicariate of Solidarity (Chile) [\$200,000—1986]		100,000
			Center for Legal and Social Studies (Argentina) [\$105,000—1986]		37,500

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Chilean Human Rights Commission [\$200,000—1986]		100,000	Women's Information Center	27,000	9,000
Legal Defense Institute (Peru)	140,000	44,500			
Access to social justice/legal services			MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Center for Amazonian Research and Promotion (Peru) [\$100,000—1985]		15,000	Civil and political liberties		
Center for Analysis and Dissemination of the Condition of Women (Chile) [\$43,000—1986]		32,250	Central American University "Jose Simeon Canas" (El Salvador) [\$260,000—1985]		65,000
Center for Information and Resources on Women (Colombia)	98,000	41,500	Costa Rican Commission of Human Rights [\$85,000—1986]		85,000
Center for Women's Services and Advancement (Chile)	76,000		Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica)	235,000	235,000
Center for Women's Studies (Chile) [\$83,000—1985]		28,000	Latin American Institute of the United Nations for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offender (Costa Rica) [\$112,000—1986]		56,000
Cine Mujer (Colombia)	31,000		International human rights law		
Colombian Association for the Study of Population [\$125,000—1986]		63,945	Central American Association of Families of the Disappeared (Costa Rica)	46,000	
Colombian Communities Foundation [\$100,000—1986]		49,990	Access to social justice/legal services		
Consultants for Development (Colombia)	33,600	4,200	Cultural Association for Community Assistance (Mexico)	154,000	
Manuela Ramos Movement (Peru) [\$69,000—1986]		69,000	Institute of Communication and Popular Education (Mexico) [\$49,000—1986]		16,400
Peruvian Women's Association [\$80,000—1986]		51,000	Moravian Church of Nicaragua [\$65,000—1986]		48,700
Ethnic conflict			Exchange of ideas and information		
Afro-Peruvian Research Institute (Peru) [\$31,000—1985]		11,000	Commission for the Defense of Human Rights (Mexico)	56,000	
Other			Mexican Academy of Human Rights	375,000	33,500
Argentine Group of Forensic Anthropologists	35,000		Other		
Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo (Argentina)	50,000		Assembly of Mexican Feminists	50,000	
BRAZIL			OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Civil and political liberties			Civil and political liberties		
Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture [\$240,000—1984]		30,000	Ecumenical Center for Human Rights (Haiti)	50,000	
Luiz Freire Cultural Center	37,640	37,640	Haitian Center for Human Rights (Queens Village, N.Y.)	119,500	46,500
Exchange of ideas and information			Haitian League of Former Political Prisoners (Haiti)	101,000	61,000
Mulherio Communications Center	148,500	60,300	Institute of the Americas (La Jolla, Calif.)	50,000	50,000
Nucleus for Indigenous Culture [\$40,000—1986]		25,000	National Coalition for Haitian Refugees (New York)	80,000	
São Paulo, University of	150,000		Washington Office on Latin America (Washington, D.C.) [\$213,000—1986]		161,425
Access to social justice/legal services			Access to social justice/legal services		
Bento Rubião Center for the Defense of Human Rights	98,600		Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	24,235	24,235
Center for the Defense of Human Rights [\$150,000—1984]		74,746	Assembly of Mexican Feminists	50,000	
Center for the Defense of Women's Rights of Belo Horizonte [\$38,250—1986]		19,000	Inter-American Legal Services Association (Colombia)	127,890	6,250
Center for the Study and Defense of Blacks in Para	3,700	3,700	ISIS International Women's Information and Communication Service (Italy)	100,000	
Ecumenical Center of Documentation and Information [\$85,000—1985]	(191)	4,809	Kingston Legal Aid Clinic (Jamaica)	72,850	
Federal University of Rio de Janeiro	147,500	31,937	Legal Services Center for Women (Dominican Republic)	36,000	36,000
Luiz Freire Cultural Center [\$210,000—1985]		62,000	Overseas Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	28,293	28,293
Pastoral Commission for Favelas [\$350,000—1985]	(170,000)	60,000	Refugees' and migrants' rights		
Professional Association of Domestic Workers of Rio de Janeiro [\$60,000—1984]		22,500	Committee for Health Rights in Central America (Berkeley, Calif.)	10,139	10,139
Professional Association of Domestic Workers of São Paulo [\$70,000—1984]		23,000			
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of	160,000				
São Paulo Pro-Indian Commission [\$85,000—1985]		20,000			
SOS Corpo-Women's Health Group	4,500	4,500	TOTAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE	\$30,553,656	\$30,277,194

Governance and Public Policy

GRANTS AND PROJECTS

FISCAL YEAR 1987

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-administered projects* approved in fiscal 1987. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1987 and prior years. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects.</p>			<p>Civic participation</p>		
<p>United States</p>			<p>American Citizenship Education Project (Washington, D.C.) 50,000</p>		
<p>Governmental structures and functions</p>			<p>American Leadership Forum (Washington, D.C.) 50,000 50,000</p>		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York)	\$1,035,000	\$385,000	ASPIRA of America (New York) 456,600		
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	275,000	28,500	Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.) 50,000		
Arcata, City of (California)	100,000		Civic Education Foundation (Medford, Mass.) 47,000		
Arizona, State of [\$100,000—1986]		90,000	Claremont University Center 60,000		
Association of the Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy (West Point, N.Y.)	21,300	21,300	Committee on the Constitutional System (Washington, D.C.) [\$96,000—1986]		65,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	25,000	25,000	Community Board Program (San Francisco) 7,500		
Cato Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1986]		50,000	Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$347,600—1986]		271,505
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	250,000	250,000	Greater Kansas City Community Foundation [\$75,000—1986]		75,000
Center for the Study of the Presidency (New York)	100,000	100,000	Human SERVE Fund (New York) 50,000		50,000
Center for Responsive Politics (Washington, D.C.) [\$114,000—1986]	67,000	85,500	La Casa de Don Pedro (Newark, N.J.) [\$150,000—1986]	15,000	150,500
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.) [\$315,000—1986]		315,000	LULAC (League of United Latin American Citizens) Foundation (Washington, D.C.) 22,320		
Colorado, University of (Denver)	45,000	45,000	LULAC National Educational Service Centers (Washington, D.C.) 126,200		
Committee for Economic Development (New York) [\$120,000—1984]		40,000	Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (Los Angeles) 295,000		90,000
Dallas, City of	100,000		Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor) 13,700		
Duluth, City of	100,000		NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York) 40,000		40,000
Everett McKinley Dirksen Endowment Fund (Perkin, Ill.)	150,000	150,000	NALEO (National Association of Latino Elected Officials) Education Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$160,000—1986]	188,132	271,539
Foundation-administered project: Innovations in State and Local Government Program	200,000	135,664	National Coalition on Black Voter Participation (Washington, D.C.)	300,000	71,552
Fort Worth, City of	100,000		National Organization on Disability (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Georgia, State of	100,000		National Puerto Rican Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	125,000	125,000
Greater Washington Research Center (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	12,083	People for the American Way (Washington, D.C.) 50,000		50,000
Harvard University [\$1,728,000—1985, 1986]		1,290,500	Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1985]		90,000
Illinois, State of [\$180,000—1986]	100,000	180,000	Southwest Voter Research Institute (San Antonio) 63,500		63,500
KQED Public Television (San Francisco)	50,000	50,000	Stanford University [\$380,000—1986]	(11,964)	(11,964)
Leslie Public Schools (Leslie, Mich.) [\$80,000—1986]		70,000	Youth Project (Washington, D.C.) 15,000		
Los Angeles, County of [\$100,000—1986]		100,000	Dispute resolution		
Minnesota, State of [\$90,000—1986]		80,000	National Institute for Dispute Resolution (Washington, D.C.)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Missouri, State of	100,000		National Judicial College (Reno, Nev.) [\$147,000—1986]		49,000
National Conference of Black Mayors (Atlanta) [\$225,000—1986]		225,000	Rutgers University [\$478,000—1986]		428,000
National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver) [\$150,000—1984]		150,000	Crime		
National Municipal League (New York) 49,000		49,000	Harvard University [\$43,990—1986]		43,990
New York, City of [\$100,000—1986]	100,000	100,000	Wisconsin, University of (Madison) 38,000		38,000
New York, State University of 43,500		43,500	Public policy analysis		
North Carolina, State of [\$80,000—1986]	100,000	80,000	Association for the Advancement of Mexican Americans (Houston) 20,000		
Northwestern CUED Institute (Evanston, Ill.) [\$300,000—1986]		150,000	Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) 1,000,000		
Princeton University 35,000			California, University of (Berkeley) [\$129,800—1985, 1986]		55,090
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.) 1,000,000		1,000,000	California, University of (Santa Barbara) 50,000		50,000
Rochester, City of (New York) [\$100,000—1986]		100,000	Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.) 101,300		101,300
St. Louis, City of 100,000			Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvrete et de Polit, Socio-Economique (Luxembourg) 30,000		
Saint Paul, City of [\$80,000—1986]		80,000	Chicago, University of 75,000		36,000
Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.) 30,000		30,000	Children's Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.) 5,000,000		5,000,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.) 1,050,000		1,000,000	Columbia University [\$67,770—1985, 1986]		67,770
Local Initiatives			Committee for Economic Development (Washington, D.C.) 150,000		
Community Board Program (San Francisco) [\$100,000—1986]		50,000	CONEG Policy Research Center (Washington, D.C.) 49,000		49,000
National Association for the Southern Poor (Washington, D.C.) 50,000		50,000	Cuban National Planning Council (Miami) 75,000		75,000
			Economic Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.) 210,000		210,000
			Foundation-administered project: study of the future of social insurance and welfare in the United States [\$1,500,000—1985]		553,252

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

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Greater Washington Research Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1982]		12,500	OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
Harvard University [\$15,450—1986]		15,450	Civic participation		
Hispanic Policy Development Project (New York)	250,000	250,000	Friends of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (New York)	100,000	100,000
Houston Area Research Center	35,000	35,000	Dispute resolution		
Institute for Puerto Rican Policy (New York) [\$150,000—1985]		75,000	Independent Mediation Service Trust (South Africa)	210,000	149,650
Jackson State University [\$22,340—1986]	(10,101)	(10,101)	Public policy analysis		
Johns Hopkins University	65,000		Brown University	25,000	25,000
Latino Institute (Chicago)	125,000	93,750	Asia		
League of Women Voters Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	120,000	110,000	INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.) [\$600,000—1986]		400,000	Governmental structures and functions		
National Puerto Rican Coalition (Washington, D.C.) [\$260,000—1986]		130,000	Centre for Policy Research (India)	170,000	
North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research [\$35,000—1986]		35,000	Local initiatives		
North Carolina, University of (Chapel Hill)	94,000	94,000	Centre for Policy Research (India) [\$12,000—1985]	(6,703)	(2,703)
Northwestern University	5,681	5,681	Institute of International Education (New York) [\$20,000—1986]		17,052
Pan American University	70,000	70,000	Public policy analysis		
Public Agenda Foundation (New York)	131,000	131,000	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (India) [\$200,000—1984]		60,000
Southern California, University of [\$3,465—1986]		3,465	Strengthening public service		
Stanford University [\$240,000—1985]	220,000	340,000	Foundation-administered project: assessment of India's civil service training programs	60,000	42,361
United Way of Tri-State (New York)	25,000	25,000	SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	8,937		Governmental structures and functions		
Vanderbilt University	25,345	25,345	Notre Dame University (Philippines)	23,550	23,105
Virginia, University of [\$87,732—1986]		87,732	Philippines, University of the	3,000	3,000
Other			Xavier University (Philippines)	36,715	27,699
Bay Area Institute (San Francisco)	85,000	85,000	Local initiatives		
Claremont McKenna College [\$35,000—1986]		35,000	International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	35,000	35,000
People-to-People Health Foundation (Millwood, Va.)	50,000		Philippines Business for Social Progress [\$225,000—1986]		123,777
Public Television Playhouse (New York)	50,000	50,000	Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources	47,140	3,361
			Civic participation		
			Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	32,750	32,703
			Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines) [\$100,000—1986]		50,000
			Consumer Institute Foundation (Indonesia) [\$57,650—1986]		42,340
			Philippine Press Institute	9,290	5,711
			Solidarity Foundation (Philippines)	38,700	12,816
			Strengthening public service		
			Central Bank of the Philippines	40,000	37,140
			Dispute resolution		
			Asia-Pacific Organization for Mediation	25,000	21,802
			Public policy analysis		
			Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines) [\$20,000—1986]		2,516
			Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	3,875	3,875
			Latin America and Caribbean		
			ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
			Governmental structures and functions		
			Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	151,000	
			Center for Social Research on the State and Administration (Argentina)	108,800	14,800
			Center for Socio-Economic Studies of Development (Chile) [\$76,000—1986]		38,000
			Center for Studies of the State and Society (Argentina) [\$300,000—1986]		112,500
			Center for the Study of Law and Society (Peru)	84,000	7,860
			Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay	196,000	60,000
			Instituto SER de Investigacion (Colombia) [\$52,000—1986]		17,680
			Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile)	132,000	16,500

Developing Countries

Africa and Middle East

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Governmental structures and functions

African Association of Political Science (Zimbabwe)	49,800	49,800
Eastern and Southern African Universities Research Programme (Tanzania)	14,000	14,000

Strengthening public service

Bank of Mozambique	151,000	66,460
Center on Integrated Rural Development for Africa (Tanzania)	10,000	10,000
Kenya, Government of [\$132,800—1985]		16,000

Civic participation

Kenya, Government of	121,000	
National Council of Churches of Kenya	67,000	

Public policy analysis

Nairobi, University of	251,500	15,500
National Farmers Association of Zimbabwe	92,000	24,000
United Nations Institute for Namibia (Zambia)	224,100	
Zimbabwe, Government of	42,500	21,500

WEST AFRICA

Civic participation

Association des Professionnelles Africaines de la Communication (Senegal)	32,000	14,631
Groupe Multimedia (Senegal)	50,000	35,000
Lagos, University of (Nigeria)	29,000	25,000

Governmental structures and functions

African Association of Political Science (Nigeria)	50,000	50,000
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal)	30,000	27,543
Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research [\$46,000—1986]		24,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina) [\$42,700—1986]		21,350	MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies [\$81,000—1985]	126,000	156,000	Civic participation		
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru	31,000		American University (Washington, D.C.)	83,000	41,500
SUR Professional Consultants (Chile)	43,000		Strengthening public service		
Civic participation			Central American Institute of Business Administration (Nicaragua) [\$250,000—1985]	1,022,740	1,093,750
Andes, University of the (Colombia)	160,000		Public policy analysis		
Institute of Peruvian Studies	44,300	44,300	Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies (Mexico)	160,000	
Colombia, National University of	50,000				
Public policy analysis			OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Center for Economic Research (Uruguay)	50,000		Government structures and functions		
Institute of Peruvian Studies	206,000	122,000	Latin American Center for the Analysis of Democracy (Argentina)	36,550	
BRAZIL			Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina)	50,000	50,000
Governmental structures and functions			Civic participation		
Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture [\$292,063—1986]		292,063	West Indies, University of the (Jamaica) [\$48,000—1986]		48,000
Civic participation			Public policy analysis		
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$109,000—1983]	(18,300)		St. Antony's College (England)	50,000	50,000
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research [\$49,750—1986]		29,850	West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	15,000	15,000
Public policy analysis			TOTAL, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY	<u>\$21,635,257</u>	<u>\$21,458,695</u>
Institute of Political and Social Studies	50,000	50,000			

In the United States, the Foundation's work in education has three principal objectives: broadening access to learning and improving the quality of instruction available to disadvantaged groups; deepening the engagement of faculty in teaching and scholarship; and strengthening curricula and curricular resources in selected fields. Related goals are pursued overseas. Grants expand access to higher education for women and black South Africans, strengthen research and training in the social sciences, and advance the development of key national universities and research centers.

To increase the effectiveness of its educational work, the Foundation has adopted a key recommendation of an independent review of its program activities. Henceforth, its formerly separate program for urban schools will be part of the Education and Culture program, and will concern rural as well as urban education. Since this report covers a period prior to that integration, 1987 grants relating to pre-collegiate education are described in the Urban Poverty section.

In the performing arts, the Foundation supports new work and collaborations among creative artists. It also promotes cultural diversity and pluralism by encouraging minority access to mainstream cultural life and by assisting in the development of strong minority arts institutions. In developing countries, the emphasis is on preserving and interpreting traditional cultures and enhancing their contribution to contemporary society.

