

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

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

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to advance human welfare

THE FORD FOUNDATION is a private, nonprofit institution dedicated to the public well-being. It seeks to identify and contribute to the solution of problems of national or international importance. The Foundation works mainly by granting funds to institutions and organizations for experimental, demonstration, and developmental efforts that give promise of producing significant advances in various fields. As an additional means of accomplishing its philanthropic objectives, the Foundation sometimes makes grants to individuals whose professional talent or experience corresponds with its programs and activities. The Foundation also makes loans to or otherwise invests in enterprises that advance program objectives. Occasionally, allocations of funds are managed directly by the Foundation for a specified philanthropic purpose.

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 1988, the Foundation has made commitments totaling \$6.8 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.

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

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

CONTENTS

	Text	Grants and Projects (fiscal year 1988)
President's Review	xii	
Program Reviews	1	
Urban Poverty	4	26
Community Revitalization	4	
Services to Children, Youth, and Families	11	
Research on Poverty	23	
Rural Poverty and Resources	32	50
Agricultural Productivity	32	
Natural Resource Management	35	
Rural Policy	42	
Employment Generation and Rural Community Development	46	
Human Rights and Governance	58	86
International Human Rights	60	
Refugees and Migrants	62	
Minority Rights and Opportunities	66	
Women's Rights and Opportunities	69	
Legal Services	71	
Governance	73	93
Public Policy	79	
Education and Culture	98	119
Higher Education	98	
Precollegiate Education	108	
Artistic Creativity	112	
Cultural Preservation	116	
International Affairs	126	144
International Economics and Development	127	
International Refugees and Migration	130	
International Peace, Security, and Arms Control	132	
International Organizations and Law	136	
U.S. Foreign Policy	138	
International Relations	141	
International Studies	143	
Population	150	152
Program-Related Investments	154	155
Bibliography	156	
Financial Review	159	
Index	172	

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PRESIDENT'S REVIEW



As most readers of our annual report know, the Ford Foundation's mandate to help advance human welfare has led to a global presence of Foundation staff and offices. In addition to our headquarters in New York, from which our work in the United States is directed, the Foundation has offices in Latin America, Africa, and Asia, and strong ties to organizations and individuals in dozens of countries.

In a world that has become smaller and its problems more urgent and complex, part of the role we see for ourselves is as a catalyst in the creation of connections—connections among cultures, nations, and continents; connections between the public and private sectors; and connections that bridge all the divides and boundaries and chasms limiting our capacity to fashion a better future for all people.

Many countries offer compelling opportunities for the Foundation's direct involvement. Our challenge is to act on opportunities that offer the prospect not only of helping a country in its own processes of development, but also of increasing our ability to serve as a catalyst in creating connections. In countries where the Foundation is active, we strive to make sure that our work both contributes to and is informed by similar efforts in other countries.

The possibility of such reciprocal learning is enhanced by the fact that common goals are at the heart of our work wherever it occurs. In all our efforts, we try to remove barriers that prevent people from reaching levels of excellence and accomplishment. We also attempt to build strong institutions through which the talents of individuals can be brought to bear on important problems. Because institution building takes time, we are willing to offer varied forms of support and to stick with grantees through inevitable ups and downs. Wherever we work, the Foundation places high value on programs that encourage pluralism of ideas and free expression. Many of our grants support nongovernmental organizations that have programs expressing the expectations and needs of the citizenry at large as well as disadvantaged minorities within the larger society. Where research and analysis are helpful to the various areas of Foundation work, they are also strongly supported. The geographical diversity of our work is tied together by our belief that the struggle to advance human welfare—to meet age-old aspirations of people for peace, freedom, and a decent life for their families—is one worldwide struggle.

Two recent decisions—to open offices in China and in Zimbabwe—illustrate the importance of reciprocal learning in the Foundation's work. In both countries, we began our work in response to the priorities of each country's leadership, focusing particularly on areas such as rural development and law reform

where the Foundation's experience in other parts of the world might be helpful. Over time, our staff in other offices have also gained from learning about the successes and frustrations of their colleagues in China and Zimbabwe. We have high hopes that our deepening partnerships in these two countries will be fruitful both for those societies and for others who will draw important lessons from the way China and Zimbabwe address their own challenges.

CHINA

The Foundation's involvement with China began in the early 1950s with efforts to develop Chinese studies in American universities. Our purpose was to increase understanding of China. We reasoned that a nation accounting for almost one-quarter of humankind could not be ignored by an institution that had as its goals the advancement of human welfare and the establishment of world peace. During the 1950s and 1960s, Foundation support for Chinese studies totaled more than \$30 million, mostly in the United States but also in Europe, India, and Japan.

In the early 1970s the Foundation began to support scholarly exchanges between China and the United States. Initially, grants went to the Committee on Scholarly Communications with the People's Republic of China (CSCPRC) and the National Committee on United States–China Relations. These committees were the principal U.S. organizations responsible for administering the resumption of professional and academic contacts with China.

The gradual opening of China in the 1970s was followed by a virtual explosion of contacts after diplomatic relations were restored in January 1979. The West was faced with a historic opportunity to facilitate China's re-entry into the international community. The Foundation, along with other institutions around the world, responded to the challenge. In early 1979 Foundation staff met in Beijing and New York with officials from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). The newly established academy had already become an institution of considerable influence in China, and its senior staff were playing important roles in the reform of China's legal and economic systems and in the expansion of international contacts. It was clear from our discussions that the Chinese wanted to learn about other people's experiences, to become experts in their fields of specialization, and to establish advanced training and research programs. And they were anxious to make up for lost time.

For much of the "Cultural Revolution" (1966–1976), schools, universities, and research centers had been closed or downgraded, libraries locked or destroyed, research abandoned. Scientists and intellectuals, especially those with ties abroad, had been publicly

humiliated, sent out to work in the countryside, imprisoned, or worse. Many had only recently returned to their prior posts. They were eager to rebuild and to send as many young people as possible abroad for study.

The Foundation's decision to cooperate initially with CASS was based on the recommendations of knowledgeable academics and officials in both countries. Our approach, then as now, was to respond to its requests with the ultimate aim of not only strengthening institutions in China, but also of strengthening their connections to other parts of the world. Together, we identified three fields where the Foundation would concentrate programming: economics, law, and international relations. These three fields were central to China's modernization, familiar to the Foundation from our work in other countries, and not fully addressed by other sources of assistance.

In 1980 the Foundation cosponsored with CASS a major conference in the United States on alternative strategies for economic development, and in 1981 an intensive workshop in Beijing on economic development. The Foundation also financed lectures in China by distinguished American law professors and visits to the United States by prominent Chinese legal experts. In 1982 a committee of U.S. legal scholars and CASS, with Foundation financing, cosponsored a conference in China on the role of law, the first such meeting between legal experts from the two countries. The Foundation also sponsored conferences in 1981 in Virginia on regional security and in 1982 in Beijing on international economic issues.

In addition to providing support for CASS, the Foundation decided to fund exchanges with the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences—China's premier agricultural research center—and to broaden its contacts with other major institutions in China. In the United States, grants were provided to the National Academy of Sciences for the activities of the CSCPRC, to the Center for United States–China Arts Exchange at Columbia University for cultural and artistic exchanges, and to the Agricultural Development Council for research and training in agricultural economics in China. In 1979–1982, commitments for programs in China increased rapidly, totaling almost \$2 million.

After reviewing the Foundation's initial experience in China with the Board of Trustees in March 1983, we decided to continue our thematic concentration on economics, law, and international relations and to expand our efforts in these areas in three important respects. One was to extend our institutional connections in China beyond the Academy of Social Sciences and the Academy of Agricultural Sciences to include leading universities and ministry-related research centers. The second was to broaden the geographic reach of the exchanges beyond the United States by facili-

tating, with the help of our field offices, direct contact between Chinese researchers and their counterparts in other parts of Asia, as well as in Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America. The third was to build on exchange programs by focusing on the development of academic and professional capabilities in China.