ACCESS AND EQUITY

Although young blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans make up an



A student government meeting at Middle College, an experimental high school for "high-risk" youngsters, which is located on the campus of LaGuardia Community College in New York City. With Foundation support, LaGuardia is helping colleges in nine cities start similar alternative schools.

ever-larger proportion of students entering the school system, their ranks thin out with every step up the educational ladder. By the time they reach the point of admission to graduate school, the gateway to academic careers, their numbers drop at an alarming rate. At last count some 90 percent of full-time U.S. college faculty were white; about 6 percent were black, Hispanic, and Native American. Only about 5 percent of doctoral degrees were awarded to members of these groups. The severe shortage of minority teachers, both current and prospective, is one of the gravest problems facing higher education today. It deprives minority students of role models and reduces educational diversity for all students.

In response to this national challenge, the Foundation is expanding support for a doctoral fellowship program launched in 1985 for out-

standing black, Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Native American, and native Pacific Island students. Administered by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), the program each year awards forty three-year fellowships for work toward the Ph.D. degree in the social sciences, mathematics, and humanities, and ten one-year fellowships to candidates who have completed all the requirements for their degree except the dissertation. This year the Foundation awarded \$2.8 million for the third year of the program, supplementing \$3.1 million previously granted. In the future, seventy-five awards will be made annually—fifty-five three-year and twenty one-year awards.

In addition, NAS received \$1.7 million for the ninth round of awards in the Foundation's postdoctoral fellowship program, which enables minority faculty to pursue research

and scholarship necessary for their professional advancement.

Since early exposure to the satisfactions of teaching and research has been a strong incentive for many students to pursue academic careers, the Foundation assists programs that give talented minority undergraduates opportunities to work directly with senior faculty. Support was provided for a program that matches students and faculty in the natural or social sciences, humanities, and engineering in summer research projects at Cornell, Princeton, Yale, Stanford, and the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles. So far eighty-nine undergraduates have taken part in the program. Of the first fifty-six, twenty-three are now in graduate school and six more plan to enroll in the future. A similar program, supported by a grant this year of \$280,000, will be undertaken at four liberal arts colleges—Williams, Carleton, Mount Holyoke, and Oberlin.

Large numbers of minority, low-income, and older students continue to enter higher education through community colleges. To upgrade the quality of education and counseling in these colleges and increase the rate of student transfer to four-year institutions, the Foundation four years ago initiated the Urban Community College Transfer Opportunities Program. Grants totaling \$2.5 million have gone to some two dozen community colleges nationwide. In addition, the Foundation supports efforts to strengthen links between community colleges and four-year institutions. For example, a grant to the League for the Humanities, a consortium of fifteen community colleges in nine states, will be used to establish six regional institutes to redesign the humanities curriculum. At each institute, faculty from two- and four-year colleges will



The Foundation this year concluded a series of grants to thirty-one colleges and universities across the nation to enhance the quality of undergraduate education. Among the projects supported are: (Above) Freshman seminars at Princeton to introduce students to the rewards of scholarly inquiry. (Below) Faculty-student collaborations at Morehouse College that encompass both formal research and informal intellectual pursuits like this visit to the Carter Presidential Center.

strive to make humanities courses more relevant to the requirements of four-year institutions. The participating senior colleges have agreed to award transfer credit for courses designed in the institutes.

To supplement these curricular approaches, the Foundation made a grant to Arizona State University for a study of the role of community college faculty in encouraging minority students to continue their baccalaureate studies. An earlier study found that a key element in motivating minority students to transfer is the quality of their relations with faculty. The research will focus on faculty interventions that are particularly effective and on steps colleges can take to foster greater faculty involvement with students.

Other grants this year intended to strengthen community colleges went to LaGuardia Community College in New York to help colleges in





Among other projects supported under the Foundation's program to enhance undergraduate education are new science courses at Williams College. Shown here "Geology Outdoors," which features field projects and backup discussions and readings on the topography of western Massachusetts.

three additional cities replicate its experimental Middle College, an alternative high school that has been successful in motivating high-risk students to continue their education; and to the University of Chicago for a program that will enable Loop Community College students to strengthen their academic skills and potential for transfer.

The Atlanta-based Southern Education Foundation (SEF), created in 1937, has played a leading role in advancing educational equity and excellence in the South. SEF contributed to the 1954 Supreme Court decision striking down the "separate but equal" doctrine in public schools. It has sponsored fellowships for hundreds of black college teachers, monitored the desegregation of public higher education, conducted research on higher education and public policy, and worked to strengthen traditionally black colleges and

universities in the South. A Foundation grantee since 1967, SEF this year received \$1 million in general support and an additional \$1 million matching grant to help launch a fiftieth-anniversary campaign to increase its endowment. SEF's future activities will focus on upgrading preschool education and alleviating the shortage of minority teachers.

The problems of education in rural areas differ in many ways from those in cities and suburbs. Rural education, like rural society and culture, also varies in different regions of the country. As a first step toward a new effort in rural education, the Foundation granted \$197,234 to Kansas State University for a task force on education in rural communities west of the Mississippi. Sponsored by the university's Rural Clearinghouse for Education and Development, the task force will include representatives from public schools, teacher-

training programs, rural education research projects, community organizations, and state education agencies. The project will develop an information base on current needs, an inventory of model programs, a network of rural educators, and links with professional associations. It will also convene study groups to work on specific problems in rural education.

Overseas, the Foundation supports programs to overcome racial, gender, and religious barriers to education, particularly in southern Africa where educational opportunities for black South Africans and Namibians are severely limited. Among this year's grants were:

—\$1.2 million to SACHED Trust, a black-led educational organization in South Africa that began offering correspondence education to blacks thirty years ago and now provides a wide range of services, including remedial courses to help blacks qualify for university study, training for labor union and community leaders, and preparation of educational materials;

—\$675,000 to the Institute of International Education for continued support of programs that enable South African students to study in the United States and that provide specialized community-service fellowships for South African and Namibian clergy and mid-career professionals;

—\$200,000 to the Southern Africa Advanced Education Project for a London-based management training project to prepare talented blacks for leadership in a changing South Africa.

TEACHING, SCHOLARSHIP, AND CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

By the mid-1990s senior faculty at many colleges and universities will

be retiring in large numbers, creating a strong demand for new teachers. This year the Foundation concluded a two-year program that has helped to focus national attention on the impending faculty shortage and also heighten interest in the quality, effectiveness, and character of the undergraduate curriculum. The program was designed to address three closely related issues: improving the quality of undergraduate education, stimulating the engagement of faculty in undergraduate teaching, and encouraging undergraduates (especially minorities) to pursue academic careers.

Under the program, forty-one colleges and universities, from small rural colleges to large research institutions, were invited to apply for grants ranging from \$100,000 to \$250,000. Recipients of larger grants were required to provide matching funds. The institutions all have high percentages of undergraduates going on to earn the Ph.D. in the humanities, natural sciences, and social sciences, and have ethnically diverse student bodies. Thirty-one institutions received some \$5.65 million in grants under the program.*

Since a major aim of the program is to encourage outstanding students to pursue careers in higher education and research, many of the grants are to be used for programs that will introduce students to the rewards of scholarly inquiry and teaching. Some enable students to do independent research; through others students

will collaborate with faculty in teaching and research or in the preparation of new courses. Some institutions will introduce or reshape honors programs or enhance curricula in key fields.

Other grants this year were aimed at enriching the curriculum by strengthening several key areas of study. Because of the growing interdependence of the United States with other countries, instruction in foreign languages and cultures is increasingly important in the intellectual preparation of today's students. For a comprehensive evaluation of how successfully American higher education institutions have integrated international studies into the undergraduate curriculum, the American Council on Education received \$135,000. Directed by Professor Richard Lambert of the University of Pennsylvania and the National Foreign Language Center, the project will examine the content and components of study-abroad programs, international studies majors, specialized courses, and foreign-language study.

The Foundation is particularly interested in efforts to include non-Western subjects in the curriculum. A two-year grant of \$150,000 to the University of Tulsa, for example, will help the faculty broaden a new liberal arts curriculum by integrating non-Western materials and themes into core courses concerned with artistic imagination, social inquiry, cultural interpretation, and contemporary experience. The grant also supports library development, faculty travel, and visiting speakers. In a related action, the University of Washington received a grant to launch the Northwest Center for Southeast Asian Studies, a consortium linking Washington with the University of Oregon and the University of British Columbia.

Until recently, colleges have given scant attention to non-Western science and its relation to the more dominant Western traditions. Hampshire College will use a \$205,000 grant to develop a comparative program that will examine the evolution of science in China, Japan, and various Islamic and Third World countries, analyze the relation between science and culture in these countries, and compare their varied scientific traditions with those of Western science.

At many colleges and universities study of the arts is relegated to narrow professional or extracurricular activities. To provide undergraduates with an intensive knowledge of the history and theory of the arts as well as their practical and performance dimensions, Northwestern University received a \$450,000 grant. By exploring both the subject matter of the arts and the creative process itself, students will be exposed to common themes of artistic development and creativity both in theory and in practice.

The Foundation this year concluded a two-year cycle of grants to strengthen students' reading, writing, and reasoning skills. More than \$1.1 million went to nineteen colleges and universities in the Southeast and Southwest for programs that link writing instruction with specific academic disciplines and that help faculty teach their students to write clearly.

The American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) received \$1 million to help it meet a challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to advance scholarship in the humanities. Income from the Foundation's grant will support ACLS's senior research fellowship competition. Established in 1912, the ACLS is the principal private organization in the United States support-

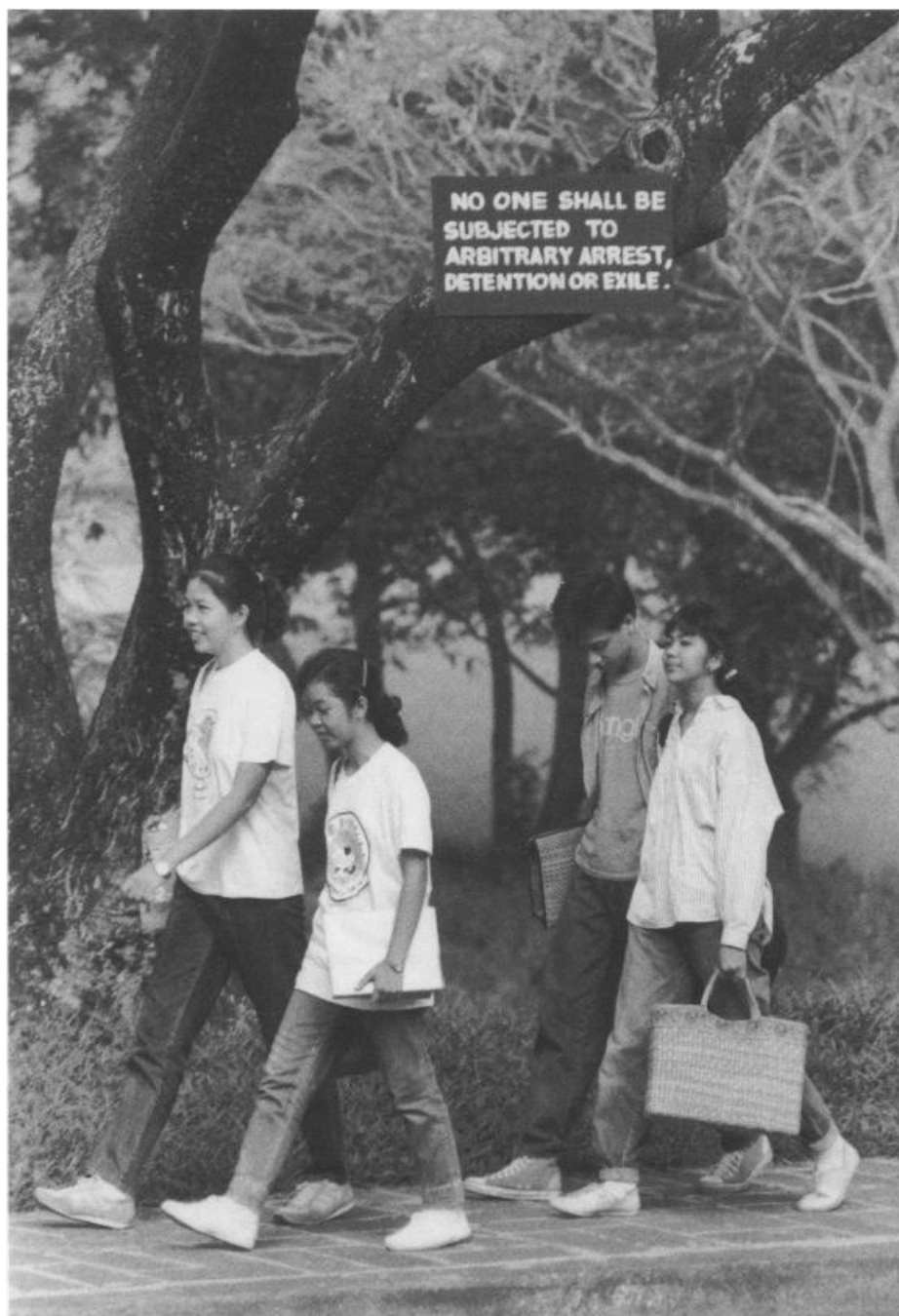
*Including those that received grants in fiscal 1986, the institutions are: Amherst, Barnard, Brandeis, Brown, Bryn Mawr, University of California (Irvine, Riverside, and San Diego), Chicago, City University of New York (Brooklyn College and City College), Columbia, Cornell, Earlham, Eckerd, Harvard, Haverford, Johns Hopkins, Knox, Millsaps, Morehouse, Occidental, Pomona, Princeton, Rice, Stanford, Swarthmore, Vassar, Wellesley, Wesleyan, and Williams.

ing the humanities. Foundation funding of the council began in 1955 and now totals over \$55 million, of which some \$13 million has gone for senior research awards. In addition to administering four annual award competitions, the ACLS runs a Foundation-supported American studies program that brings forty foreign scholars to the United States each year.

Another group of grants this year aimed to enrich scholarship in Afro-American and women's studies.

The University of Virginia received \$300,000 for predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships at the Carter G. Woodson Institute for Afro-American and African Studies. Selected through a national competition, predoctoral fellows are assigned to work with a university faculty member, and postdoctoral fellows are appointed visiting scholars within a university department. In a related action, a grant of \$352,260 will support visiting scholars at Cornell University's Africana Studies and Research Center. The grant will help the center build its research capacity and permanent faculty.

Two other grants will help preserve important collections of materials on black history and culture. The New York Public Library received \$290,000 for conservation of collections in the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture. One of the world's foremost research facilities devoted to documenting black life around the globe, the center holds more than five million items, including rare books, manuscripts, art and artifacts, photographs, prints, films, and recordings. A \$225,000 grant will assist the relocation of the Amistad Research Center in New Orleans to Tulane University. Amistad has some eight million manuscripts, making it one of the country's largest collections of pri-



Students at the University of the Philippines. Foundation funds are helping rebuild its library collections and enabling young faculty members to study abroad. The sign on the tree is a reminder of the nation's return to democracy.

mary source materials on the history of America's blacks and other ethnic minorities.

Recent grants in women's studies have emphasized the integration, or "mainstreaming," of material about women into traditional academic departments and core curricula. A grant to Formative Evaluation Research Associates will be used to assess the impact of mainstreaming efforts by comparing five institutions that have tried to incorporate women's studies into the undergraduate curriculum with five colleges that have not. The evaluation will seek answers to such questions as how far women's studies have come, what approaches are most effective in gaining broad acceptance, and what directions should be taken in the future.

The Women's Resource and Research Center at Spelman College in Atlanta received a grant to incorporate scholarship on black women into the Spelman curriculum. An important part of the project will assess the degree to which women's studies programs at both historically black and majority institutions include material on black women.

Latin America has recently emerged as a major locus of research on women. In Brazil, for example, the Carlos Chagas Foundation has become a key women's studies center, sponsoring national research competitions that have created an expanding network of scholars in the field and produced several major studies on the condition of Brazilian women. A Foundation supplement of \$250,550 will support the competition for another three years. Other scholarly groups in Latin America receiving grants for research, documentation, and dissemination of information about women include the Center for Population Studies in Argentina, the Study Group on the

Condition of Women in Uruguay, the Interdisciplinary Women's Studies Program at the College of Mexico, and the Women's Documentation Center in Peru.