To help provide badly needed expertise for China's rural and urban economic reforms, the Foundation continued support for agricultural education and research, and initiated in 1985 a new program to help strengthen the teaching of Western economics in China's leading universities. The program, now in its fourth year, has provided yearlong, master's-level training at People's and Fudan universities for some 200 participants, short courses in China for an additional 300 teachers and researchers, and doctoral training in North American universities for some 120 current or prospective faculty members.

The Foundation also began support for policy-oriented research and training in applied economics involving the research centers under the State Council (China's cabinet) and the institutes of economics in CASS. As part of this program, the Foundation is financing international collaborative research on such key economic issues as income distribution, rural land reform, and ownership of state enterprises. The Foundation is also funding graduate training for Chinese researchers at Oxford and other Western universities and internships at U.S. "think tanks."

To help improve the quality of legal education and research in China, the Foundation in 1983 began support for a program to strengthen the nation's leading law faculties. Foundation-funded activities include study and research in the United States for Chinese scholars and law librarians. By mid-1989, 124 Chinese law teachers from nine participating Chinese institutions will have spent from three months to two years in the United States. The program is cosponsored by the State Education Commission and the Ministry of Justice. An American committee of legal scholars helps administer the program, which is now funded by the Henry R. Luce and Chinn Ho foundations, the United States Information Agency, and individual donors, in addition to the Ford Foundation.

Since 1979 China has played an increasingly active role in the economic, political, and security aspects of international affairs. To increase China's professional expertise in foreign affairs, the Foundation joined the Rockefeller Foundation and Rockefeller Brothers Fund in 1985 in supporting a program of international relations studies with China. Participating are China's State Council, ministry, and CASS research centers, and university departments in Beijing and Shanghai. A committee of U.S. international relations specialists helps administer the program, which has provided

advanced training abroad for some seventy Chinese specialists, short courses in China taught by American professors, study tours, conferences and meetings, and library development. The MacArthur and Luce foundations have joined in support of the program.

As part of the effort to develop professional expertise in foreign affairs, the Foundation has also been supporting scholarly training, research, and exchanges to enhance China's understanding of other parts of the world. With the help of the Foundation's field offices, Chinese area experts have established direct contact with their counterparts in other countries and have spent periods ranging from several months to two years conducting research in Thailand, Zimbabwe, Egypt, Mexico, and other developing countries, as well as in the United States and England.

Support for these and related activities during 1983–1985 totaled more than \$5.6 million, almost three times the Foundation's commitments during the initial three-year period.

By 1986 the increasing scale and scope of the Foundation's program in China made it logical for us to consider establishing an office there. With resident staff in China we would be better able to understand a huge, diverse country that was experiencing unusually rapid change. We would also be able to respond more effectively to opportunities both to help China gain direct access to relevant experience elsewhere and to make China's experience more accessible to others. And we would be in a better position to link activities in China—for example, in resource management and child survival—with similar Foundation-supported activities in other parts of the world.

Encouraged by the Board of Trustees, Foundation staff met with numerous Chinese officials to discuss arrangements for opening an office. A formal agreement was approved by the State Council and signed in May 1987. Staff took up residence in Beijing in January 1988.

As expected, the opening of the Foundation's office in Beijing made it possible for us to broaden and deepen our program activities in economics, law, and international relations. In law, for example, two new programs have complemented our support for the development of China's legal system. The Foundation is helping the Legislative Affairs Commission of the National People's Congress and the Legislative Affairs Bureau under the State Council—the principal national organizations responsible for drafting key laws and regulations—benefit from the experience of other countries and improve legislative drafting skills through training in China and abroad.

The second new area of Foundation programming in legal reform has made it possible for senior court officials and legal educators in China to become familiar with the laws governing the

judiciary and with judicial training systems in India, Thailand, and the United States. The Foundation is also assisting China's recently established national training center for higher-court judges in Beijing.

An office in Beijing has enabled us to extend our reach beyond China's major cities and to devote more attention to activities at the provincial level and below. One especially interesting new line of work is reducing poverty in rural areas that have not benefited proportionately from the doubling of China's per capita income in the past ten years. The needs are greatest in the poorer, more remote, and predominantly minority areas of China, where official estimates place some 40 million peasants below an income level ensuring adequate food and shelter. The Chinese government has created a national interagency task force on poor-area development, with counterparts at the provincial and county levels. The Foundation is supporting the research and training components of the national program by funding short-term training abroad and the inclusion of foreign scholars in research projects.

In a related program, the Foundation is funding research, training, and experimentation on ways of improving the incomes and welfare of poor households in Yunnan province in southwestern China through improved resource management of marginal upland areas. This work, which is being assisted by Winrock International, is expected to benefit directly from Foundation experience with upland management programs in Thailand and other parts of Asia.

During the past two years commitments for China programs exceeded \$8 million, substantially more than during the previous three years.

As China completes its first decade of reform, maintaining the balance between order and change has been an enormously difficult task. Old political and legal institutions must be adapted and new ones established to mediate and regulate the competition of interests that is bound to intensify. The opening to the outside world has given China's youth their first glimpse of other countries and new standards for measuring their own circumstances. The economic progress of the past decade has fueled rising expectations, not only for further economic gains but also for more political democracy and social freedom.

Recent violence and deaths associated with a military crack-down on peaceful protest in China have shocked the conscience of China and of the world community and threaten a dramatic setback to China's progress over the past decade. We join with others in urging that a political consensus quickly be reached so that the economic and political reforms so essential to China's future well-being can be resumed.

ZIMBABWE

In early 1980, just as the Foundation's involvement with China was entering a new phase, events in Zimbabwe offered a special opportunity to participate in the development of that nation. Following many years of guerrilla warfare and the international isolation of white minority-ruled Rhodesia, Zimbabwe achieved independence on the basis of the Lancaster House agreement. In elections held in late February, Robert Mugabe led his political party—the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front)—to a landslide victory. Although the political situation was still fraught with risks and uncertainties, the prospects for majority rule were encouraging enough for the Foundation to begin considering new program opportunities in Zimbabwe. More favorably endowed than most African countries at the time of their independence, Zimbabwe possesses rich agricultural resources, impressive mineral assets, and relatively high literacy rates and levels of educational attainment.

High on the list of problems and challenges that Mugabe and his government faced were the repatriation of refugees, the implementation of land reform, the reorganization and “localization” of the country's civil service and government structures, the strengthening of its educational system, and the development of new institutions to permit all Zimbabweans to contribute more effectively to national development.

In the spring of 1980 a team of New York and Nairobi-based staff members visited Zimbabwe. Mindful of both the needs noted above and the Foundation's program strengths and concerns in other African nations, the team paid special attention to opportunities in agriculture and rural development, educational planning, women's programs, and refugee repatriation. It also tried to get a sense of what role the nation's premier educational institution, the University of Zimbabwe, might play in these fields, and what its needs were. Further, the team considered the prospective roles and needs of voluntary and community-based organizations. We were fortunate to be aided in our first and later explorations by a number of experts from Zimbabwe who had previously received Foundation fellowships and grants.

One of the most urgent tasks facing the government was restoring public confidence in the judicial system and the rule of law. Addressing that important task, the Zimbabwean Parliament approved legislation in 1981 that laid the foundation for a new judicial system. It established primary courts at the village, community, and district levels, legitimized customary law, and provided for a training program for judges. The review team's work led to the Foundation's first post-independence program action in

Zimbabwe, which funded the training of eighty primary-court judges, the acquisition of reference books, and research consultancies and seminars focusing on customary law. Another early action was a grant to the Ministry of Public Service to assist in the repatriation of sixteen Zimbabweans who were appointed to senior posts in the country's public service.

In late 1981 the Foundation extended support to the University of Zimbabwe for research at the university's Centre for Applied Social Sciences analyzing discriminatory features of the existing body of family law, with special emphasis on customary law and the rights of African women. This initiative also helped the center play a key role in developing proposals to improve existing legislation and mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of adopted reforms, including the newly established village and community courts.

Encouraging progress in the new court system led to additional Foundation support in 1983 for the training of primary-court officials and for seminars to enable staff from the Ministry of Justice and the University of Zimbabwe to discuss the codification of customary law. In 1984 the ministry's Legal Research and Reform Department received Foundation funding for a meeting on the rights of women in Zimbabwe and for the ministry's nascent research program in human rights.

In the area of rural development, the Foundation sought to strengthen several types of intermediary nongovernmental organizations that could also serve as important building blocks for a pluralistic and democratic society. The Foundation's efforts focused on representative and service organizations operating in many communities. This approach was exemplified by support for organizations such as Development Innovations and Networks, Voluntary Organizations in Community Enterprise, and Silveira Mission House. Other Foundation actions have supported pilot NGO programs in rural savings and credit, income generation, and leadership training, and have helped the Zimbabwean NGO community to appraise its methods, share experiences, and improve management.

The main focus of Foundation activity has been the University of Zimbabwe. The Foundation had long viewed universities as key institutions for producing the skilled men and women needed for national development. On the assumption that improved information and analysis are required for effective policy planning, the Foundation has tried to underscore the value of universities as centers for applied research on problems of economic change and social justice. Moreover, national universities often play a critical role in encouraging open debate on development and civil rights.

The Foundation has participated in the University of Zim-

babwe's development since its very early days. The first grant, in 1959, provided for the construction of faculty apartments. During the white-minority rebellion the Foundation was not active in Rhodesia, but it reestablished ties with the university soon after the advent of majority rule. In 1983 a \$750,000 grant provided a major infusion of funds to help build the staff and library resources required by the university's post-independence mandate. Numerous actions have since followed: grants for research in the Faculty of Agriculture, scholarships for personnel from cooperatives and NGOs in the Department of Business Studies, an exchange program with Africanists from China in the Centre for Applied Social Sciences, graduate training in demography in the Department of Sociology, and an interuniversity roundtable on financing and planning in higher education.

Soon after independence, the university launched an aggressive staff development program to rectify a stark racial imbalance in the academic staff. The Foundation joined other donors—the Rockefeller Foundation, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the British Council—in contributing to a university-wide staff development fund. From 1984 through 1987 a total of fifty-nine fellows earned overseas graduate degrees under the program and returned to take up positions at the university. In the process, the composition of the university's staff underwent a dramatic transformation, from 16 percent black in 1980 to 52 percent black in 1987.

In recent years the university has experienced exceptionally rapid growth in student enrollment, which soared from fewer than 2,000 in 1980 to nearly 8,000 in 1988. The prospect of a student population of at least 10,000 by 1991 will place enormous pressures on the university's faculty, physical facilities, and management systems and threaten its current high standards of scholarship.

To help address those challenges, the university was awarded seven grants in 1988 totaling \$2.9 million. A grant of \$1.5 million funded overseas graduate training, expansion of the university's library, specialized management training, and the upgrading of the university's computerized information system. Grant funds also supported a research and training program on public policy and planning, which is aimed at enhancing public-sector management. The Foundation also assisted staff development and program planning at the university's regional center for research and teaching in international relations, as well as graduate programs in international relations and in population studies. The departments of Business Studies and Accountancy received support for an internship program to develop management skills for nongovernmental organizations and small businesses. The university's Cen-

tre for Applied Social Sciences received help to expand research on common-property resources and to join local governments with rural communities in the quest for solutions to problems of land tenure and use that are the result of rapid development of Zimbabwe's communal lands.

The Foundation's presence in Zimbabwe has increased substantially since 1980. Funding has grown from \$521,000 in 1981 to \$3.5 million in 1988. This very significant activity and the prospect of further work elsewhere in Southern Africa, particularly Mozambique, prompted the Foundation to consider establishing an office in Zimbabwe. As in China, an office would place us in a stronger position not only to manage our activities in that nation, but also to better understand changes in the entire region. After a thorough review with the government of Zimbabwe and having received its approval, we established an office in Harare that officially opened in May 1989.

Our hope is that the Foundation's presence in Zimbabwe will provide significant benefits to individuals and institutions working for social improvement there and in other newly independent nations in the region and that, in time, the office will play an increasingly important role in encouraging exchanges not only among the nations of the region but also with other countries where the Foundation is active.*

Two Trustees, Glenn E. Watts and A. Bartlett Giamatti, left the Board in 1988. Glenn retired after twelve years of distinguished service on the Board and on no fewer than thirteen Board committees. He was a concerned and effective chairman first of the Urban and Rural Poverty Committee and subsequently of the Audit and Management Committee. He brought to our work the wisdom, energy, and passionate concern for others that marked his career as a labor leader.

Bart Giamatti resigned from the Board when it became apparent that his new responsibilities to major league baseball created insoluble scheduling conflicts with his duties as a Trustee. From 1983, when he joined the Board, Bart served as chairman of the Education and Culture Committee. The Foundation benefited from his rich experience as teacher, scholar, and university president, and from his clear understanding of the relationship between education and our broader social purpose and values.

* With the establishment of offices in Beijing, China, and Harare, Zimbabwe, the Foundation now has offices and sub-offices in fifteen locations outside the United States: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Thailand, and Zimbabwe.

We will miss Glenn and Bart as Trustees, but happily each remains a good friend and valued resource to the Foundation in its work.

I am pleased to report the recent election to the Board of Dr. Monkombu Sambasivan Swaminathan. The Foundation has been strengthened by the addition to its ranks of this distinguished geneticist, administrator, and world citizen. During his multifaceted career, Dr. Swaminathan played a major role in the "green revolution" in India and most recently served as director general of the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines.

FRANKLIN A. THOMAS

PROGRAM REVIEWS

Urban Poverty

Rural Poverty and Resources

Human Rights and Social Justice

Governance and Public Policy

Education and Culture

International Affairs

Other Actions

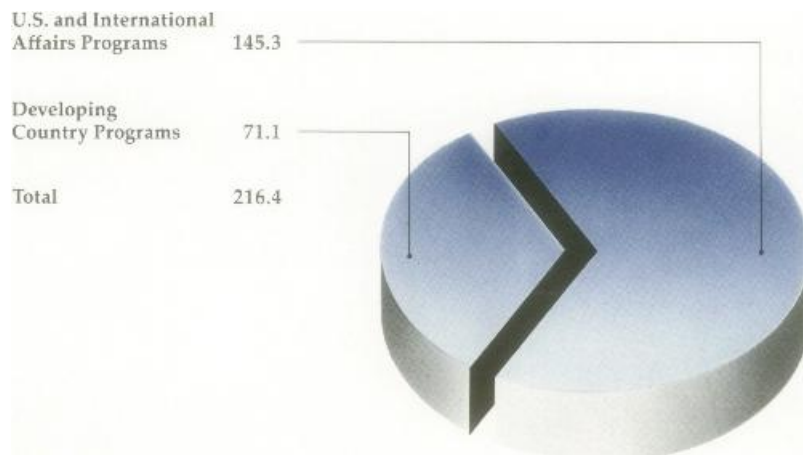
Program-Related Investments

The Foundation's philanthropic work addresses problems and issues in the United States and abroad, with much of the overseas activity taking place in developing 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 1988 program activities are reviewed in the following pages.* The text is accompanied by a list of grants and projects approved in 1988.