Supplemental assistance went to two women's programs at the University of the West Indies—the Women and Development Unit, which provides training, technical assistance, and research services to women's groups throughout the Caribbean; and the Women and Development Studies Programme, which has introduced women's studies courses into the curriculum of the university's three branches.

For more than twenty-five years the Foundation has helped strengthen Philippine education, particularly at the University of the Philippines, which has received more than \$16 million in grants, mainly for its agricultural programs. To help reverse the decline in research and training that occurred throughout the Philippines during the years of authoritarian rule, the Foundation made several special grants this year, including \$500,000 for purchase of books to fill gaps that developed in the university's library, and \$350,000 to enable young faculty members to travel abroad for course work, postgraduate study, or field research. The government's Ministry of Education, Culture, and Sports received grants totaling \$500,000 for training of secondary-school language teachers and for an institutional development program for colleges and universities outside metropolitan areas.

The Foundation also provided funds to several other Third World universities that are important national resources for scholarship and teaching. Among them were:

—Agostinho Neto University in Angola, \$350,000, to broaden the university's contacts with other insti-

tutions in Africa, Latin America, and the West by underwriting faculty training abroad, visiting faculty, and library acquisitions. The university has been attempting to reduce its dependence on faculty from Eastern Bloc countries.

—Makerere University in Uganda, \$340,000, for overseas training for law and social science faculty, doctoral research in Uganda, and the opening of a graduate school office. Once one of the premier educational institutions in sub-Saharan Africa, the university has been gradually rebuilding its staff and facilities following the severe disruption brought on by prolonged civil conflict.

—University of Khartoum in the Sudan, \$220,000, to upgrade teaching and research in the political science, economics, econometrics, anthropology, and sociology departments.

—American University of Beirut in Lebanon, \$470,000, for graduate training of teaching staff of the faculties of health sciences and agriculture and for research on the health of Lebanese children.

—University of Nairobi in Kenya, \$251,500, for overseas training of staff of the university's Institute of Development Studies, and for a new program of rural policy analysis in Kenya.

—Addis Ababa University in Ethiopia, \$300,000, for overseas graduate training of female faculty, for scientific exchanges, for study by faculty both elsewhere in Africa and in the West, and for research on food shortages in Ethiopia.

Several grants were aimed at giving scholars and students access to a wider range of written materials. In Kenya, for example, foreign publishers control about 80 percent of the book market, especially textbooks and other study items. The foreign firms tend to recycle international

texts rather than publish indigenous scholarship or literature. The Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, a Swedish philanthropy that supports indigenous publishing in Africa, received \$600,000 to establish a loan-guarantee fund that will improve access to commercial credit for Kenyan publishers. In that way, the country's writers, poets, and playwrights, as well as local textbook producers, will have wider publishing opportunities. In Brazil, the Society of Friends of the National Library of Brazil will use a \$156,700 grant to microfiche and document some 10,000 dissertations in the library's collection that are not readily available to scholars. In a related action, the Association of Brazilian Archivists received funds for preparation of a guide to scholarly sources on African and Afro-Brazilian history.

The Foundation continued to support the work of social scientists in developing countries who analyze their nations' problems. One such group is the Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (CIEPLAN) in Chile, which received \$1 million, part of which will help establish a permanent fund. Since separating from the Catholic University of Chile in 1976, CIEPLAN has become a leading independent center for scholarship on economic and social policy in Latin America. Part of the grant will continue support for a series of "community dialogues," in which CIEPLAN staff develop policy proposals relating to the return of democratic government in Chile and discuss them with trade unionists, politicians, and the business community.

ARTISTIC CREATIVITY

Developing new forms of artistic expression and encouraging pluralism in the arts enrich the depth and diversity of our cultural experience.

To these ends, the Foundation supports programs of national scope that promote collaborations among composers, choreographers, writers, and other artists, and that help to strengthen minority art forms and institutions.

Artistic collaboration has been particularly fruitful in the field of music theater, resulting in new work in a wide range of forms, including opera, musical comedy and drama, and avant-garde performance art. The American Music Theater Festival received \$250,000 to continue working with theater companies in nine cities in developing and staging contemporary music theater. Known as the Music Theater Production Partnership, the project brings together talented playwrights and composers and provides technical assistance in orchestration, casting, sound design, acoustics, and other aspects of the work in progress. Among its outstanding productions have been a reconstruction of Gershwin and Kaufman's *Strike Up the Band*, Duke Ellington's *Queenie Pie*, and Harry Partch's *Revelation in the Courthouse Park*.

Three other groups, Music-Theatre Group/Lenox Arts Center and Playwrights Horizons, in New York, and the American Repertory Theater Company (ART) in Cambridge, Mass., each received \$100,000 for development of new music theater. Music-Theatre Group recently produced its third Martha Clark piece, *The Hunger Artist*, based on Kafka stories. Playwrights Horizons is developing a musical adaptation of Zola's *Therese Raquin*, and ART has, in collaboration with the Kentucky Opera, commissioned a new opera based on Edgar Allan Poe's *The Fall of the House of Usher*, with music by Philip Glass.

Among the minority arts institutions receiving grants this year was

Opera de Cámara, a professional company that performs chamber opera and music theater in Puerto Rico. The company's work ranges from new productions of classical operas like *The Magic Flute* to an innovative educational program for children (*Juguemos a la Opera—Let's Play Opera*). This season the group commissioned, developed, and produced an opera based on a folk legend (*El Mensajero de Plata—The Silver Messenger*), written by Puerto Rican composer Roberto Sierra and librettist Myrna Casas.

Several grants seek to strengthen training and performing opportunities for minorities, as well as bring their work before the public. A \$280,000 grant to the Old Globe Theater in San Diego continued support for Teatro Meta, a project that offers training and employment to Hispanic theater artists and develops and produces plays by Hispanic authors. In addition to recruiting



Obba Babatundé plays a rock star in *Revelation in the Courthouse Park*, an adaptation of Euripides' *Bacchae* produced by the American Music Theater Festival.



A production of Stravinsky's Firebird by the Dance Theatre of Harlem, which the Foundation has assisted since 1968.

professional Hispanic actors, Teatro Meta seeks younger Hispanic performers for a new Master of Fine Arts program (jointly created by the Old Globe and the University of San Diego) and for its own Young Globe Company.

The Music Assistance Fund of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York for twenty years has helped talented minority instrumentalists pursue professional careers with symphony orchestras by giving them scholarships at schools of music and fellowships that enable them to perform with orchestras. The fund received a grant this year for an augmented program in which minority instrumentalists will receive additional preparation primarily through a six-week summer tutorial held in cooperation with the Cleveland Orchestra and the Cleveland Institute of Music.

The Dance Theatre of Harlem, created by the renowned dancer Arthur Mitchell with Foundation assistance in 1968, was granted \$350,000 to strengthen its administration. Dance Theatre is a unique American company, firmly rooted in classical ballet but also encompassing such indigenous styles as jazz, tap, and contemporary dance. The past decade has been highlighted by new productions of *Firebird*, a Creole *Giselle*, and Glen Tetley's *Voluntaries*, and by the premiere of Garth Fagan's *Footprints Dressed in Red*. Dance Theatre also maintains a school offering training in dance, theater, and allied arts to more than 500 students from the United States and abroad.

To provide gifted minorities with training in the visual arts, the Maryland Institute received a \$321,000 supplement to continue a program at five leading professional arts col-

leges.* Participants receive scholarships leading to the Master of Fine Arts degree and opportunities as teachers and working artists.

The Foundation continued to support several efforts to preserve the performances and document the achievements of noted American artists. Receiving grants were the American Dance Festival, to reconstruct and record important works by black American choreographers; the New York Center for Visual History, for creation of a permanent film archive of interviews with leading American poets and writers; and Boston University, for videotaping of conversations with individuals who have made significant contributions to the arts.

*In addition to Maryland, they are: Yale School of Art, Cranbrook Academy of Art, School of the Art Institute of Chicago, and the California College of Arts and Crafts.

The Foundation occasionally grants funds for media projects that are closely related to its interests in the arts. *Alive From Off Center*, a PBS program developed by KTCA/TV in St. Paul, is a national showcase for new works in dance, music, theater, and video art. It has given national exposure to such avant-garde artists as Laurie Anderson, Karole Armitage, and Nam June Paik. Twin Cities Public Television was granted \$100,000 to commission and produce new work for a third season. To encourage the continuing development of new art for television, the Sundance Institute for Film and Television in Salt Lake City received \$85,000 for a laboratory in which choreographers and filmmakers learn to create dance work specifically for film or videotape.

CULTURAL PRESERVATION

The Foundation sponsors a variety of projects to preserve the rich cultural traditions of developing countries. Support is given to university departments, museums, and local and regional organizations that document the classical and folk performing arts, conduct archaeological and ethnographic research, preserve ancient artifacts, and publish material relating to traditional culture.

In India, a three-year grant of \$350,000 will help the newly established Indira Gandhi National Center for the Arts create a data base and computerized information service pertaining to the arts and humanities throughout the country. To be built on twenty-two acres in New Delhi, the new center will be a repository for oral and written literature and the visual arts. It will also house a performing arts theater for plays, films, and concerts, and conduct research, publish reference volumes and basic texts, and establish a tribal and folk arts museum. Grant funds

will be used for photographic and recording equipment, advanced training of professional staff abroad, and acquisition of photographs of art materials and sound recordings in foreign collections.

Elsewhere in India, the Samvard Foundation in Bombay received funds to collect old recordings and establish an archive of materials relating to the classical vocal music of North India, a tradition that now has few performers and is in danger of being lost to future generations. A grant to the Seagull Foundation for the Arts in Calcutta will fund the translation into English, which most educated Indians know, of contemporary plays written in local languages.

In Bangladesh, the Foundation has assisted efforts to encourage greater appreciation of rural folklore, to preserve historical documents, and to strengthen museum management. This year funds were granted to Jahangirnagar University to establish a department of archaeology that will train a new generation of professional archaeologists and use modern research techniques to probe the country's earlier civilizations.

In Indonesia, a grant of \$80,000 to the Nunsantara Jaya Foundation will fund a training program for staff members of the nation's museums in preparation for a major Festival of Indonesia exhibit in the United States in 1990. Other grants in Indonesia support the microfilming of Javanese manuscripts and two interdisciplinary research and training projects in ethnomusicology.

The Government of Ethiopia received renewed support for a project to repair, microfilm, and disseminate rare church manuscripts that record the early history of Christianity and Ethiopia. Biblical scholars believe that the manuscripts, stored in more than 15,000 Ethiopian churches and

monasteries, were inspired by important Jewish works dating back to the first century and that they can add significantly to the understanding of early developments within Judaism and Christianity. Despite their importance, only a small portion of the manuscripts have been catalogued, and an even smaller number analyzed and interpreted. The Government of Ethiopia was granted \$175,000 and St. John's University in Minnesota, which is collaborating in the project, received \$30,000 for research, staff training, purchase of photographic material, transcribing, and publishing a quarterly catalogue of microfilmed manuscripts.

Other Foundation grants for cultural preservation provided support for museums in West Africa, conservation of mural paintings in Sri Lanka, restoration of the historic port of Bagamoyo in Tanzania, ar-



Laurie Anderson, host of *Alive From Off Center*, a television series produced by KTCA in Minneapolis-Saint Paul that showcases new works in dance, music, theater, and video art. A Foundation grant supported its third season.



An artisan restores a temple mural in Bangkok, Thailand. The Foundation supports a variety of efforts to preserve the rich cultural traditions of developing countries.

chaeological research and training in Jordan and India, and preservation of traditional highland music in Peru.

To expand cultural and artistic contacts between the United States and China, the Center for United States–China Arts Exchange at Columbia University received a five-year supplement of \$500,000. Established in 1977 under the direction of Chou Wen-chung, a professor of music and a composer, the center is a key resource for official and informal cultural contacts between the two countries including regular exchanges in music, dance, and theater. For example, the center helped arrange the filming of Isaac Stern's 1979 visit to China, which resulted in the award-winning film *From Mao to Mozart*. Last year two leading artists from Shanghai spent a month in the United States while American jazz pianist Billy Taylor, the Merce Cunningham Dance Company, and the National Theatre of the Deaf visited China. The center also mounts special projects in arts education and the visual arts, arranges the exchange of musical scores, records, books, and reference materials, and serves as a clearinghouse for information on the arts in the United States and China.

Education and Culture

GRANTS AND PROJECTS

FISCAL YEAR 1987

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-administered projects* approved in fiscal 1987. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1987 and prior years. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects.</p>					
<h3>United States</h3>					
<h4>Access and equity</h4>					
Academy for Educational Development (New York)	\$ 124,000		Five Colleges, Inc. (Amherst, Mass.) [\$185,000—1984]		34,200
American Political Science Association (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1986]		\$ 75,000	Hampshire College	205,000	
Arizona State University	125,000		Harvard University [\$449,000—1985, 1986]		351,407
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$100,800—1986]		100,800	Haverford College	100,000	100,000
California, University of (Los Angeles) Center for the Study of Community Colleges (Los Angeles) [\$110,530—1986]	60,000		Johns Hopkins University	150,000	
Chicago, University of	19,276	74,276	Knox College	121,140	121,140
Community College of Philadelphia [\$225,000—1984]	119,000		Millsaps College [\$200,000—1986]		150,000
Cornell University		57,025	Morehouse College [\$150,000—1986]		100,000
Council of Graduate Schools in the United States (Washington, D.C.) [\$75,000—1986]	316,800		New York Public Library Foundation	290,000	
Cuyahoga Community College (Cleveland) [\$100,000—1984]		25,000	New York University [\$229,706—1986]		229,706
Educational Testing Service (Princeton, N.J.) [\$210,000—1986]		210,000	New York, City University of [\$250,000—1986]		175,000
Film News Now Foundation (New York)	30,000	30,000	Northwestern University	450,000	100,000
Harvard University	150,000		Occidental College	250,000	
Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (San Antonio)	50,000	50,000	Pomona College	150,000	100,000
Kansas State University	197,234		Research Libraries Group (Stanford, Calif.) [\$250,475—1986]		250,475
League for the Humanities (Philadelphia)	250,000		Rice University	100,000	100,000
Maricopa Community College District (Phoenix) [\$225,000—1984]		59,873	Stanford University [\$300,000—1984]	250,000	275,000
Miami-Dade Community College [\$225,000—1984]		135,902	Swarthmore College	250,000	175,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	4,449,000	4,435,025	Vassar College	250,000	
New York, City University of	349,250	150,000	Virginia, University of	300,000	110,000
Swarthmore College [\$40,110—1986]		40,110	Washington, University of	46,585	46,536
South Carolina, University of [\$80,000—1986]		80,000	Wellesley College	150,000	100,000
United Negro College Fund (New York) [\$268,000—1986]		268,000	Wesleyan University	250,000	175,000
Whitney M. Young, Jr. Memorial Foundation (New York) [\$50,161—1981]		5,000	Williams College	134,799	100,000
Williams College	280,000		<h4>Curriculum development</h4>		
<h4>Teaching and scholarship</h4>			American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.)		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York)	1,000,000	1,000,000		135,000	68,000
Amherst College	150,000	100,000	American Museum of the Moving Image (Astoria, N.Y.)	35,350	
Barnard College	250,000		Atlanta University [\$250,000—1984]		163,727
Brandeis University	150,000		Arizona, University of [\$210,000—1986]		105,000
Brooklyn College	250,000	250,000	Arizona State University	100,000	100,000
Brown University [\$242,000—1986]		175,000	Augustana College Association (Sioux Falls, S.D.) [\$100,000—1986]		63,700
Bryn Mawr College	100,000	100,000	Chicago, University of [\$185,621—1986]		35,200
California, University of (Irvine)	195,000	145,000	Colgate University [\$175,000—1986]		175,000
California, University of (San Diego)	151,000		College Music Society (Boulder, Colo.) [\$26,725—1986]		26,725
California, University of (Riverside)	250,000		Colorado, University of	50,000	50,000
Carleton College [\$209,112—1986]		209,112	Columbia University [\$63,000—1986]	9,072	15,000
Chicago, University of	100,000	99,645	Formative Evaluation Research Associates (Ann Arbor, Mich.)	104,000	50,000
Columbia University	83,100	10,000	Fort Lewis College	50,000	50,000
Consortium on Financing Higher Education (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$40,000—1985]		(40,000)	Indiana University Foundation [\$45,350—1986]		22,675
Cornell University	352,260	100,000	Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, N.J.)	99,000	99,000
Council of Independent Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000	Institute of International Education (New York) [\$100,000—1986]		100,000
Duke University [\$400,000—1986]	50,000	450,000	Iowa, University of [\$475,802—1986]		475,802
Earlham College [\$250,000—1986]		175,000	Johns Hopkins University [\$1,000,000—1986]		1,000,000
			Maryland, University of [\$49,996—1986]		49,996
			Massachusetts, University of	50,000	50,000
			NAACP Special Contribution Fund (New York)	10,000	10,000
			National Archives Trust Fund Board (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	25,000
			National Council for Research on Women (New York) [\$250,000—1986]		90,000
			New Mexico, University of	50,000	50,000
			New York, City University of [\$109,639—1985]	50,000	92,533
			Northern Arizona University	100,000	100,000
			Oklahoma, University of	53,000	53,000
			Overseas Development Network (Cambridge, Mass.)	8,500	8,500
			Partnership for Service-Learning (Suffern, N.Y.) [\$35,000—1986]		35,000
			Regis College	55,000	55,000
			Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta)	2,500	2,500
			Spelman College	153,100	
			Texas, University of (Austin)	53,000	53,000
			Texas, University of (El Paso)	90,000	90,000
			Tulane University	225,000	225,000
			Tulsa, University of	150,000	150,000
			Washington, University of	100,000	50,000

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

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Administration and policy research					
American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.)	163,000	48,000	Philharmonic Symphony Society of New York Playwrights Horizons (New York)	103,000	60,000
Association of American Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	100,000		Sundance Institute for Film and TV (Salt Lake City)	100,000	85,000
Berea College	60,000	60,000	Twin Cities Public Television (St. Paul, Minn.)	85,000	85,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	50,000		Visions Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	100,000
Campus Outreach Opportunity League (Washington, D.C.)	25,000		Cultural preservation and interpretation	50,000	
College Board (New York) [\$350,000—1983]		124,797	Appalshop, Inc. (Whitesburg, Ky.) [\$200,000—1985]		41,956
Education Commission of the States (Denver)	112,000	112,000	Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (Va.) [\$12,500—1971]		6,250
Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta)	2,000,000	2,000,000	Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.) [\$118,075—1985]		25,645
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (Denver)	50,000		Made in U.S.A. Development Corporation (New York)	50,000	
Women's Research and Education Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$160,000—1986]		80,000	Wadsworth Atheneum (Hartford, Conn.) [\$19,886—1975]		9,943
Artistic creativity and resources			Arts stabilization		
Actors Equity Foundation (New York)	15,000	15,000	Michigan Opera Theatre (Detroit) [\$250,000—1982]		55,452
Alternate Roots (Atlanta)	33,215	33,215	Other		
American Association of State Colleges and Universities (Washington, D.C.)	50,000		American Public Radio (St. Paul, Minn.)	500,000	500,000
American Dance Festival (New York)	100,000	100,000	Kidsnet (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	
American Music Theater Festival (Philadelphia)	250,000	250,000	Developing Countries		
American Repertory Theatre Company (Cambridge, Mass.)	100,000	85,000	Teaching and scholarship		
American Symphony Orchestra League (Washington, D.C.)	405,000	352,500	Universities Field Staff International (Indianapolis, Ind.)	50,000	50,000
Amigos del Museo del Barrio (New York)	50,000	50,000	Cultural Preservation		
Artists to End Hunger (New York) [\$15,000—1986]		15,000	International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome)	30,000	30,000
Ballet Hispanico (New York City Hispanic- American Dance Company) [\$150,000—1984]	50,000	40,000	Africa and Middle East		
Bilingual Foundation of the Arts (Los Angeles)	50,000	25,000	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Boston University	163,328	163,328	Administration and policy research		
California, University of (Santa Barbara) [\$135,673—1986]		40,400	Eastern and Southern African Universities Research Programme (Tanzania)	20,000	20,000
Central Pennsylvania Youth Ballet (Carlisle, Pa.)	190,000	190,000	Zimbabwe, University of	15,000	15,000
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix) [\$60,000—1986]		30,000	Access and equity		
College Music Society (Boulder, Colo.)	50,000	50,000	Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia) [\$175,000—1984]		55,000
Columbia University [\$66,200—1986]		22,000	Teaching and scholarship		
Crossroads Theatre Company (New Brunswick, N.J.) [\$272,000—1985]		52,000	Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)	300,000	
Dance Theatre Foundation (New York) [\$100,000—1986]		100,000	Agostinho Neto University (Angola)	350,000	
Dance Theatre of Harlem (New York)	350,000	350,000	International Development Research Centre (Ottawa, Canada) [\$130,000—1986]		40,000
Dance—USA (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000	Makerere University (Uganda)	340,000	30,000
El Teatro de la Esperanza (Santa Barbara, Calif.) [\$115,000—1986]		38,000	Eduardo Mondlane University (Mozambique) [\$250,000—1986]		104,000
Frederick Douglass Creative Arts Center (New York) [\$150,000—1984]		20,000	Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa (Ethiopia)	223,000	130,000
Friends of Puerto Rico (New York)	50,000	50,000	Pan African Women's Forum (Zimbabwe)	44,600	37,600
Independent Committee on Arts Policy (New York)	15,000		Curriculum development		
Institute of International Education (New York)	50,000	50,000	Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation (Sweden)	300,000	
International Arts Relations (New York) [\$250,000—1986]	17,500	196,755	Cultural preservation		
International Center of Theatre Creation (New York) [\$150,000—1986]		150,000	Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia) [\$74,700—1986]		25,085
KQED (San Francisco)	50,000		Ethiopia, Government of	175,000	53,500
La Mama Experimental Theater Club (New York)	100,000	100,000	Foundation for African Prehistory and Archaeology (Providence, R.I.) [\$205,600—1984]		18,650
Los Angeles Actors Theatre Foundation	50,000	50,000	International Academy of Music (Kenya) [\$150,000—1985]		45,000
Maryland Institute (Baltimore)	321,000	321,000	Lesotho Evangelical Church [\$100,000—1986]		57,935
Mid-America Arts Alliance (Kansas City, Mo.)	120,900	80,400	St. John's University (Minnesota)	30,000	30,000
Music-Theatre Group/Lenox Arts Center (New York and Massachusetts)	110,000	85,000			
Negro Ensemble Company (New York)	59,399	59,399			
New York Center for Visual History (New York)	200,000	168,000			
New York Public Library [\$179,720—1983]		35,944			
Old Globe Theatre (San Diego)	280,000	280,000			
Opera de Cámara (Puerto Rico)	164,881				
Peabody Institute of Baltimore [\$135,428—1983]		27,224			
Perseverance Theater (Douglas, Alaska)	25,000	25,000			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Tanzania, Government of	83,000	43,000	Rhodes University (South Africa)	12,000	12,000
WEST AFRICA			SACHED Trust (South Africa)	1,040,000	171,850
Teaching and scholarship			South African Council of Churches [\$34,000—1985]	(34,000)	
Association of Senegalese Researchers [\$130,000—1986]		97,500	South African Labour Bulletin	14,000	7,000
Centre d'Etudes, de Documentation, de Recherches Economiques et Sociale (Burkina Faso)	15,000	15,000	Southern African Advanced Education Project Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa) [\$70,000—1986]	200,000	100,000
Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (Senegal)	325,000		World University Service in the United Kingdom	20,000	20,000
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal) [\$300,000—1986]		165,000	Teaching and scholarship		
Council of African Sociologists and Anthropologists (Ivory Coast)	40,000	30,000	African Studies Association (Los Angeles, Calif.) [\$30,000—1986]	50,000	72,652
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	75,000		Association for Sociology in Southern Africa (South Africa)	34,000	34,000
International Development Research Centre (Ottawa, Canada) [\$190,000—1985]		142,500	Centre for Applied Social Enquiry (South Africa) [\$50,000—1986]		40,219
Artistic creativity and resources			New York, City University of Western Cape, University of the (South Africa) [\$172,350—1986]	50,000	50,000
PEC Repertory Theatre (Nigeria)	48,500	23,875	Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa) [\$305,000—1986]	6,000	129,500
West African Film Corporation (Senegal) [\$41,000—1986]		25,769	Curriculum development		
Cultural preservation			Yale University [\$429,100—1986]		161,383
Association Internationale du Festival Pan Africain des Arts et Cultures (Senegal)	25,000	25,000	Administration and policy research		
Cooperative Culturelle Jamana (Mali) [\$30,000—1986]		22,602	Center for Applied Social Enquiry (South Africa)	35,000	
Environment and Development of the Third World (Senegal)	23,000	23,000	Cultural preservation		
Gambia, Government of	60,000	23,500	Vivian Beaumont Theater (New York) [\$50,000—1986]		50,000
Historical Society of Nigeria	11,000	10,149	Drama Outreach Project (South Africa) [\$5,000—1986]		5,000
International African Institute (England) [\$225,000—1985]		114,000	Graphic Equalizer (South Africa) [\$13,000—1986]		13,000
International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome) [\$125,000—1986]		125,000	Health, Education and Welfare Society of South Africa	14,000	14,000
International Council of Museums (France)	10,000	10,000	Skotaville Publishers (South Africa) [\$75,000—1986]		30,000
National Commission for Museums and Monuments (Nigeria)	25,000				
National Museum of Mali [\$96,000—1985]		47,481			
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA			Asia		
Access and equity			BANGLADESH		
Gezira, University of (Sudan)	3,433	3,433	Teaching and scholarship		
Teaching and scholarship			Bangladesh National Museum [\$31,700—1986]		12,300
Birzeit University (West Bank) [\$260,000—1986]		260,000	Curriculum development		
Egypt, Government of [\$165,000—1986]		85,000	York, University of (England) [\$21,300—1986]		21,300
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	220,000	10,000	Cultural preservation		
National Council for Research (Sudan)	179,000		Asiatic Society of Bangladesh	8,000	7,984
Artistic creativity and resources			Bangla Academy [\$25,300—1986]		18,031
El-Hakawati Theatre Group (Jerusalem) [\$100,000—1986]		50,000	Bangladesh Handicraft Cooperative Federation [\$25,210—1984]		1,864
Cultural preservation			Dhaka, University of [\$41,160—1984]		4,060
American Research Center in Egypt	15,000	15,000	Jahangirnagar University	192,300	
Sudan, Government of [\$49,000—1986]	1,630	50,630			
Yarmouk University (Jordan) [\$150,000—1985]		82,750			
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST			INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Curriculum development			Teaching and scholarship		
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	212,000	50,000	A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies (India) [\$100,000—1983]		35,000
Access and equity			Centre for Women and Development (Nepal)	80,000	48,000
Andover Newton Theological Seminary (Newton Center, Mass.)	50,000	50,000	Centre for Women's Research (Sri Lanka)	37,000	
California, University of (Santa Cruz)	50,000	50,000	Literary Criterion Centre (India) [\$25,000—1986]		12,500
Cape Town, University of (South Africa) [\$556,265—1985, 1986]		341,265	Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute (India) [\$100,000—1983]		55,000
Educational Opportunities Trust (South Africa) [\$175,000—1986]	34,000	134,000	Indian Association for Women's Studies [\$25,000—1984]		12,500
Institute of International Education (New York) [\$620,000—1985, 1986]	675,000	1,212,625	National Council for Research on Women (New York)	50,000	50,000
Namibia Education Foundation	8,000	8,000	Sambalpur University (India) [\$41,000—1985]		15,000
Natal, University of (South Africa)	110,000	70,000	School of Planning and Architecture Society (India) [\$50,000—1986]		12,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University (India) [\$133,000—1986]		41,600	Social Science Foundation (Indonesia) [\$14,000—1986]	(65)	13,935
Utkal University (India) [\$31,000—1985]		10,000	Artistic creativity and resources		
Curriculum development			Arts Council of Jakarta	3,750	3,750
American Committee for South Asian Art (Fairfax, Va.) [\$17,000—1986]		17,000	Indonesia, Government of	2,425	2,425
Administration and policy research			Cultural preservation		
Central Institute of Indian Languages (India) [\$350,000—1976]		5,095	Akademi Seni Karawitan Indonesia	40,000	15,518
Centre for Women's Development Studies (India) [\$200,000—1983]		45,000	Akademi Seni Tari (Indonesia) [\$40,000—1984]		5,500
Artistic creativity and resources			Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	34,980	23,451
Seagull Foundation for the Arts (India)	79,000		Indonesia, Government of (Ministry of Education) [\$70,000—1986]	69,000	67,522
Shri Ram Centre for Art and Culture (India)	31,000	15,000	Jakarta Institute of the Arts (Indonesia)	1,212	1,155
Theatre Academy (India) [\$73,000—1983]		20,250	Mindanao Ethno-Culture Foundation (Philippines) [\$6,440—1985]		1,619
Cultural preservation			National Library of Indonesia [\$60,000—1984]		9,716
Australian National University	10,000	10,000	National Museum (Philippines)	11,500	11,305
Banaras Hindu University (India) [\$113,000—1986]		23,000	Otago, University of (New Zealand) [\$12,360—1986]		1,600
Calicut, University of (India) [\$45,000—1986]		15,000	Philippines, University of the [\$135,000—1985]		11,750
Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute (India) [\$130,000—1985]	160,000	242,000	Siam Society (Thailand)	40,000	40,000
India, Government of	350,000		Social Science Foundation (Indonesia)	46,000	35,181
Indian Council of Philosophical Research [\$42,000—1986]		21,000	Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (Thailand)	5,449	5,449
Indian National Theatre [\$125,000—1985]		57,193	Sumatera Utara University (Indonesia)	98,000	61,011
Institute of International Education (New York)	13,000	11,431	Thailand, Government of	24,000	23,961
Jaipur Development Authority (India) [\$70,000—1984]		31,054	Yayasan Nusantara Jaya (Indonesia)	80,000	42,000
Kalakshetra (India) [\$200,000—1984]	(199,977)	(49,977)	OTHER ASIA		
Library of Tibetan Works and Archives (India)	40,000	10,000	Cultural preservation		
Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College Trust (India) [\$55,500—1986]		38,563	Columbia University	500,000	500,000
Mysore, University of (India) [\$40,000—1981]		10,000	Latin America and Caribbean		
National Centre for the Performing Arts (India) [\$232,500—1985, 1986]		145,000	ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
National Gallery of Art (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	20,000	Teaching and scholarship		
Prajna Pathashala Mandal (India)	50,000	17,450	Center for Population Studies (Argentina)	158,000	158,000
Sampradaya (India) [\$70,000—1986]		30,000	Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (Chile)	600,000	
Samvaad Foundation (India)	75,000		Foundation for Higher Education (Colombia) [\$205,000—1977]	(63,945)	(63,945)
Sarabhai Foundation (India) [\$38,700—1983]		38,700	Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina) [\$190,000—1986]		190,000
Shriram Bharatiya Kala Kendra (India) [\$35,000—1984]		5,000	Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences [\$190,000—1986]		100,300
Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture (India)	84,000	84,000	Women's Documentation Center (Peru) [\$78,000—1985]	90,000	29,500
Sri Lanka, Government of	60,000	10,000	Curriculum development		
Sri Nilakanteshwara Natyaseva Sangha (India) [\$25,000—1986]		10,000	Center for Educational Research and Development (Chile) [\$89,600—1986]		89,600
Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts (India) [\$49,000—1984]		17,000	Study Group on the Condition of Women in Uruguay	142,000	66,000
Upchar Trust (India) [\$50,000—1986]		10,000	Cultural preservation		
SOUTHEAST ASIA			Archbishopric of Arequipa (Peru) [\$25,000—1985]		13,100
Teaching and scholarship			Center of Andean Rural Studies (Peru)	40,000	21,000
Indonesia, Government of [\$203,000—1985]		91,233	National Academy of History (Peru)	60,000	
Institute of International Education (New York)	22,500	22,500	National University of Engineering (Peru) [\$60,000—1986]		26,000
Philippine Social Science Council [\$200,000—1985]		58,012	Peru, Pontifical Catholic University of	90,000	55,500
Philippines, University of the	850,000	850,000	BRAZIL		
Social Science Association of Thailand	1,240	1,240	Faculty: teaching and scholarship		
Syiah Kuala University (Indonesia)	36,878	30,026	Association of Brazilian Archivists	174,145	56,160
Thammasat University (Thailand) [\$22,800—1985]	3,000	7,875	Brasilia, University of [\$190,000—1984, 1986]		170,000
Xavier University (Philippines)	1,500	1,500	Brazilian Anthropological Association [\$49,850—1986]		38,561
Curriculum development			Brazilian Association of Postgraduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences [\$302,800—1986]		196,400
De La Salle University (Philippines)	5,690	5,690	Carlos Chagas Foundation	250,550	152,930
Philippines, Government of the [\$10,000—1986]		10,000	Institute for Studies of Religion [\$20,000—1986]	50,000	60,000
Administration and policy research			Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies [\$294,100—1986]		84,700
Indonesia, Government of [\$11,000—1986]		7,017			
Philippines, Government of the	500,000	500,000			
Philippines, University of the [\$25,000—1986]	7,500	17,167			
Social Science Association of Thailand	13,450	13,322			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
National Archive	48,900	48,900	Mexico, College of	165,000	31,800
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of [\$250,000—1986]		55,740	Cultural preservation		
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$92,500—1986]		44,000	Agricultural and Livestock Society of CEPEC (Mexico) [\$26,000—1986]		13,000
São Paulo, University of São Paulo Academy of Sciences [\$15,000—1986]	100,000	10,500	Other		
Society of Friends of the National Library of Brazil	156,700		National Autonomous University of Mexico	10,400	
Artistic creativity and resources			OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Corisco Films	27,500	10,000	Teaching and scholarship		
José Bonifacio University Foundation	21,000	7,000	Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (Puerto Rico)	24,000	24,000
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA			Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (Cambridge, Mass.)	50,000	50,000
Teaching and scholarship			Curriculum development		
Autonomous University Benito Juárez de Oaxáca (Mexico)	7,350	7,350	West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	479,685	8,500
Central American Historical Institute (Nicaragua) [\$24,500—1986]		24,500	Cultural preservation		
Central American University (Nicaragua) [\$200,000—1985]		50,000	Princeton University	30,000	30,000
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica)	100,000	100,000	Visual Arts Research and Resource Center Relating to the Caribbean (New York) [\$4,000—1986]		4,000
			TOTAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE	\$33,859,969	\$33,379,025

The goals of the Foundation's International Affairs program are to encourage independent analysis and expanded public discussion of major international issues, and to develop a network of experts in the field in both industrialized and developing countries. Currently, the program supports research, training, and public education on seven topics: international peace, security, and arms control; international economics and development; international refugees and migration; international organizations and law; U.S. foreign policy; international relations, particularly in developing regions; and neglected fields of foreign-area studies.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE, SECURITY, AND ARMS CONTROL

The Foundation supports independent institutions in the United States and abroad that conduct research, advanced training, and policy analysis on a broad range of peace, security, and arms control topics. Funds also are given to promote public understanding of these issues and for the study of pressing problems in the field.