1988 PROGRAM APPROVALS

(in \$ millions)

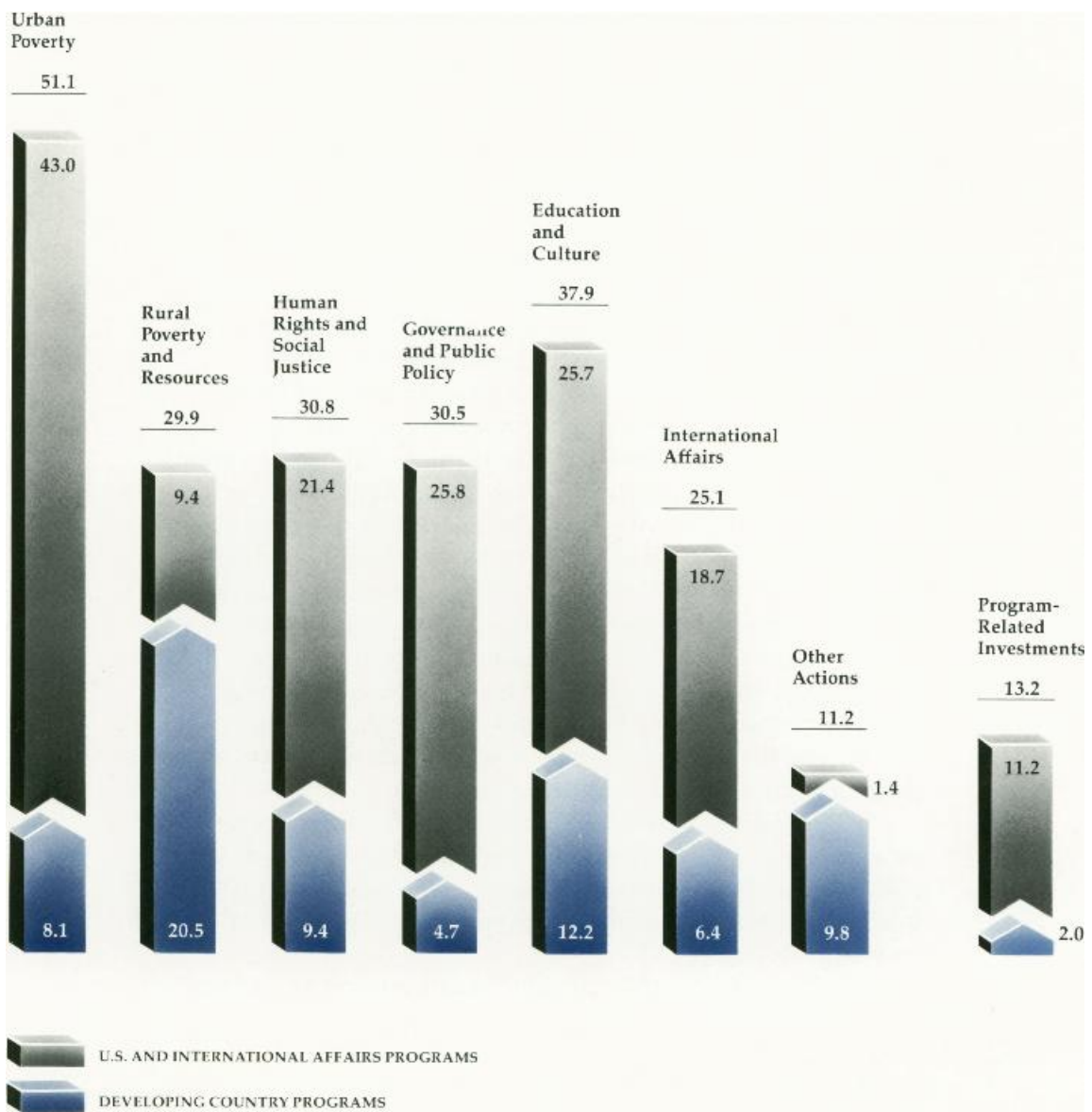


* Information about the Foundation's program activities may also be found in *Current Interests* and the *Ford Foundation Letter*. The Foundation also publishes special reports describing particular programs or activities it has supported. Requests for a list of publications, or for placement on the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

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

1988 PROGRAM APPROVALS

(in \$ millions)



URBAN POVERTY

If present trends persist, urban poverty may be the largest single problem facing the world in the twenty-first century. In cities throughout the world, millions of people live in poverty, often in stark contrast to nearby wealth and prosperity. The many manifestations of poverty take a staggering toll—hunger, sickness, and broken dreams, families, and lives. Moreover, poverty is often at the root of criminal behavior, political disorder, and ethnic and racial divisions.

In the United States, where poverty is increasingly concentrated among women and children, people with limited education, and central-city residents, there are three overlapping groups of poor people. The largest group, the so-called working poor, is characterized by low wages, sporadic employment, and the inability to find full-time work. A second group, the welfare dependent, lacks income as well as the opportunities, skills, and social support systems needed to achieve self-sufficiency. Finally, there is a small but growing number of persistently poor people concentrated in inner-city neighborhoods where there is little opportunity to participate in the social and economic life of the larger society.

The Foundation's Urban Poverty program aims to improve the lives of the U.S. urban poor through two major lines of work: strengthening communities' capacities to provide the employment, housing, and social opportunities required for the productive lives of their residents; and investing in individuals and families at key points in the life cycle to enable them to take advantage of opportunities for self-sufficiency. Because grant-making strategies designed to strengthen communities are intertwined with those serving individuals and families, a third component of the Urban Poverty program supports research that cuts across these program lines to provide a deeper understanding of the changing nature of poverty and to communicate new developments to policy makers, program administrators, and the public at large.

Although the bulk of the Foundation's work in urban poverty is concentrated in the United States, increasing attention has been paid to poverty in the cities of the developing world, particularly as it affects women and children, community development, and income generation.

In 1988 the Foundation awarded grants totaling \$51,132,655 for urban initiatives worldwide.

COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION

Efforts to revitalize distressed urban areas require a range of approaches to community and economic development. Since the late 1960s the Foundation has made support for community devel-



Executive Director Brenda Shockley, second from right, and staff members of the Drew Economic Development Corporation in Los Angeles. Drew EDC uses Foundation support to encourage development in the low-income communities of Watts and Willowbrook.

opment corporations (CDCs) a cornerstone of its efforts to alleviate urban poverty. CDCs draw upon private as well as public resources to finance and build low-income housing, shopping centers, and retail franchises. They provide such social services as job training, credit unions, and day-care centers, and act as advocates for better municipal services, for improved neighborhood security, and for increased lending in low-income communities by banks and other financial institutions. And because they are formed and controlled by local residents, CDCs offer a valuable way for communities to establish an identity, give shape to their values, and encourage a sense of pride.

Over the past two decades the Foundation has granted more than \$170 million to community development corporations. The current challenge is to help CDCs achieve increasing scale, to assure the continuing health and vitality of individual CDCs, and, ultimately, to develop a community-based system that can channel substantially greater amounts of public and private funding to neighborhood revitalization. The Foundation's overall strategy in

community development has four basic components. The first has been to assist mature CDCs through core operating support.

This year the Foundation granted a total of \$1.24 million to three mature CDCs serving communities in the western United States. They are: Chicanos Por La Causa, a statewide CDC with offices in Phoenix, Tucson, and Somerton, Ariz.; the Mexican American Unity Council in San Antonio; and the Spanish-Speaking Unity Council, which has served low-income minority residents of the City of Oakland and Alameda County, Calif., for more than twenty years.

The second component of the Foundation's community development strategy has entailed support for intermediary organizations that provide CDCs with technical, financial, legal, and managerial assistance. Intermediaries such as the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) and the Enterprise Foundation are effective means of using Foundation investments to leverage local philanthropic, corporate, and government funds; of supporting numerous CDCs simultaneously; and of providing tailored responses to the individual needs of communities.