Two longstanding Foundation grantees—the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the RAND Corporation—received endowment grants of \$1.5 million each for research and training in international security, defense analysis, and arms control. MIT has one of the most advanced training programs in security studies, preparing specialists for positions in government, universities, research institutions, and the media. RAND has conducted extensive research on Soviet and European security policies, the political implications of nuclear weapons, and U.S. defense and arms control

policy. RAND also conducts Ph.D.-level training for public policy analysts, the majority of whom specialize in security issues.

With a grant of \$849,000 to the Institute for East-West Security Studies, the Foundation continued support for a program that brings together defense and foreign policy specialists from North America and Western and Eastern Europe. They engage in collaborative research on such topics as the impact of political change on East-West security, the future of nuclear deterrence, and prospects for technological cooperation. The institute has succeeded in promoting dialogue among officials and analysts from East and West, which has fostered greater understanding of each side's security needs.

NATO has relied for years on nuclear weapons to counter the Warsaw Pact countries' superiority in conventional arms. But this policy of nuclear deterrence has failed to provide Western Europe with a lasting sense of security, and has also become less credible as the superpowers edge toward nuclear arms control agreements. Many experts now believe that control of conventional arms will be a key factor in future negotiations to eliminate military disparities and improve East-West relations in Europe. To help advance analysis of this issue, the Foundation provided \$140,000 to the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University for a teaching and research program led by career diplomat Robert Blackwill. The project will include seminars on conventional arms control in Europe for senior military officers and national security officials, case studies on particular aspects of the issue, and a book by Blackwill that will give a historical overview of the subject and assess the future of conventional arms control in Europe.

In a related action, Defense Forecasts, Inc., a private consulting firm, received support for a study that will identify various options for conventional arms control, and assess the possibility of an agreement that would improve military stability in Europe. The findings will be presented to policy makers and journalists in a series of briefings.

The issue of how to verify compliance with a nuclear test ban has long been a major block in negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. In an unprecedented display of collaboration, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), a U.S. environmental organization, and the Soviet Academy of Sciences have agreed to operate six seismic monitoring stations—three each near underground nuclear testing sites in the United States and the Soviet Union. The project, which is supported by a \$200,000 grant, marks the first time the Soviet Union has allowed on-site inspection by Americans. It is expected to yield important data on designing and operating a verification system for future test-ban treaties.

For a project involving political analysts, historians, arms experts, and retired governmental officials from the United States and several European nations, the Foundation granted \$200,000 each to the University of Maryland and the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik in the Federal Republic of Germany. The funds will support research on the role of nuclear forces in postwar relations among the United States, Europe, and the Soviet Union.

The University of Southampton in England received funds for a project aimed at strengthening the 1968 treaty on nuclear nonproliferation, which has been largely successful in retarding the spread of nuclear weapons beyond the approximately

half-dozen states that now possess them. The treaty requires a review conference of parties every five years in which the nations discuss its implementation. The project will provide an ongoing forum during the intervening years for discussion of nonproliferation issues by diplomats, academic specialists, international civil servants, and representatives of the nuclear industry and the media.

Although terrorism has become a source of instability in many parts of the world, it has received relatively little attention in the academic community. To improve understanding of this complex phenomenon, the Foundation this year made the following grants:

—Wesleyan University, \$135,800, for a comparative study of past and present terrorist groups—their historic roots, activities, and impact on the different societies in which they operate. Scholars and specialists from several countries will contribute to the project, which is expected to produce the first comprehensive textbook on terrorism.

—RAND Corporation, \$350,000, to examine the effects of terrorism on public attitudes, and how these reactions influence both government policy and terrorist behavior. A team of experts will conduct interviews with government officials and ordinary citizens and draw on public opinion polls and on RAND's own substantial studies of terrorism to produce reports and articles for the academic community, policy makers, and the general public.

—School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) of Johns Hopkins University, \$150,000, for preparation of course materials on terrorism for SAIS's curriculum in security studies. The project will produce fifteen case studies focusing on specific terrorist groups, past incidents, and



Scientists at a seismic station in the Soviet Union that was set up by agreement between the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Soviet Academy of Sciences to monitor underground nuclear tests. Similar stations have been placed near testing sites in Nevada. The Foundation is one of several U.S. donors aiding the project.

the coordination of international countermeasures against terrorism.

—Nuclear Control Institute, \$75,000, for an international "consciousness-raising" project on the need for safeguards against nuclear terrorism. The institute, a nonprofit organization formed in 1981 to educate the public on the dangers of nuclear proliferation, will confer with government, military, and industry officials on strengthening measures to protect nuclear weapons, facilities, and materials.

In other actions, the Foundation provided further assistance to two longtime grantees: the Brookings Institution for research on the U.S. defense budget and programs; and the French Institute of International Relations for its work on European defense cooperation. For a new program that would train senior African officials in crisis management and mediation of interstate conflicts, the

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa received a grant of \$150,000.

In recent years the Foundation has assisted efforts to inform citizen groups about international peace and security issues. This year support went to two programs aimed at expanding the participation of women in security discussions. The Committee for National Security will sponsor regional and national conferences, lectures, and special briefings on national security for female professionals and community leaders. A grant to the University of Maryland will support the creation of a network of women specializing in defense and arms control issues.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

The Foundation's work in this area focuses on three principal topics: how nations adjust to changes in

the world economy; the political influences on economic relations within and between states; and the future of the international economic system.

Despite various attempts to reform U.S. foreign economic policy, most observers agree that the process still needs to be simpler, fairer, and more effective. One obstacle to improvement is the lack of public consensus: the rapid internationalization of the U.S. economy since the 1950s has greatly increased the number of groups directly affected by policy changes, and many of these groups have potentially conflicting interests. Another problem is the multiplicity of government agencies involved in policy formulation. Last year, a group of scholars and experts in foreign economic policy met to explore ways of improving the policy-making process. A grant of \$298,650 to Harvard University will launch the project they developed. Directed by Professors Raymond Vernon and Roger Porter, it will produce a book on the evolution of postwar U.S. international economic policy, detailed case studies of major policy decisions over the past ten years, and a monograph containing recommendations for reforms in policy making.

Foreign trading practices perceived as unfairly boosting the competitive advantage of other countries have focused attention on international trade policy. To promote research and training in this relatively neglected field, and to foster better communication between academics and policy makers, the Foundation provided further support to the Trade Relations Project of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Guided by three senior economists from the University of Wisconsin, which received a companion grant, graduate students and young faculty will conduct research on such

topics as the causes and consequences of U.S. protectionism and the relation between trade and industrial policies and foreign investment. To improve cooperation between academics and decision makers, who often complain that academic research is too abstract to be useful in policy formulation, NBER will hold meetings with policy officials to discuss trade issues of major concern.

The expansion of international banking since the 1970s, although generally beneficial to world economic growth, has created a need for new safeguards to protect the system. The University of Pennsylvania received \$225,000 to continue research on potential sources of instability in international banking and on ways to cope with financial crises. Studies will seek answers to such questions as: What factors determine appropriate action when a bank is in danger of failing? Do recent international financial innovations require repair of the regulatory safety net? How can developing countries improve their access to international securities markets? Research results will be shared with bankers and policy officials at meetings in Philadelphia, London, and Geneva.

Several grants were made to strengthen research and enlarge the pool of experts dealing with economic issues important to developing countries. To explore new options for promoting economic adjustment and growth in Third World countries faced with persistent unemployment, inflation, and debt, a \$120,000 grant went to the United Nations University. Under the auspices of the World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER), established by the university in Helsinki in 1983, scholars from both industrial and developing countries will examine various

approaches—from reliance on market forces to more interventionist techniques—to rekindle growth in troubled economies.

For policy-oriented research and training in international finance, the National Autonomous University of Mexico received a grant. Studies will cover recent economic reforms in other countries and Mexican tax changes designed to generate new investment. The program will sponsor scholarly seminars on stabilization strategies, development finance, and the theory of economic growth and fiscal policy.

Also in Mexico, the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies was granted \$120,000 to develop a program of macroeconomic research and training for Central American bank officials. The project's goal is to promote better understanding of the economic implications of monetary policies, and to stimulate discussion of the relation between economic crisis management and broader development goals.

Elsewhere in Latin America, the Foundation for Higher Education and Development in Colombia received a grant for research on the exchange-rate policies of five countries in the region, on the way in which the Colombian economy interacts with that of neighboring Venezuela, and on factors affecting the world price of coffee. Renewed funding was given to the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro for graduate training and research in international economics.

A \$220,000 grant to the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) will fund a study of the comparative costs and benefits of trade liberalization for its fifteen member states. Formed in 1984, the PTA is committed to increasing trade within the region as part of a broader goal of

economic integration. Senior African economists will conduct a detailed analysis of the potential burdens and benefits to each state of increased intraregional trade; the findings will be used to develop compensatory mechanisms to protect less-advanced countries.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEES AND MIGRATION

Besides aiding the resettlement of migrants and refugees and helping to protect their rights (see pages 5 and 39), the Foundation supports research and educational programs here and abroad on the policy implications of population movements from one country to another.

Migration issues have often created strains in U.S.-Mexican relations. For research and public education aimed at improving binational understanding, the Foundation granted an additional \$550,000 to the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego. Since it began in 1980, the center has addressed, among other topics, the effects of Mexican immigration on the U.S. economy and labor markets. This year's grant will support a study of the new immigration law's effect on undocumented migrants and on employers who rely on foreign labor.

The Foundation seeks to strengthen groups that promote cooperation and a more efficient division of labor among refugee assistance organizations. The International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), based in Geneva, represents eighty agencies from twenty-six countries concerned with refugees and migration. This year ICVA received further support for its work with refugees and displaced people, particularly in Africa and Central America.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND LAW

The Foundation assists efforts to strengthen international and regional organizations and to promote cooperative solutions to international disputes. Grants also encourage scholarly research and training on international organizations and public international law. For example, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University received funds this year for a conference, co-sponsored with Harvard Law School and the American Society for International Law, on the current state of training in the field. Led by Professor Philip Alston, the conference brought together some sixty law school professors and deans, international organization officials, political scientists, and practicing lawyers from the United States and abroad to discuss ways to revitalize teaching, research, and policy analysis on in-

ternational organizations and law.

Funding also went to the World Commission on Environment and Development, an independent group of high-level officials and experts from twenty-two countries. The commission was formed in 1983 to develop ideas to maintain the long-term safety and productivity of the environment. A \$250,000 grant supported publication of the commission's final report, covering such topics as the environmental effects of the agricultural, trade, and investment policies of foreign aid donors and recipients.

For policy analysis and educational activities concerning the use of ocean resources, the Council on Ocean Law (COL), received supplementary support. COL sponsors meetings, seminars, and publications on issues relating to the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention, which established an international "re-



Rwandese refugees in Uganda. The Foundation has provided funds to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to train staff from private and government agencies in handling refugee crises in Africa and throughout the world.

gime" governing the use of the oceans, marine resources, and seabeds.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

To strengthen independent analysis of U.S. foreign policy, the Foundation funds specialized training programs and studies of specific issues. It also supports private institutions that conduct research, serve as sources of advice for policy makers, and promote public discussion of foreign policy.

To increase understanding of the U.S. foreign-policy-making process abroad, the University of Maryland received \$658,000. The funds will support a new fellowship program for scholars and government officials, primarily from developing countries. The fellows will spend six months at the university, where they will attend seminars, meet with experts, and write a research paper on

one aspect of the policy-making process. The program will also give fellows an appreciation of the many forces influencing policy through visits to Congress, executive agencies, special-interest lobbies, independent research centers, and the media.

Another Foundation aim is to expand the American public's knowledge of foreign policy issues. Since it was founded in 1918, the Foreign Policy Association (FPA) has sponsored a variety of activities to educate the public on international affairs. The centerpiece of these efforts is its Great Decisions program, which prepares study guides on topical foreign policy subjects for schools and community groups across the country. A \$250,000 Foundation grant will support FPA's educational and publication activities. A related grant went to the Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies

for its programs to promote public discussion of foreign policy issues. Among recent Roosevelt Center projects is a role-playing game called "Wildfire," built around a fictional Pakistani nuclear weapons test. The center has also sponsored a series of live television dialogues via satellite in which U.S. and Soviet audiences discuss issues of common concern.

Although public awareness of Africa has grown in recent years, attention tends to focus on outbreaks of famine and the volatile situation in South Africa. To enhance understanding and informed discussion among policy makers of a wider range of issues affecting Africa, the Foundation this year made two grants—to Georgetown University for a program of research, conferences, and publication on African developments sponsored by its Center for Strategic and International Studies; and to the African-American Institute for briefings and seminars on African issues for Capitol Hill staffers.

For many years the United Nations Association and its counterpart organization in the Soviet Union have maintained dialogues on such issues as nuclear proliferation, international economics, global energy and debt, and arms control. The Foundation provided renewed support for the dialogues; subjects to be discussed include the future of the international system and long-term trends in Soviet-American relations.

Unique among the independent institutions that study U.S. foreign policy is the Overseas Development Council (ODC). Founded in 1969 with support from the Ford and Rockefeller foundations, ODC focuses exclusively on relations between the United States and the developing world, providing information and analysis on issues of trade, finance, development, and foreign policy.



For nineteen years the United Nations Association of the U.S.A. has maintained a private channel of communications between the United States and the Soviet Union. Above, left to right, participants in a panel on arms control and security, held in Moscow in October: Sergei Gribkov, secretary-general of the Soviet UNA; academician Georgy Arbatov, chairman of the Soviet UNA; and former Senator John Tower, chairman of the U.S. UNA study group.

ODC received \$2.5 million over six years to expand its research and educational programs.

Grants also went to the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies for a conference on Eastern Europe involving key members of Congress, scholars, and European officials; to Johns Hopkins University for an exchange program between its School of Advanced International Studies and the University of Havana; and to the Fund for Peace for support of the National Security Archive, a repository of declassified U.S. government documents pertaining to foreign, defense, and intelligence policies.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Despite a common historical and cultural heritage, the countries of South Asia have long been divided by political, economic, and social differences that tend to impede regional cooperation. As part of its efforts to strengthen the capacity of institutions in developing countries to analyze their nations' foreign policies and regional relations, the Foundation this year made grants to the Centre for Policy Research in India and to Integrated Development Systems in Nepal. The funds will support a joint research project on the possibilities for regional cooperation in utilizing the waters of the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak river basins, shared by India, Nepal, and Bangladesh. The research will focus on ways to control floods, improve ground-water irrigation, and develop low-cost energy sources.