LISC, which was founded in 1979 with support from the Foundation, has raised more than \$120 million in grants and loans for community-based development and has worked with 400 CDCs in 119 towns and cities. This year LISC received a \$4 million general-support grant over two years and two PRI loans totaling \$2 million. The PRIs will be used as a national match for LISC's thirty local "Areas of Concentration" and as bridge financing for an equity investment fund dedicated to financing low-income housing.

The Foundation granted \$3 million over two years to the Enterprise Foundation in Columbia, Md. Its primary objective is creating a national movement for housing very low-income families by demonstrating successful programs in different settings. The Enterprise Foundation has raised \$20 million for its own operations and has helped raise an additional \$9 million to support networks of local organizations. Since its establishment in 1980, the Enterprise Foundation has supported seventy organizations in twenty-six cities.

The third component of the Foundation's community development strategy relates to "emerging" CDCs—organizations formed in the late 1970s and early 1980s that do not yet have sufficient development experience to qualify for support from many public and private funders. The Foundation currently provides grants and loans to more than thirty emerging CDCs throughout the United States. Increasingly these CDCs are supported through local funding partnerships and local intermediaries.

This year the Pittsburgh Foundation received a \$900,000 sup-

plement for the Pittsburgh Partnership for Neighborhood Development, established in 1983 to serve the city's emerging CDCs. The grant will be matched by local contributions totaling \$1.8 million. The accomplishments of CDCs funded under the partnership are substantial: construction of three low-income condominium complexes totaling 160 units in South Oakland; rehabilitation of a vacant warehouse and an abandoned brewery on the North Side into commercial, light industrial, and small-manufacturing space for new business; redevelopment of a dilapidated historic building on the North Side into new commercial space; and conversion of a deteriorated hotel into office space in East Liberty.

The Piton Foundation, a grant-making institution and financial intermediary for community development in Denver, received a \$1.6 million supplement for a program that provides technical assistance, core and project support, and short- and long-term financing to twelve CDCs and other community-based organizations operating in low-income neighborhoods. Since 1983 Piton-assisted projects have developed or rehabilitated more than 500 units of housing.

The Foundation also granted \$900,000 to LISC to formalize its role as a local intermediary providing financial support and technical assistance to CDCs in Washington, D.C. Six CDCs in the city's Neighborhood Initiatives Support Program will receive funds to underwrite housing and economic development activities. The grant will also capitalize an experimental working-capital fund for predevelopment costs.

The fourth component of the Foundation's strategy is a program of grants and PRI loans to community development projects jointly sponsored by CDCs and hospitals, universities, and other urban institutions. This program is conducted under the auspices of the Structured Employment and Economic Development Corporation (SEEDCO), a New York-based nonprofit organization that initiates and manages economic development and employment projects.

One of the joint projects supported by SEEDCO is conducted in Los Angeles by the Drew Economic Development Corporation and the Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science. The university founded Drew EDC in 1982 to ensure that the university's planned expansion would contribute to the economic, social, and educational development of the Watts and Willowbrook sections of greater Los Angeles. Since then, Drew EDC and the university have jointly pursued several activities. For example, before the construction of two new buildings on campus, Drew EDC helped negotiate agreements on hiring a minority contractor and local residents to work on the project. Drew EDC also directed the uni-



Daniel Leibsohn, president of the Low Income Housing Fund in San Francisco, stands in front of a hotel being rehabilitated with assistance from the fund, which this year received a \$500,000 program-related investment.

versity's successful effort to secure \$2 million from the State of California to complete the development of another building. This year the Foundation granted Drew EDC \$300,000 for operating support.

In many developing countries, urban growth has outstripped the capacities of governments to provide adequate services and exacerbated the problems of the urban poor. Foundation programs in South America, Southeast and South Asia, Africa, and the Middle East have increased their commitments to the physical, economic, and social revitalization of squatter and slum settlements, with particular emphasis on employment and income-generating activities and associated research on appropriate public policies.

In Bangladesh, tens of thousands of poor and landless people are migrating to Dhaka, the capital, in search of jobs and money. What they are finding, instead, is a hostile, overburdened city,

already swollen with some 1,200 slums and squatter settlements. The population of Dhaka will double by the end of the century, and by then fully half of its people will live in those densely packed slums. This process is being repeated throughout the developing world.

This year Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (Humanitarian Assistance Society), a nongovernmental organization that works with Dhaka slum dwellers, received a Foundation grant to initiate a credit program for the urban poor based on the successful model of the Grameen Bank (see page 46). The grant will also enable the society to explore the legal problems facing the urban poor, particularly women, and to develop appropriate training and related services.

In Eastern and Southern Africa, the sheer magnitude of the need for safe, low-cost housing is staggering. In Kenya's Mathare Valley, the largest slum in East Africa and one of several shantytowns ringing Nairobi, 200,000 people live in crowded, unsanitary conditions and pay exorbitant rents for huts made of mud and wattle and roofed with flattened tin cans or plastic sheets. It is estimated that to meet Kenya's present needs for affordable housing, nearly 250,000 units will have to be constructed annually, and the demand will be nearly double that figure by the year 2000. This year the National Cooperative Housing Union (Kenya) received \$162,500 and the Mazingira Institute \$120,000 for their housing and community development programs.

In Egypt, the National Bank for Development and the Dumiat Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit received grants of \$292,200 and \$254,250, respectively, to establish credit programs for small-scale enterprises in dairy processing, trading, and woodworking and other crafts. With these projects under way, an important source of employment for low-income areas is being strengthened.

Housing. Over the past fifteen years, housing problems of the poor in the United States have worsened dramatically. Low-income families have lost real income at an unprecedented rate; federal support for new subsidized housing has been substantially reduced; and housing costs continue to outstrip inflation, with the greatest price increases among low-cost units.

Rapid inflation in low-cost housing is due largely to the removal of such units from the housing supply either through neglect and deterioration or through conversion to more profitable use. Because poor families are unable to pay the full economic cost of their housing, including maintenance and operating expenses, low-income neighborhoods are vulnerable to disinvestment and abandonment of their housing stock, which, in turn, hinders community development and neighborhood revitalization.

In addition to assisting CDCs in their efforts to rehabilitate deteriorated housing, the Foundation supports low-income housing organizations that are information links between federal policy makers and neighborhoods. Organizations such as the Low Income Housing Information Service (LIHIS) in Washington, D.C., which this year received grants totaling \$300,000, publish newsletters and studies that analyze pending legislation and new issues in the housing field. In 1986 LIHIS helped establish the National Low Income Housing Support Center, a clearinghouse for information about state-based housing initiatives.

The Foundation also supports applied research on housing issues, particularly those most relevant to policy discussions. One such topic is whether nonprofit organizations can play a larger role in developing low-income housing. This year the Massachusetts Institute of Technology received \$200,000 for a study of the financial and administrative barriers to the production of low-income housing faced by community-based developers in six cities. The Foundation also granted \$160,000 to the University of North Carolina for research on the effects of homeownership on low-income families.

In addition, the Foundation grants funds for experimental models that enhance the productivity of nonprofit housing developers or that demonstrate new approaches to providing low-income housing services. Urban Initiatives, a consulting firm in Stamford, Conn., received a \$230,000 one-year supplement for a four-state demonstration project that is using federal emergency funds for homeless families to convert deteriorated multifamily dwellings into permanent low-rent housing.

The Foundation granted \$100,000 to the San Francisco Development Fund to establish a streamlined credit-delivery system for nonprofit developers in California. Cosponsored by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, the project will bring together a consortium of banks to pool approximately \$100 million of mortgage funds under a single set of lending standards tailored specifically to the needs of nonprofit housing development organizations.

Crime Prevention. Because crime undermines community revitalization efforts, the Foundation supports organizations that seek to improve police performance, the effectiveness of the criminal justice system, and neighborhood-based crime-prevention programs. Over the last two decades the Foundation has helped to develop a small number of criminal justice organizations that focus attention on means to fight crime, with a special emphasis on improving police performance and relations with people in poor neighborhoods. These agencies include the Police Foundation, the

Vera Institute, and more recently, the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) and the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE).

The Police Foundation, which the Foundation established in 1970 to test new approaches to policing, received \$2.4 million this year to continue work on a variety of issues that emphasize increased police-community interaction as a means of addressing local problems. The Vera Institute of Justice received \$200,000 for a technical assistance program that will expand its activities beyond New York City and State to other localities, and for two additional projects to extend the institute's influence in criminal-justice policy issues at the national level.

NOBLE, which now serves a membership of more than 1,800 command-level officers, received a \$500,000 two-year supplement, which will not only help underwrite core operating expenses but also assist in replicating the organization's Community Oriented Policing System (COPS). Continuing support was also provided to Philadelphia Miniversity for a program to improve relations between police and minority urban residents.

The Foundation is phasing out crime prevention as a discrete line of work and will be integrating its concerns in this area into community development activities.

SERVICES TO CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

In addition to assisting the physical and economic revitalization of distressed neighborhoods, the Foundation is committed to supporting families in these communities as they try to overcome a variety of barriers to self-sufficiency.

The Foundation's work has been guided by the conviction that interventions should be designed for those crucial points in the life cycle when intensive services and attention can often result in a dramatic improvement in early childhood growth and cognitive development, in a young person's ambition and preparation for work, and in a family's earnings and economic well-being.

In the United States, the Foundation assists a variety of programs designed to improve social services to the urban poor. These programs include a range of research, demonstration, institution-building and advocacy activities that, in combination, have improved the lives of many poor people.

In recent years the number of preschool children in the United States cared for by someone other than their parents has grown significantly. This growth is largely attributable to the increase in working mothers with young children and the accumulating evi-

dence of the benefits of early childhood education. The United States now has some 9 million children under age six whose mothers are in the labor force.

The need for child care, however, is not limited to children whose parents are working. The children of mothers and fathers searching for employment or in job-training or educational programs may also need everyday care. Moreover, the lack of child care continues to be a barrier to employment for many women. In a recent survey conducted in the State of Washington, two-thirds of the single mothers receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children cited child-care responsibilities as a primary problem in seeking and keeping jobs. More than three-fourths of those who had stopped looking for work reported problems with child care as the reason.

The demand for child care is expected to continue to increase as more mothers enter the work force, as men and women are required to seek training or employment as a condition of receiving public assistance, and as the number of single-parent households increases. By the year 2000, when four out of five American infants under the age of one will have mothers in the work force, the gap between the number of children needing child care and the availability of quality services is expected to be sizable, particularly for infants and toddlers from low-income families.

The Foundation's strategy for dealing with these issues consists of three main components. The first entails support for research, analysis, and information dissemination to assist the development of policies and programs at the national, state, and local levels. The research focuses on four major questions: What is the unmet need for early childhood education and child-care programs? What is the role of the public schools in early childhood services? What is the place of family support programs in early childhood services? What factors affect the quality of early childhood programs?

This year the Center for Public Advocacy Research received a grant of \$92,000 to examine questions regarding the use of unregulated family day care by low-income and working-class families, including how decisions are made to select or provide such care, the quality of care, methods of payment, and effects on children and families. With Foundation funding, the National Council of Jewish Women is investigating the need for and available supply of child-care programs through its Study of Mothers in the Workplace. The council is surveying employers' policies and benefits and mothers' plans for child care following the birth of a child.

Grants to Cornell University for Photosynthesis, Inc., and to the KCTS Association are supporting the development, production, and dissemination of films on the growing need for child care. Support was also given to the Child Care Action Campaign for



Anthony Fairbanks is executive director of the Philadelphia Youth Service Corps. To encourage the service ethic, the Foundation funds efforts to expand the quantity and quality of youth service programs.

research on the economics of child care and the benefits for both the public and private sectors of promoting high-quality, affordable services.

To assess the role of public schools in early childhood programs, the Foundation supported an extensive survey by Bank Street College with the Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, as well as policy research by Yale University's Bush Center in Child Development and Social Policy. Bank Street College also received funds for an assessment of New York City's Project Giant Step, a publicly funded pre-kindergarten program for four-year-olds from low-income families. The State of Missouri received \$50,000 to plan the expansion of its Parents as Teachers Program, which supports parents in their role as their children's first teachers.

Also receiving grants this year for studies of programs that promote child development by enhancing parents' childrearing skills were the Harvard Family Research Project, Yale's Bush Center, and Cornell University's Department of Human Development and Family Studies.

Several Foundation grants addressed the factors affecting the quality of early childhood programs. The National Child Care Staffing Study, the first of its kind in a decade, received support to develop a demographic profile of staff in child-care centers and information on their training and job satisfaction, and to investigate the relationship of these characteristics to the quality of programs and their effects on children.

A \$300,000 three-year grant to Harvard University's Graduate School of Education is supporting longitudinal research on the language development of low-income children who attend early education and care programs. Preliminary findings, available late in 1989, will help inform policy makers and service providers about ways to improve the quality of early childhood programs and enhance parents' and other adult family members' interactions with their children.

The second component of the Foundation's child-care strategy focuses on the development, implementation, and evaluation of demonstrations intended to increase the supply of family day care. This year three projects received support: the California Child Care Resources and Referral Network's California Child Care Initiative, Save the Children's Neighborhood Child Care Network Project, and Coastal Enterprises' Child Care Development Project. All involve collaboration between the public and private sectors and include many service providers.

The third and final component involves support for the development, implementation, and evaluation of training to insure high-quality child care. Special consideration has been given to models that have the potential for national replication with public funding, that address the needs of children from low-income families, and that can be adapted to all types of early education and care. The centerpiece of this component is the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation's Training of Teacher-Trainers Project, which this year received a \$1.3 million three-year supplement.

Based on the findings from its twenty-five-year research program, the studies of others, and the need for a proven system of training, High/Scope has developed a training program for people working in early childhood programs, such as Head Start centers, public schools, community colleges, and private day-care centers, so that they, in turn, can teach others how to implement a child-oriented approach. Once trained, each teacher-trainer can prepare up to twenty-five teachers or care providers annually to use the High/Scope curriculum in early childhood programs. Since 1981, 600 teacher-trainers have been trained.

This year Foundation funding will provide partial support for the training of an additional 1,400 child-care providers, which will put the Teacher-Trainers Project on a national scale. The funding

will help establish a national registry of trainers and certified teachers, and support an evaluation of the program's effects on administrators, trainers, and children.

Youth Employment. Another critical period in the life cycle is adolescence. The Foundation's youth employment program continued to work in the areas of remediation and basic skills, expanding its efforts in youth service, and initiating new activities in youth motivation and apprenticeship training. Recognizing that youth unemployment is related to such other problems as teenage parenting and school dropout, the Foundation supported a number of comprehensive programs that emphasize remediation, that address recruitment and retention among hard-to-reach young people, and that increase knowledge about community service.

The Remediation and Training Institute (RTI) received grants totaling \$1.55 million for the continued expansion, monitoring, research on, and improvement of the Comprehensive Competencies Program (CCP)—a remedial-education system developed for job-training organizations, alternative schools, and other community settings—and to install eight showcase CCP-English-as-a-Second-Language learning centers in organizations that work with immigrants.

Another organization contributing new insights to policy discussions about programs for low-income youth is Public/Private Ventures (P/PV), which has emerged as a significant force in the fields of youth employment, school dropout, and teenage pregnancy prevention. This year P/PV received grants totaling \$2.54 million to continue to study and test the programs in place and to develop new ones.