Another grant in India, to the University of Bombay's Department of Civics and Politics, will support nine doctoral fellowships in international relations over the next three years, the purchase of materials for faculty research, and a major conference on international relations in South Asia.

A supplemental grant of \$202,000

went to the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLASCO) in Chile for research, training, and public education in international relations. Through a series of case studies, FLASCO scholars will analyze the potential for conflict and cooperation between individual Latin American countries and the United States and the Soviet Union.

The International Studies Center of the College of Mexico, the country's leading institution for graduate research and training, received \$160,000 for scholarly research on international affairs. The center will launch a new seminar series on foreign policy issues and an interdisciplinary research competition on such topics as the diplomatic history of Central America and a comparison of economic stabilization measures in Argentina, Brazil, Israel, and Mexico. The grant will also assist a new visiting scholars' program, library acquisitions, and the publication of research results.

Other grants provided support for dialogues sponsored by the Arab Thought Forum on possible approaches to ending the conflict in Lebanon; and a study by Nathan Keyfitz of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Austria of the implications for economic, political, and social stability of the huge increase in the numbers of children and young people throughout the world.

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

The Foundation continued to support scholarship in neglected fields of foreign-area studies with a grant of \$602,250 to the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). The funds will provide partial support for new tenure-track faculty positions in East European studies, a field in which many leading specialists are nearing retirement. There has been

renewed interest in Eastern Europe lately, given the changing relations between the two Germanies, the growing divergence in foreign policy within the region, the continued poor economic performance of several countries, and the imminent changes in leadership in almost all of them. The Joint Committee on Eastern Europe of the ACLS and the Social Science Research Council will conduct an annual competition among U.S. universities for awards that will enable young scholars to acquire teaching and research experience.

Despite its crucial position in the Warsaw Pact and its growing importance in East-West relations, the German Democratic Republic (GDR) has received relatively little scholarly attention in the United States. The American Institute of Contemporary German Studies received funds for annual resident fellowships for scholars studying the GDR's politics, economy, history, and sociology. Their research will be discussed in seminars and published in the institute's journals.

A \$241,000 grant to the University of Illinois continued support for Chinese scholars specializing in African studies. The funds will enable Chinese specialists to train at American centers of African studies and to make field trips to Africa. American Africanists will lecture in China.

Operation Crossroads Africa, which for thirty years has sent American minority students to work on development projects in African and Caribbean countries, will use a \$600,000 Foundation grant for an internship program aimed at increasing the number of minorities working for international agencies. Some fifty minority students will gain experience by spending up to a year with development agencies in Third World countries.

International Affairs

GRANTS AND PROJECTS

FISCAL YEAR 1987

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-administered projects* approved in fiscal 1987. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1987 and prior years. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects.</p>					
<h3>United States and Worldwide</h3>					
<h4>Peace and security</h4>					
Access: A Security Information Service (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	Australian National University	42,500	42,500
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	75,000		California, University of (Berkeley)	55,000	5,000
Analytic Sciences Corp. (Arlington, Va.) [\$154,230—1986]		15,423	California, University of (Santa Cruz)	122,245	122,245
Berlin, Free University of [\$150,000—1984]		27,000	Centre for Economic Policy Research (England)	43,588	43,588
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$351,000—1984]	130,000	171,600	Columbia University [\$50,000—1985]		23,000
California Institute of Technology [\$110,000—1986]		110,000	Cornell University [\$50,000—1986]		50,000
Centre for European Policy Studies (Belgium) [\$150,000—1986]		50,000	Council on Foreign Relations (Washington, D.C.)	225,000	225,000
Chicago, University of [\$130,900—1985]		28,875	Georgetown University [\$150,000—1986]		75,000
Chicago Council on Foreign Relations [\$50,000—1985]		17,000	Graduate Institute of International Studies (Switzerland) [\$84,500—1985]		26,000
Columbia University [\$249,200—1984]		112,954	Harvard University	298,650	298,650
Committee for National Security (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	100,000	Japan Center for International Exchange [\$500,000—1983]		202,000
Conference on Christian Approaches to Defence and Disarmament (London)	8,500	8,500	Kansas, University of [\$15,000—1986]		15,000
Defense Forecasts (Washington, D.C.)	101,000		Lehrman Institute (New York) [\$280,500—1986]	(104,469)	(104,469)
Duke University [\$90,300—1984]		30,100	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	93,400	93,400
Edinburgh, University of	50,000		Michigan, University of	5,100	4,371
French Institute of International Relations (Paris) [\$315,263—1984]	137,000	157,263	National Bureau of Economic Research (Cambridge, Mass.)	187,100	187,100
Georgetown University [\$40,000—1986]		40,000	Overseas Development Institute (England) [\$50,000—1986]	104,469	154,469
Harvard University	180,000		Pennsylvania, University of	299,993	224,993
Institute for East-West Security Studies (New York)	849,000	849,000	United Nations University (Tokyo)	120,000	
Institute of Development Studies (England)	32,000	32,000	Western Ontario, University of [\$682,900—1986]		599,900
Institute of International Affairs (Rome) [\$80,000—1985]		26,664	Wisconsin, University of	174,300	174,300
Johns Hopkins University	150,000		Yale University	50,000	
Lancaster, University of (England) [\$113,958—1984]		29,958			
Maryland, University of	258,717	58,717	<h4>Refugee and migration policy</h4>		
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,625,000		California, University of (San Diego)	550,000	395,950
Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor) [\$57,500—1985]		17,112	International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	100,000	100,000
National Academy of Public Administration (Washington, D.C.) [\$40,000—1986]		40,000	Lehrman Institute (New York) [\$48,500—1986]		48,500
Natural Resources Defense Council (New York)	200,000	200,000	New York University [\$206,795—1984]		41,355
Nuclear Control Institute (Washington, D.C.)	75,000		Refugee Policy Group (Washington, D.C.) [\$300,000—1986]		150,000
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs [\$283,180—1984, 1985]		95,000			
Ottawa, University of	30,000	30,000	<h4>U.S. foreign policy</h4>		
Pittsburgh, University of [\$55,700—1985]		40,700	African-American Institute (New York)	150,000	150,000
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	2,125,154	2,000,000	Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Queenstown, Md.)	75,000	75,000
Research Institute for Peace and Security (Japan)	20,000	20,000	Center for Northern Mexican Border Studies (Mexico) [\$225,000—1985]		56,000
Scientists Institute for Public Information (New York) [\$100,000—1986]		100,000	Chicago, University of	10,000	10,000
Southern Center for International Studies (Atlanta)	9,900		Columbia University [\$158,916—1985, 1986]		153,616
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (Federal Republic of Germany) [\$250,000—1986]	200,000	450,000	Constitutional Rights Foundation (Los Angeles)	31,071	31,071
Southampton, University of (England)	272,700	200,000	Council on Foreign Relations (New York)	71,870	21,870
Syracuse University	50,000	50,000	Denver, University of [\$100,000—1986]		100,000
Tufts University [\$38,832—1986]	(15,888)	(15,888)	Development Group for Alternative Policies (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	
Wesleyan University	135,800	135,800	Dwight D. Eisenhower World Affairs Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1986]		25,000
			Educational Broadcasting Corporation (New York) [\$100,000—1986]		100,000
<h4>International economics</h4>			Emory University	48,000	48,000
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (Washington, D.C.) [\$145,000—1984]	(52,500)		Florida, University of	10,000	10,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Queenstown, Md.)	30,000	30,000	Foreign Policy Association (New York)	250,000	250,000
			Foundation-administered project: study group on South Africa and U.S. foreign policy [\$450,000—1985]		262,860
			Foundation-administered project: study group on U.S.-Mexican relations [\$600,000—1986]		397,664
			Fund for Peace (Washington, D.C.)	275,000	250,000
			Georgetown University	100,000	100,000
			Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1986]		100,000
			Institute of International Education (New York) [\$140,000—1984]		75,000
			International Writers Service (Potomac, Md.) [\$50,000—1986]		50,000
			Italian Social Science Research Council	40,000	
			Johns Hopkins University [\$50,000—1986]		50,000
			Overseas Development Council (Washington, D.C.)	2,500,000	2,500,000

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

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Press and Public Project (New York) [\$50,000—1986]		50,000	Africa and Middle East		
Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	225,000	100,000	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$50,000—1986]		50,000	Peace and security		
Social Science Research Council (New York)	40,150		Zimbabwe, University of [\$175,000—1983]		1,600
Southern California, University of [\$80,000—1986]		80,000	International economics and development		
Southern Center for International Studies (Atlanta) [\$25,000—1986]		25,000	Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$169,000—1984]		15,000
TransAfrica Forum (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1986]		100,000	New York, State University of (Albany) [\$130,000—1986]		130,000
United Nations Association of the U.S.A. (New York)	150,000	75,000	Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (Zambia)	270,200	50,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000	International relations		
International relations			Centre for Foreign Relations (Tanzania) [\$300,000—1986]		190,554
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	60,500	60,500	International studies		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York)	38,371	15,771	Zimbabwe, University of	32,000	18,032
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (Washington, D.C.) [\$110,000—1985]		55,000	WEST AFRICA		
Institute of International Education (New York) [\$600,000—1986]		800,000	Peace and security		
Spanish Institute of International Affairs (Spain)	50,000	50,000	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (Togo)	150,000	
International Press Institute (Switzerland)	15,000	15,000	International economics and development		
International studies			Center for Social and Economic Research, Documentation and Study (Burkina Faso) [\$142,700—1986]	92,000	142,000
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [\$28,500—1984]	602,250	608,500	International relations		
American Institute for Contemporary German Studies (Washington, D.C.)	80,000	80,000	Obafemi Awolowo University (formerly University of Ife) (Nigeria) [\$200,000—1985]		11,774
British Universities Association of Slavists California, University of (Berkeley)	60,000	44,000	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Columbia University	18,640	18,750	International relations		
Georgetown University [\$73,336—1985]			American Institute for Maghrib Studies (Los Angeles)	8,060	8,060
Harvard University	10,000		Arab Thought Forum (Jordan) [\$110,000—1986]	47,000	157,000
Israeli Association of Slavic and East European Studies	30,000	10,000	Egypt, Government of	4,140	1,250
Operation Crossroads Africa (New York)	600,000	200,000	Foundation-administered project: regional research competition in international relations and comparative politics [\$78,000—1986]		27,970
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Fund (Washington, D.C.)	40,000	40,000	OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	38,000	38,000	International economics and development		
Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$70,967—1986]	57,507	77,100	New Internationalist Publications (England) [\$20,000—1986]		20,000
International organizations and law			United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Ethiopia)	20,000	20,000
Council on Ocean Law (Washington, D.C.)	120,000	25,000	International relations		
Foundation-administered project: for activities of scholar-in-residence Brian Urquhart [\$330,350—1986]	223,000	257,073	Harvard University [\$79,750—1986]		35,000
Hawaii, University of [\$160,000—1986]		107,200	Asia		
Michigan, University of [\$50,000—1986]		22,200	BANGLADESH		
Tufts University	89,544	89,544	International economics and development		
World Commission on Environment and Development (Switzerland)	250,000	250,000	Bangladesh, Government of [\$272,000—1982]	(42,152)	(7,152)
			Overseas Development Network (Cambridge, Mass.)	10,825	
Developing Countries			INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
GENERAL			Peace and security		
U.S. foreign policy			Centre for Policy Research (India) [\$116,000—1982]		10,000
American Society of Newspaper Editors Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	15,000	15,000	S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike National Memorial Foundation (Sri Lanka)	45,500	
Maryland, University of	657,543	657,543	Uppsala, University of (Sweden)	5,500	5,500
International economics and development			International economics and development		
Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000	Australian National University	13,400	
Overseas Development Institute (England)	12,200	12,200	Colombo, University of (Sri Lanka)	70,000	24,100
			Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations	195,000	195,000
			Institute for Financial Management and Research (India) [\$83,700—1986]		40,100
			International Economic Association (France)	10,000	10,000
			Jawaharlal Nehru University (India) [\$96,500—1986]		32,300

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (India) [\$171,743—1986]		147,743	Institute for European–Latin American Research (Argentina) [\$151,000—1986]		151,000
Policy Group (India)	150,000		Latin American Center for Economics and International Politics (Chile)	50,000	50,000
Sri Lanka Association of Economics	48,500		U.S. foreign policy		
Sussex, University of (England)	29,750		Center for the Study of Development and International Economic Relations (Argentina) [\$50,000—1986]		50,000
Thammasat University (Thailand)	13,240	6,240	Colombia International Corporation [\$8,000—1986]		4,000
International relations			International relations		
Bombay, University of (India)	130,000		Andes, University of the (Colombia) [\$52,800—1986]		34,560
Centre for Policy Research (India)	80,000		Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile) [\$118,000—1986]		59,000
Integrated Development Systems (Nepal)	260,000		Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile) [\$211,000—1986]	201,600	280,375
Lanka Guardian Publishing Co. (Sri Lanka)	50,000	50,000	Peruvian Center for International Studies [\$185,000—1986]		92,500
International studies					
Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations [\$16,190—1986]		8,190			
SOUTHEAST ASIA			BRAZIL		
Peace and security			Peace and security		
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore) [\$1,000,000—1986]		1,000,000	International Peace Research Association	22,700	22,700
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	33,300	18,400	International economics and development		
International economics and development			Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research	424,000	424,000
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	42,000	37,683	International relations	16,000	16,000
Philippines, University of the [\$130,000—1984]		21,139	Brasilia, University of [\$157,440—1986]		157,440
Thammasat University (Thailand)	9,600	9,600	Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$429,000—1984, 1986]		126,065
Refugee and migration policy			MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
International Rescue Committee (New York)	17,000	17,000	Peace and security		
International relations			Latin American Center for Strategic Studies (Mexico) [\$115,000—1985]		28,600
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	3,000	3,000	International economics and development		
Indonesia, University of	3,700	3,700	Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica) [\$100,000—1986]		50,000
Japan Center for International Exchange	27,000	27,000	Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (Mexico)	120,000	
Philippine Council for Foreign Relations [\$27,100—1986]		20,001	Institute of Banking and Finance (Mexico)	89,000	22,500
Philippines, University of the	23,537	23,537	Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies (Mexico) [\$157,000—1985]		19,600
Thailand, Government of	16,980	16,980	Mexico, College of	160,000	160,000
Tufts University	10,000	10,000	Mexico, National Autonomous University of	116,400	
International studies			Refugee and migration policy		
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore) [\$83,308—1986]		23,792	Jalisco, College of (Mexico) [\$61,000—1986]		30,500
Lingnan College (Hong Kong)	13,000	13,000	International relations		
OTHER ASIA			Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (Mexico) [\$300,000—1984]		76,000
International economics and development			Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica) [\$140,000—1986]		70,000
Asian Regional Exchange for New Alternatives (Hong Kong)	88,000	44,000	Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Costa Rica) [\$164,000—1986]		61,500
Australian National University	45,000		OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	57,200	39,800	International economics and development		
International relations			Econometric Society (Evanston, Ill.)	42,000	42,000
Chinese Scholars of International Studies (Cambridge, Mass.)	12,000	12,000	U.S. foreign policy		
Maryland, University of	5,000	5,000	Johns Hopkins University	192,400	54,700
National Committee on U.S.–China Relations (New York)	15,000	15,000	International relations		
International studies			Caribbean Resources Development Foundation (Miami, Fla.)	10,000	
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [\$53,646—1986]	20,544	29,191	Latin American Corporation of International Studies (Venezuela) [\$257,000—1986]		150,000
Harvard University [\$25,000—1986]		25,000			
Illinois, University of [\$50,000—1986]	240,900	290,900	TOTAL. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	\$20,909,839	\$23,340,400
National Committee on U. S.–China Relations (New York) [\$27,829—1986]		4,674			
Sathirakoses–Nagapradipa Foundation (Thailand)	5,000	5,000			
Latin America and Caribbean					
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE					
International economics and development					
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (Chile) [\$342,000—1985]	400,000	447,000			
Foundation for Higher Education and Development (Colombia)	137,110	137,110			
Group for Analysis of Development (Peru)	147,000	7,500			

Beginning in 1952 the Foundation provided substantial funding for work in population, particularly for scientific research to develop new methods of contraception and for training, research, and information dissemination on world population problems. As private and governmental funding has expanded for population work, the Foundation in recent years has emphasized a variety of activities related to the demand for family-planning programs. They include efforts to improve the health of mothers and children, to expand women's education and income-generating opportunities, and to address problems caused by population movements throughout the world (see pages 6-10, 38, and 71). In addition, support is given to programs to improve the quality of family-planning services and gynecological care for women in developing countries, as well as efforts to inform policy makers and the public, both here and abroad, about important population issues.