One of the most urgent issues is how to help low-income youths make "quantum leaps" in their lives—for example, how to substantially increase the odds that a disadvantaged youth will go to college. The Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America received a grant of \$1.1 million over forty-four months in support of its Quantum Opportunities Program (QOP), an intensive support and scholarship program that is assisting high-potential youth from welfare families to graduate from high school and attend college. A second grant, \$294,000 to Brandeis University's Center for Human Resources, is supporting an evaluation of this unique program.

In the United States, almost half a million teenage girls become pregnant and give birth each year. Another 11.5 million teenagers are sexually active and run the risk of becoming parents. Studies have shown that even among those who received family-planning services, less than half reported that they always used birth control methods. The need continues for more effective pregnancy-prevention programs for adolescents.



Young women practice word processing at the Teen Parent Center in Phoenix. The Foundation assists model programs that provide comprehensive services to teenage mothers and their children.

The Foundation continued to support a number of programs aimed at reducing pregnancy rates among teenagers and the long-term welfare dependency of teenage parents. The programs included:

- Center for Population Options, \$200,000, for an evaluation of school-based clinics, technical assistance to clinic staff and school administrators, and adaptation of the Life Planning Education program for elementary schoolchildren;

— Friends of the Family, \$400,000, for a statewide family support center initiative in Maryland for teenagers who are at risk of pregnancy or are pregnant, and young parents and their families; and

— Johns Hopkins University, \$169,000, for the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Research Unit.

During the past year, the Foundation reviewed its grant making for teenage pregnancy prevention. The result is a more integrated approach to youth services—one combining programs to prevent school dropout and teenage pregnancy with job training and placement and leadership development.

The debate over welfare reform has already been dramatically affected by new findings about the potential of work-based welfare reforms derived from the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation's (MDRC) evaluation of eleven states' welfare-to-work programs. In the areas of youth unemployment and teenage pregnancy, MDRC's advice and guidance have also been sought by policy makers across the country. This year MDRC received a general-support grant of \$1.2 million over two years.

MDRC also received grants of \$1.5 million and \$500,000 for two additional welfare-reform initiatives. The first grant is the initial installment in a projected \$4 million grant to challenge states, foundations, and the federal government to participate in a six-year series of welfare-reform projects. These projects are examining the effectiveness of more intensive training and education programs for welfare recipients, programs for groups not previously served—such as disadvantaged males and women with young children—and broader welfare reforms like child-support assurance programs. The second grant is supporting the demonstration and evaluation phase of New Chance, a program designed to deliver comprehensive long-term services to teenage mothers and their children.

Child Survival/Fair Start. This program was begun in 1982 to improve the health, nutrition, and intellectual development of the children of the very poor and the reproductive health of poor women both in the United States and developing countries.

Worldwide, 40,000 infants and young children die every day. In the United States and developing countries, tragic shortfalls in child survival and reproductive health place a particular burden on poor families and contribute to the intergenerational cycle of poor health and poverty.

Income, race, and education influence a pregnant woman's health and the likelihood that her baby will receive prenatal care. In turn, these factors affect the chance that her infant will be born prematurely or have health problems.

The infant mortality rate in the United States is higher than that of seventeen other countries, including most Western nations and Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong: About ten out of every 1,000 white babies will die during the first year of life; for black and disadvantaged babies, twice that number will die before their first birthday.

But child survival in the physical sense is still much better in the United States than in developing countries, where one in twelve babies dies during the first year of life and one in seven before reaching age five. The loss of mothers by death, and the impairment of many others by poor health, are serious causes of poverty. Improvements in the survival and health of mothers would make an enormous difference in the ability of families to participate more fully in their societies.

The Foundation's approach to child survival is distinguished by several characteristics: a focus on women as major determinants of children's healthy growth and development; support for community projects that offer accessible, low-cost health services; and research on the causes of maternal and infant mortality and sickness, with emphasis on the social, economic, and cultural factors that influence families' health and their use of health services.

In the United States, that approach has been organized around support for three fairly distinct clusters of programs. The first consists of seven community-based programs that provide a range of services to pregnant women and try to enhance their capabilities as parents. All of these projects focus on reaching, educating, and supporting high-risk people not currently availing themselves of health care and/or parent-education services. In several instances, the programs are geared to the special needs of migrants and immigrants.

Among those receiving continued support this year was Vanderbilt University's Center for Health Services. Operating in six counties in Appalachia, the center sends paraprofessional home visitors to advise expectant mothers on prenatal care, breast-feeding, and infant development. The High/Scope Educational Research Foundation also received renewed support for evaluations of these community-based demonstrations. Another grant is funding High/Scope's efforts to gather and synthesize information about early childhood programs and to disseminate it to key individuals and institutions concerned with early childhood care and education in the developing world.

The second Child Survival/Fair Start cluster in the United States is made up of three large-scale outreach projects designed to reduce prematurity and infant mortality in disadvantaged areas of Chicago, Detroit, and Washington, D.C. Each project includes a

rigorous research design to assess specific health outcomes. This year the Better Babies Project in Washington, D.C., received a \$460,000 supplement to complete its demonstration through 1992. The project seeks to reduce the incidence of low-birthweight and premature births among disadvantaged women from north-east Washington by recruiting and training community outreach workers to contact women early in their pregnancies and help them obtain medical care and social services.

The third cluster consists of organizations that focus on creating a greater awareness of the plight of poor women and their children and that work to improve policies affecting them. These efforts complement the services of the community preventive-health approach and the larger-scale urban programs.

This year the Children's Defense Fund received \$100,000 to identify emerging maternal and child-health issues and opportunities in the South. The fund will provide community and church groups with technical assistance and information on early intervention programs, Medicaid enrollment and eligibility reforms, access to obstetrical care, and better maternity care for Medicaid patients.

The University of California's Center for Population and Reproductive Health Policy received \$380,000 over two years to evaluate California's statewide prenatal program for low-income women and to examine its effects on the rate of low-birthweight babies born to them. The Massachusetts Human Services Coalition received \$53,000 to evaluate the maternal and child health aspects of the new Massachusetts universal health plan. Together, these studies should provide a large pool of valuable data about comprehensive care for mothers and their children.

Other grants supporting research and policy development relating to health care for poor women and their children include:

- Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, \$250,000, to improve the effectiveness of the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); and
- Alan Guttmacher Institute, \$250,000, to document the unmet need for prenatal care at the county and state level and to disseminate the information to policy makers, program directors, and advocates.

The greater part of the Foundation's Child Survival/Fair Start program is conducted in developing countries, with the largest programs in Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, Egypt, and Nigeria. Particular attention is paid to women's reproductive health and links between the mother's income-earning capacity, her knowledge of and access to health services, and their effects on the health of her children. Most programs focus on building capacity

at the national level to apply the tools of epidemiology and other social sciences to analyzing the causes of sickness and health at the community level, to better understand individual attitudes toward health care, and to enable individuals and communities to seek and make better use of health services.

In India, the Foundation has assisted several initiatives that deal with the health needs of poor women and children in low-income communities. This year the Baroda Citizens Council received \$136,000 to assist its broad range of programs for women and children who live in the city of Baroda's slums. A second grant enabled Streehitakarini to strengthen its women's reproductive health-care program for Bombay's slum dwellers and to undertake a special initiative addressing the health, nutrition, education, and employment needs of poor adolescent girls who are school drop-outs. PRIDE-India received \$149,000 to develop an integrated program of health, nutrition, and education for young girls in twenty-five villages of Mahad Taluka, a poor, drought-prone area some 200 kilometers south of Bombay.