Among recipients of grants this year were:

—Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association (IPPA), for comprehensive reproductive health care for low-income women. For many years, until the government began setting up clinics in the 1970s, IPPA was the primary provider of family-planning services in Indonesia. It is currently working to introduce the "integrated" family-planning clinic where a woman can obtain a full range of obstetrical-gynecological, prenatal, postnatal, and contraceptive services. Foundation funds will enable IPPA to upgrade six of its forty-four clinics and to secure assistance in record-keeping, training, and public information from the International

Women's Health Coalition, a U.S.-based organization.

—Bangladesh Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Bangladesh Association for the Prevention of Septic Abortion, for training of doctors and paramedics in family planning and reproductive health care. The Foundation supports a variety of activities in Bangladesh to reduce the incidence of maternal and early childhood sickness and death, including training of health workers, low-cost community health projects, and research on the causes and treatment of disease.

—John Snow International Research and Training Institute, to assist Kenyan groups in presenting dramatic and musical works on family-planning themes. Based in Boston, the institute helps Kenyan private firms and parastatal organizations set up family-planning clinics. It also trains women's, church, and youth groups in the use of folk media to promote contraceptive use in Kenya, which has one of the highest population growth rates in the world.

The second focus of the Foundation's population work is research that informs policy makers and the public about the consequences of population growth and change. The University of Benin in Togo received funds to strengthen teaching and research on population issues in West African universities. The university's Demographic Research Unit will establish a one-year training program for demographic researchers and will disseminate information throughout the region on research, training, publications, meetings, and scholarship opportunities in the field. It will also conduct research on such population issues as infant and child mortality, fertility, contraceptive use, and adolescent pregnancy in Togo.

To establish a unit that will gather information on population trends and related issues in developing countries, Columbia University's Center for Population and Family Health received a \$100,000 grant. The unit will collect current information, by country, on such matters as maternal, infant, and child mortality, pre- and postnatal care, immunization, nutrition, and contraceptive use. The data will be disseminated to international aid organizations, government bureaus, family-planning agencies, and population analysts.



Sondra Kabir, head of the Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition, counsels a family-planning client. The Foundation supports this and other activities to improve reproductive health services for poor women.

Population

GRANTS AND PROJECTS

FISCAL YEAR 1987

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-administered projects* approved in fiscal 1987. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1987 and prior years. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects.</p>					
<h3>United States and Worldwide</h3>					
Family planning and reproductive health					
Alan Guttmacher Institute (New York)	\$ 34,100				
Reproductive science and contraceptive development					
Vanderbilt University [\$364,358—1981]		\$ 81,371			
Dissemination of information					
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu) [\$37,425—1976]	(502)	9,721			
Columbia University	100,000	100,000			
Population Council (New York) [\$150,000—1986]	40,000	152,500			
Other					
Medical and Health Research Association of New York City	38,400				
			<h3>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</h3>		
			Population problems (social sciences)		
			American University in Cairo	11,179	11,179
			Population Council (New York) [\$442,200—1985, 1986]		374,424
			<h3>Asia</h3>		
			BANGLADESH		
			Family planning and reproductive health		
			Bangladesh Association for Prevention of Septic Abortion	115,750	5,380
			Bangladesh, Government of	298,000	57,318
			Bangladesh Fertility Research Program	49,000	20,259
			Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition [\$200,000—1985]	(10,000)	80,000
			Institute of Business Administration [\$187,050—1981]		(1,579)
			International Women's Health Coalition (New York) [\$140,000—1986]		82,000
			INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
			Family planning and reproductive health		
			Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises (India) [\$159,000—1986]		20,000
			Population problems (social sciences)		
			Indian Association for the Study of Population	100,000	
			SOUTHEAST ASIA		
			Reproductive science and contraceptive development		
			Yayasan Kusuma Buana (Indonesia) [\$156,850—1982]		35,000
			Family planning and reproductive health		
			Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association	106,000	47,458
			International Women's Health Coalition (New York)	86,000	42,400
			Latin America and Caribbean		
			ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
			Population problems (social sciences)		
			Andean Institute for Population Studies and Development (Peru) [\$50,000—1986]	25,000	48,000
			Multidisciplinary Association for Training and Research in Population (Peru) [\$50,000—1986]		9,850
			BRAZIL		
			Population problems (social sciences)		
			Brazilian Association for Population Studies [\$202,500—1986]		158,352
			Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning	23,054	23,054
			Dissemination of information		
			Women's Health and Sexuality Collective	36,380	17,031
			TOTAL, POPULATION	\$1,671,433	\$2,232,710

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

For many years the Foundation has supported organizations that serve the foundation community and nonprofit sector generally. The aim of this work is to help the sector become more efficient and responsive to society's needs. Research is also funded to improve the sector's data base and to assess the effect of public policies on its financial health and stability.*

Independent Sector (IS), the principal national organization representing the nonprofit community, received a total of \$550,000 for research and for a campaign to persuade Americans to increase their charitable giving and volunteer work. IS was formed in 1980 to monitor, publicize, and promote governmental support of the nonprofit sector; it currently has 633 members, more than half of which are national voluntary organizations and the remainder foundations and corporations. It publishes a semi-annual profile of the sector's activities and works with both federal and state governments to improve statistical reporting on nonprofit organizations. It recently launched a campaign aimed at doubling charitable giving and increasing voluntarism by 50 percent by 1991. Activities will include a national advertising campaign, work with schools to promote greater awareness of the nonprofit community, and creation of additional centers to coordinate volunteer work.

*Henceforth, the Foundation's grant making in this area will become part of the Governance and Public Policy program.

Renewed support went to Yale University's Program on Nonprofit Organizations, the leading academic center of quantitative, demographic, and historical research on the nonprofit sector. The program has helped create an international network of some 200 scholars who study such issues as the management of the nonprofit sector, the sector's relations with government and the for-profit world, and international aspects of philanthropic work.

Several specialized studies of philanthropy were also funded, among them analyses of the tax treatment of charitable contributions by various industrialized countries, of the fiscal health of American nonprofit organizations in the wake of federal funding cutbacks, and of the competition between nonprofit and for-profit organizations in providing social services.

Community foundations are the fastest-growing sector of philanthropy in the United States, with assets totaling \$3 billion. The first grants in the Foundation's Leadership Program for Community Foundations, aimed at strengthening the capacity of these organizations to respond to community needs, were awarded to eight small philanthropies (listed on the next page). The grants are to be matched two to one by locally raised funds, which will become part of permanent endowments. They will also support efforts to address community problems. The Arizona Community Foundation, for example, will assist projects aimed at reducing the number of children in danger of mental illness due to genetic impairment, socio-

economic status, or other factors. Other initiatives will promote improved child care, early childhood education, multicultural understanding, the economic independence of young adults, conservation of natural resources, and the prevention of adolescent pregnancy and alcohol and drug abuse.

Private giving for the public good has a long tradition in India. Virtually every major industry and business has set up a trust for philanthropic work. The Foundation for several years has been assisting Indian efforts to strengthen the philanthropic sector and to encourage private as well as public funding of important social initiatives. The Baroda Citizens Council, a nonprofit organization that works in Baroda's slums, received \$160,000 to establish a research, training, and monitoring wing that will examine community needs and strengthen the work of neighborhood organizations. A grant also went to the Centre for Advancement of Philanthropy in Bombay to disseminate information on the flow of philanthropic funds and to advocate the cause of philanthropy before government and public bodies.

The Foundation continued to provide support to American Public Radio (APR), which with National Public Radio distributes music, drama, and public affairs programming to the nation's more than 300 public radio stations. A \$500,000 grant to APR, to be matched two to one, will go toward a program development fund that will be allocated to stations and independent producers for the preparation of new programs or strengthening of existing ones.

Special Program Actions

GRANTS AND PROJECTS

FISCAL YEAR 1987

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-administered projects* approved in fiscal 1987. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1987 and prior years. Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects.</p>			<p>Rochester Area Foundation (New York) 500,000 100,000</p>		
<p>Reductions and refunds Net miscellaneous reductions and refunds of less than \$10,000 each and approvals and payments of less than \$1,000 each \$ (231,361) \$(173,926)</p>			<p>National Council for Research on Women Exchanges of U.S. and Soviet women leaders (New York) 25,000 25,000</p>		
<p>Charitable giving in India Administrative Staff College of India 40,000 20,000 Baroda Citizens Council 160,000 Centre for the Advancement of Philanthropy 75,000 Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad 50,000 30,984</p>			<p>National Public Radio (Washington, D.C.) Fund for news excellence [\$1,000,000—1986] 1,000,000</p>		
<p>Community Resource Exchange (New York) Technical assistance for community foundations [\$500,000—1986] 53,000</p>			<p>New York City Commission for the United Nations and Consular Corps United Nations Plaza Project 2,500 2,500</p>		
<p>Council of Michigan Foundations Membership contribution 9,775 9,775</p>			<p>New York Regional Association of Grantmakers Membership dues 7,125 7,125</p>		
<p>Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.) Special program fund [\$250,000—1983] 50,000 Membership contribution 24,700 24,700</p>			<p>Nonprofit Coordinating Committee of New York General support 50,000 50,000 Study of liability insurance for nonprofit organizations 50,000 50,000</p>		
<p>Education and Research Foundation of the Better Business Bureau of Metropolitan New York Philanthropic advisory service 25,000 25,000</p>			<p>Northern California Grantmakers (San Francisco) Expansion of activities on behalf of Hispanics in philanthropy [\$17,000—1986] 17,000</p>		
<p>Emergency Appeal for South African Families (New York) Campaign to raise funds for families of South Africans accused of security violations [\$44,500—1986] 44,500</p>			<p>Research on charitable giving and the nonprofit sector Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics [\$250,000—1982] 50,000 Center for Effective Philanthropy (Cambridge, Mass.) 50,000 50,000 Center for Non-Profit Corporations (Trenton, N.J.) 50,000 125,000 Duke University [\$125,000—1986] 125,000 Interaction: American Council on Voluntary International Activities (New York) 10,000 10,000 Kenya Book Foundation [\$46,900—1986] 15,000 National Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social Welfare Organizations (Washington, D.C.) 50,000 50,000 New York City University of 50,000 50,000 Rainbow Research (Minneapolis) 50,000 50,000 Rutgers University 5,000 5,000 Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities (Cincinnati) 50,000 20,000 Wisconsin, University of 20,000 70,000 Yale University 70,000 70,000</p>		
<p>Folkworks (New York) Assistance to nonprofits planning special events 25,500 25,500</p>			<p>SACHED Trust (South Africa) Youth education in South Africa 13,000 10,126</p>		
<p>Foundation-administered projects Workshops and studies on women's issues [\$160,000—1986] 34,137 Study of impact of America's urban crisis on private foundations [\$160,000—1986] 77,628</p>			<p>United Way of Tri-State (New York) Charitable activities in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut 10,731</p>		
<p>42nd Street E.T.C. (New York) "Treasures of 42nd Street" festival [\$5,000—1986] 5,000</p>			<p>Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (New York) National network of women's funds 25,000 25,000 Membership dues 4,000 4,000</p>		
<p>Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.) Campaign to increase voluntarism and charitable giving [\$50,000—1986] 250,000 275,000 Research on nonprofit sector 300,000 300,000 Membership contribution 7,400 7,400</p>			<p>TOTAL, SPECIAL PROGRAM ACTIONS \$ 5,328,370 \$ 4,045,707</p>		
<p>Leadership Program for Community Foundations Arizona Community Foundation 500,000 230,438 Community Foundation for Southeastern Michigan 500,000 100,000 Community Foundation of Greater Greenville (South Carolina) 500,000 345,820 Dade Foundation (Miami) 500,000 100,000 Dayton Foundation (Ohio) 500,000 325,000 El Paso Community Foundation (Texas) 500,000 250,000 Memphis-Plough Community Foundation (Tennessee) 500,000 100,000</p>			<p>TOTAL, GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS \$ 5,775,690 \$ 4,626,429</p>		
<p>* Foundation-administered projects are allocations of funds managed directly by the Foundation for a specified philanthropic purpose.</p>			<p>TOTAL, 1987 GRANTS AND PROJECTS \$204,825,983 \$218,688,562</p>		

Program-Related Investments

Program-related investments (PRIs) are capital funds invested in projects that advance social purposes. Currently, \$100 million of the Foundation's endowment is earmarked for these investments. PRIs provide financing for such activities as the rehabilitation of low-income housing, economic development in run-down neighborhoods, acquisition and renovation of office and commercial space for nonprofit organizations, and financing of rural water projects.

Since 1968, when the program was initiated, the Foundation has made 187 PRIs totaling almost \$141 million, of which \$78 million is outstanding. This year \$15.2 million was committed; most of it was for housing and economic development in poor neighborhoods. Projects receiving funding are described under the various program areas. Among them are an emergency housing program for the homeless (see page 3), renovation of an office facility in New York City (see page 7), a business loan fund for the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation (see page 27), and a bank holding company to finance housing, real estate, and business development in rural Arkansas (see page 28).



Long's Fish Co. in San Francisco, started by a Vietnamese refugee, purchases and distributes fish caught by other Vietnamese refugees in the Bay Area. Long's is one of several businesses assisted by the Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement, which received a \$500,000 program-related investment this year.

Program-Related Investments

Program-related investments are capital funds invested in socially important enterprises in various fields of Foundation interest. Investments approved in fiscal 1987 are listed below, followed by earlier-year commitments on which there were disbursements during 1987. The "Approvals" column shows amounts committed and the "Paid out" column shows amounts loaned, invested, or guaranteed in fiscal 1987.

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PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals	Paid out or guaranteed	PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals	Paid out or guaranteed
1987 Approvals			Pre-1987 Approvals		
URBAN POVERTY			URBAN POVERTY		
Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement (San Francisco)			East Little Havana Community Development Corp. (Miami)		
Loan fund to assist small businesses	\$ 500,000		Low- and moderate-income housing development		
Community Development Corporation of Boston			Two-year loan, 6%		450,000
Renovation of office facility	884,000		Economic Resources Corp. (Los Angeles)		
Enterprise Foundation (Columbia, Md.)			Minority business development		
Emergency housing for the homeless	500,000		Seven-year loan, 3%		500,000
Fund for the City of New York			Institute for Community Economics (Greenfield, Mass.)		
Acquisition and renovation of office facility			Low-income housing development		
Three-year loan, 3%	150,000	\$ 150,000	Five-year loan, 5%		500,000
Greater Boston Community Development			Jazzmobile (New York)		
Low-income housing development	1,400,000		Renovation of multipurpose arts center		
ICIS/The Door (New York)			Three-year loan, 6%		9,750
Acquisition and renovation of facility for disadvantaged adolescents			National Trust for Historic Preservation (Washington, D.C.)		
Three-year loan, 3%	2,000,000	1,000,000	Rehabilitation of commercial, industrial, and residential properties of historic significance		
Lexington Village Associates (Cleveland)			Ten-year loan, 3%		500,000
Low- and moderate-income housing development	1,000,000		Oakland Planning and Development Corp. (Calif.)		
Local Initiatives Support Corp. (New York)			Loan fund for housing and real estate development		
Low-income housing and community development			Seven-year loan, 3%		305,000
Ten-year loan, 2%	2,500,000	2,500,000	Piton Foundation (Denver)		
Emergency housing for the homeless	1,500,000		Community development loan fund		
National Temple Non Profit Corp. (Philadelphia)			Ten-year loan, 3%		1,000,000
Conversion of historic buildings into low-income housing	750,000		Structured Employment/Economic Development Corp. (New York)		
Planned Parenthood of New York City			Creation of community development partnerships in low-income neighborhoods		
Acquisition and renovation of office facility	1,000,000		Eight-year loan, 2%		750,000
Stokes-Rowe Partnership (Philadelphia)			Wood Street Commons Associates (Pittsburgh)		
Retail and low-income housing project	500,000		Conversion of YWCA into single-room occupancy and social service center		
RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES			Ten-year loan, 2%		1,000,000
First Nations Financial Project (Falmouth, Va.)			RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES		
Loan fund for reservation businesses	500,000		Rensselaerville Institute (Rensselaerville, N.Y.)		
Southern Development Bancorporation (Chicago)			Loan fund for rural water and waste-water projects		
Housing and business development in rural Arkansas	2,000,000		Five-year loan, 3%		500,000
Subtotals	15,184,000	3,650,000	Virginia Water Project (Roanoke)		
			Loan fund for rural water and waste-water projects		
			Ten-year loan, 3%		500,000
			OTHER		
			Telecommunications Cooperative Network (New York)		
			Communications network for nonprofit organizations		
			Four-year loan, 8%		151,072
			Subtotal		\$6,165,822
			TOTALS	\$15,184,000	\$9,815,822

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Introduction to Financial Statements

Investments

The market value of the Foundation's investments was over \$5.2 billion at the end of the 1987 fiscal year, almost \$700 million more than last year's \$4.6 billion.* The total return on the Foundation's investments in fiscal 1987 was 20.7 percent, compared to 27.4 percent in fiscal 1986. Returns for the various portfolios were as follows:

RATES OF RETURN	
	Year ended September 30, 1987
U.S. equities	40.3%
U.S. fixed income	-0.7
International securities	49.6
Real estate	15.5
Venture capital	49.9
Short-term investments	7.7
Total fund:	20.7%

These returns compare with 43.4 percent for the Standard and Poor's 500 Stock Index, -0.4 percent for the Shearson Lehman Government/Corporate Bond Index, 45.5 percent for the Capital International Index for Europe, Australia, and the Far East, and 44.6 percent for the Capital International World Index.

The nominal value of the Foundation's assets nearly doubled in the five-year period through January 1987. In February 1987, 20 percent of the investment portfolio, or approximately \$1 billion, was placed into a reserve fund of shorter-term fixed-income securities. This shift in asset allocation reduced the Foundation's investments in equities from 53 percent to 47 percent of the portfolio. The proportion invested in fixed-income and short-term securities increased from 44 percent to 50 percent.

PORTFOLIO COMPONENTS (as of September 30)				
	1987		1986	
	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total
Marketable securities				
U.S. equities	\$2,223.4	42.2%	\$2,041.4	44.3%
U.S. fixed income	1,822.9	34.6	1,748.3	37.9
International securities	352.3	6.7	309.1	6.7
Short-term investments	681.0	13.0	351.0	7.6
Investments with limited marketability	184.2	3.5	159.7	3.5
	<u>\$5,263.8</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$4,609.5</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

* The first quarter of the 1988 fiscal year saw a dramatic drop in the equity markets, and at the end of calendar year 1987 the market value of the Foundation's investments totaled \$4.7 billion.

Income and Expenditures

Dividends and interest income amounted to \$252 million, or \$1 million less than in fiscal 1986. Realized capital gains decreased to \$440 million, 24 percent below fiscal 1986.

Program expenditures (primarily grants approved to organizations and individuals and direct charitable activities) were \$212 million, representing an increase of \$21 million and the highest level of grant making since fiscal 1974. General management expenditures and expenses incurred in the production of income were \$13 million and \$12.7 million, respectively.

Program-Related Investments (PRIs)

As noted on page 81, the Foundation invests a portion of its capital in projects that advance philanthropic purposes in various areas of the Foundation's interest. The Trustees have authorized up to \$100 million for these investments. The investments are in the form of debt or equity financing or loan guarantees. As of September 30, 1987, \$54 million in investments and \$4 million in guarantees were outstanding and \$21 million in funding commitments were in process.

During the fiscal year, new commitments of \$15 million were made and loans against commitments of \$10 million were disbursed. Principal repayments of \$4 million and investment income of \$1 million were received. Investments totaling \$3 million were written off in fiscal 1987. The table opposite summarizes the PRI program for fiscal years 1987 and 1986.

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 Foundation, under the terms of recent legislation, was able in fiscal 1987 to reduce the excise tax from 2 to 1 percent by converting the tax savings into additional qualifying distributions (grant payments). For fiscal 1987 the tax is estimated to be \$7 million, excluding the deferred portion of excise taxes

resulting from unrealized appreciation on investments. Since 1971 the Foundation has incurred federal excise taxes of \$112 million.

The Internal Revenue Code also requires private foundations to disburse annually about 5 percent of the market value of investments, less the federal excise tax. The payout requirement may be satisfied by payments for grants, program-related investments, direct conduct of charitable activities, and certain administrative expenses. The Foundation satisfied its estimated fiscal 1987 payout requirement of \$256 million.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENT SUMMARY		
	1987	1986
	(in thousands)	
Investments and guarantees outstanding, beginning of fiscal year	\$54,322	\$48,258
Current activity:		
—New investments and guarantees made	9,816	13,186
—Principal repaid and guarantees expired	(3,695)	(5,534)
—Investments written off	(3,169)	(1,588)
Investments and guarantees* outstanding, end of fiscal year	57,274	54,322
Commitments for investments and guarantees*	20,525	17,407
Total investments, guarantees,* and commitments outstanding	\$77,799	\$71,729
Allowance for possible losses	\$14,139	\$15,742
Program development and support**	\$ 1,787	\$ 1,725
Investment income received	\$ 1,212	\$ 1,465

* Guarantees of \$3,525,000 were outstanding at the end of both fiscal 1987 and 1986.

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

The Ford Foundation

Statement of Financial Position

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September 30,
1987 1986

(in thousands)

ASSETS

Investments , at market	\$5,263,814	\$4,609,450
Cash		
includes interest-bearing accounts of \$509,000 (\$247,000 at September 30, 1986)	1,133	1,021
Receivables and other assets		
Investment-related	186,441	94,841
Other	939	908
Program-related investments , net of allowances for possible losses of \$14,139,000 (\$15,742,000 at September 30, 1986)	39,610	35,055
Land and buildings , at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$9,055,000 (\$8,643,000 at September 30, 1986)	17,116	17,587
	<u>\$5,509,053</u>	<u>\$4,758,862</u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE

Unpaid grants	\$ 100,903	\$ 113,418
Payables and other liabilities		
Investment-related	146,786	57,983
Other	19,243	19,735
Federal excise tax		
Current	6,785	16,290
Deferred	10,619	16,180
	<u>284,336</u>	<u>223,606</u>
Fund balance		
Appropriated	5,294	23,089
Unappropriated	5,219,423	4,512,167
	<u>5,224,717</u>	<u>4,535,256</u>
	<u>\$5,509,053</u>	<u>\$4,758,862</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

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**For the year ended
September 30,
1987 1986**

(in thousands)

Income

Dividends	\$ 63,286	\$ 67,893	
Interest	188,369	184,835	
	<u>251,655</u>	<u>252,728</u>	

Expenditures

Program activities:			
Grants approved—organizations	198,568	178,503	
Grants approved—individuals	5,748	3,978	
Direct conduct of charitable activities	5,625	5,717	
Program support	17,087	14,899	
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	1,566	2,307	
	<u>228,594</u>	<u>205,404</u>	
General management	12,997	11,062	
Expenses incurred in the production of income	12,653	12,056	
Provision for federal excise tax			
Current	6,808	16,290	
Deferred	(5,561)	4,126	
	<u>255,491</u>	<u>248,938</u>	
	<u>(3,836)</u>	<u>3,790</u>	

Appreciation on investments

Realized	440,376	576,757	
Unrealized	252,921	206,302	
	<u>693,297</u>	<u>783,059</u>	
Increase in fund balance for year	689,461	786,849	
Fund balance at beginning of year	4,535,256	3,748,407	
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$5,224,717</u>	<u>\$4,535,256</u>	

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash

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**For the year ended
September 30,
1987 1986**

(in thousands)

Cash provided by:

Increase in fund balance for year	\$ 689,461	\$ 786,849
Add (deduct) non-cash items		
Unrealized appreciation on investments	(252,921)	(206,302)
Deferred federal excise tax	(5,561)	4,126
Depreciation on buildings	454	461
Gain on disposal of building	(307)	—0—
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments and related guarantees	1,566	2,307
Funds provided by operations	<u>432,692</u>	<u>587,441</u>
Repayments of program-related investments	3,695	5,534
Increase in payables and other liabilities:		
Investment-related	88,803	42,963
Other	(492)	4,872
(Decrease) increase in federal excise tax payable	(9,505)	8,005
Proceeds from disposal of building	324	—0—
	<u>515,517</u>	<u>648,815</u>

Cash used by:

Excess of acquisition of investments over disposals:		
Acquisitions	5,305,215	5,242,600
Disposals	<u>(4,903,772)</u>	<u>(4,620,419)</u>
	401,443	622,181
Decrease (increase) in unpaid grants:		
Current-year payments	216,831	167,691
Less current-year approvals	<u>(204,316)</u>	<u>(182,480)</u>
	12,515	(14,789)
Increase (decrease) in receivables and other assets:		
Investment-related	91,600	29,765
Other	31	(72)
Program-related investments	<u>9,816</u>	<u>11,687</u>
	<u>515,405</u>	<u>648,772</u>
Increase in cash for year	112	43
Cash at beginning of year	1,021	978
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 1,133</u>	<u>\$ 1,021</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Notes to Financial Statements

SEPTEMBER 30, 1987

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Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

—All other securities or real estate 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 included in the 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, 1987 and 1986, were as follows:

	1987		1986	
	Market Value	Cost	Market Value	Cost
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Equity securities	\$2,543,406	\$1,412,623	\$2,304,017	\$1,560,237
Fixed income securities	1,822,857	1,963,264	1,748,261	1,737,873
Money market instruments	706,408	705,912	387,369	387,347
Convertible securities—fixed income and preferred stock	6,968	6,356	10,132	10,192
Limited marketability investments	184,175	113,732	159,671	104,795
	<u>\$5,263,814</u>	<u>\$4,201,887</u>	<u>\$4,609,450</u>	<u>\$3,800,444</u>

Note 3—Land and Buildings

At September 30, 1987 and 1986, land and buildings comprised:

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>
	(in thousands)	
Land	\$ 3,736	\$ 3,736
Buildings, net of accumulated depreciation of \$9,055,000 in 1987 and \$8,643,000 in 1986	<u>13,380</u>	<u>13,851</u>
	<u>\$17,116</u>	<u>\$17,587</u>

Depreciation expense of \$454,000 in 1987 and \$461,000 in 1986 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). This tax is reduced to 1 percent if certain distribution requirements are met. In 1987 the Foundation satisfied these requirements and is therefore eligible for the reduced tax. The provision for federal excise tax (based on a 1 percent rate in 1987 and 2 percent in 1986) consists of a current provision on net investment income and a deferred provision on net unrealized appreciation on investments.

Note 5—Contingencies, Commitments, and Guarantees

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

The Foundation as part of its program-related investment activities has outstanding loan guarantees of \$3,525,000 and is committed to provide \$20,525,000 in loans to nonprofit organizations. Further, as part of its investment management activity, the Foundation is committed to additional funding of \$13,333,000 in venture capital partnerships and \$9,563,000 in real estate pools.

Report of Independent Accountants

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TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORD FOUNDATION

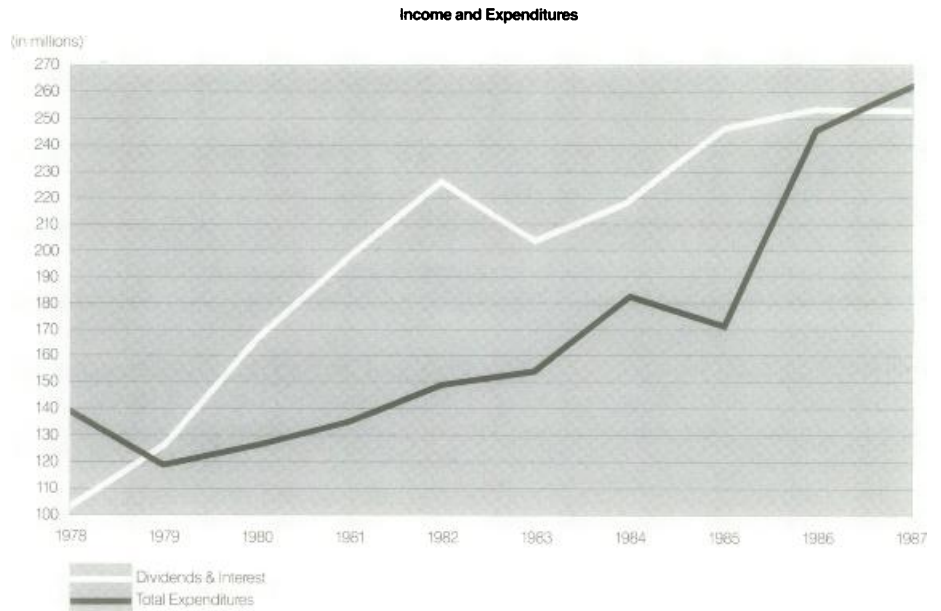
In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial position and the related statements of income, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and of sources and uses of cash present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1987 and 1986, its income, expenditures, and changes 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 25, 1987

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

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

The chart on page 95 sets forth the impact of inflation on assets. The black line shows that the nominal value of the Foundation's investments increased from \$2.2 billion at the end of fiscal 1978 to \$5.3 billion at the end of fiscal 1987. The white line adjusts those nominal values for the effect of inflation during the period.



Ten-Year Summary

FISCAL YEARS 1978–1987 (in millions)

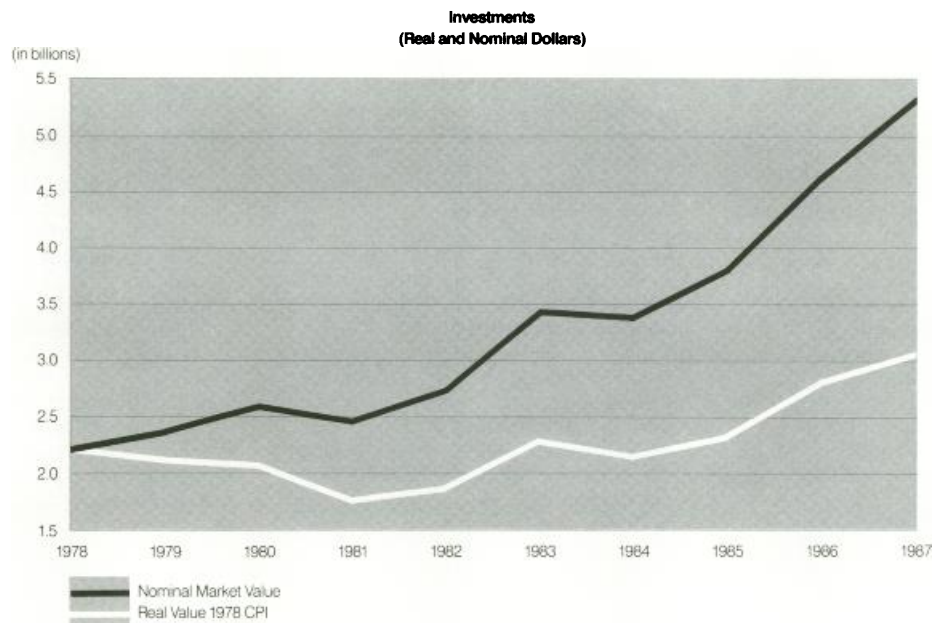
INVESTMENTS

- Market value at end of year
- Cost at end of year
- Increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation on investments

FUND BALANCE at end of year

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

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



1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
\$5,263.8	\$4,609.5	\$3,781.0	\$3,368.0	\$3,437.2	\$2,737.3	\$2,445.5	\$2,583.0	\$2,346.9	\$2,211.9
4,201.9	3,800.4	3,178.3	2,942.3	2,814.0	2,467.7	2,323.7	2,148.7	2,022.1	1,929.5
252.9	206.3	176.9	(197.5)	353.7	147.7	(312.5)	112.6	41.0	159.6
5,224.7	4,535.3	3,748.4	3,321.7	3,388.1	2,700.8	2,400.8	2,517.5	2,285.5	2,117.0
251.7	252.7	246.1	217.8	203.1	226.3	196.7	164.9	124.8	103.3
440.4	576.8	177.7	92.4	291.8	77.8	128.3	82.1	121.0	14.2
211.5	190.5	127.9	138.6	106.4	108.6	98.0	87.0	84.6	106.3
49.5	54.3	42.6	44.1	47.7	40.2	37.4	38.8	33.8	32.3

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