In Southeast Asia, Indonesia still lags far behind its neighbors in reducing infant mortality rates and childhood and maternal malnutrition. A key factor limiting the effectiveness of Indonesia's health-care system is the highly centralized nature of public health planning and program management, which has discouraged interest in health programs from the provincial to village levels. Compounding the problem is the shortage of trained personnel in provincial health departments and the fact that the curricula of Indonesian medical schools rarely include training in epidemiology and the management of community health programs. Increasing awareness of those limitations has prompted new initiatives in the Ministry of Health to decentralize health planning and strengthen local program management.

To help assure the availability of the skills required for effective decentralization of health care, the Foundation previously awarded a series of grants to six Indonesian universities for research and training activities. Each has nurtured a close relationship with a provincial health department, formulated a research program in collaboration with local groups, and emphasized the training of provincial and local medical staff.

This year the Foundation supported the creation of two more such programs at Atma Jaya Foundation and the University of Gadjah Mada. Also receiving support was the Ministry of Health for the development of a unit with similar goals within the ministry, and the University of Indonesia for the establishment of a network of community health research groups based in universities, government agencies, and nongovernmental organizations.



A maternal and child health clinic in Bali, Indonesia. The Foundation's Child Survival/Fair Start program focuses on women's reproductive health and links between the mother's income-earning capacity, her knowledge of and access to health services, and their effects on the health of her children.

In Thailand, infant mortality rates are significantly lower than in most other countries in Southeast Asia due to the development of a health infrastructure and programs in nutrition, immunization, and diarrheal disease control. But the rates still remain four to five times higher than those in Europe and North America. As in Indonesia, a major factor constraining the effectiveness of primary health-care programs for women and children is Thailand's highly centralized approach to health planning. This year the Foundation

extended its research and training support to regional universities in Thailand. Grants to Chiang Mai University, Prince of Songkla University, and Khon Kaen University assisted in the development of epidemiological and social science research groups that are seeking to strengthen regional health planning and to encourage the introduction of new community-based interventions to improve the health of women and children. The Population Council received \$68,000 to furnish technical support to each of the three groups.

In Bangladesh, child mortality rates remain among the highest in the world: 112 per 1,000 in the first year of life. Moreover, nearly 29,000 women die each year from complications associated with pregnancy and childbirth. Yet it has been estimated that more than half of these lives could be saved by simple preventive health measures, early intervention by paramedical workers for common complications, and referrals, when necessary, to health facilities with staff trained to handle obstetric emergencies.

More than 95 percent of Bangladeshi women give birth in their homes, either unattended or with the assistance of a traditional birth attendant (TBA), who is usually a relative and frequently the mother-in-law. Many of these TBAs are untrained and unaware of simple preventive measures. Organized backup systems to assist TBAs with complicated deliveries are virtually nonexistent, and paramedics stationed at local health centers lack sufficient training to handle obstetric emergencies.

This year the Foundation supported the expansion of one of Bangladesh's most innovative maternity-care projects, the Matlab Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Project (MCH-FPP), through a grant to the International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh. Previous Foundation grants to the center supported training of health workers, research on women's health, and training of researchers associated with the MCH-FPP Extension Project. Besides supporting the project's expansion, the new grant is enabling MCH-FPP to test the hypothesis that posting professional midwives in rural Bangladesh can reduce the pregnancy-related death rate by 50 percent and perinatal mortality by 33 percent. The grant will also fund the development of a model program of maternity care for replication in the government health-care system.

The Foundation granted \$123,000 to the Seattle-based Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) to develop, produce, and promote a safe and inexpensive birth kit in collaboration with the government of Bangladesh and a local nongovernmental organization. Grants were also made to the University of Pennsylvania and Johns Hopkins University for the training of

Bangladeshi health professionals in child survival research methodology and community health.

RESEARCH ON POVERTY

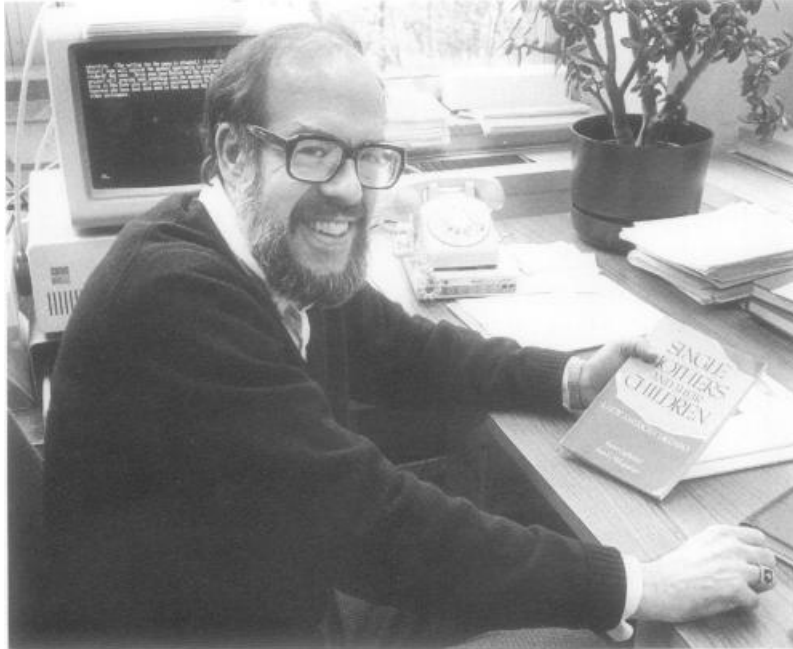
Over the past few years there has been a shift in research on poverty from questions of who and how many are poor to why they are poor. Ultimately, "why" is the most critical question for the design of long-term remedies.

This year, several projects examining the causes and consequences of poverty were supported. Areas of particular interest included the changing nature of poverty; the relations among youth unemployment, teenage pregnancy, and dropping out of school; and the effects of child-support laws on family formation, income, work, and dependency. Grants also supported the dissemination of research results to policy makers, program administrators, and the general public, and discussions of social policy by program operators and researchers from a variety of disciplines.

The Center for Health and Human Resources Policy at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government received \$157,000 to study the causes of increasing concentrations of poverty in inner-city areas. Although concentrated poverty remains a small part of total poverty, its growth symbolizes much of the alarm about a growing "underclass" that pervades the current debate about programs for the poor. Kennedy School professors Mary Jo Bane and David Ellwood, two of the nation's leading researchers on poverty, are using the enormous variability in the levels and trends in poverty from city to city as a means of understanding how and why inner-city poverty has increased in some cities and declined in others.

Bane and Ellwood's previous work has significantly advanced understanding of the causes and consequences of poverty. David Ellwood's most recent book, *Poor Support: Poverty in the American Family*, was published in the spring of 1988 with support from the Foundation's Project on Social Welfare and the American Future (see page 80).

Over the last decade two questions at the heart of the economic and social policy debate in the United States have been: How do economic changes affect the social, physical, and mental well-being of the overall population, and how do social welfare expenditures affect economic growth and social well-being? Studies usually examine the relationship between poverty and economic growth or between social welfare expenditures and poverty alleviation, but seldom all of them together. The Department of Health Policy and Management at Johns Hopkins University received



Prof. Irwin Garfinkel of the University of Wisconsin's Institute for Research on Poverty is a chief architect of Wisconsin's new system guaranteeing minimum support for children in single-parent households. The Foundation has supported the institute since 1980.

\$301,000 for a study examining the interrelationship of all these factors.

The grant is supporting analyses of the effects of adverse changes in the economy on blacks and whites, and the role of social welfare programs in alleviating the consequences of these changes. Shifts in the economy, including the incidence and severity of recessions, trends in employment and unemployment, and wage rates, are being traced from 1950 to 1985. The study will examine the effects of these changes on mortality rates, criminality, and changes in family structure.

With so many of the nation's children now growing up in poor families, the integration of poor minorities into more advantaged and non-minority neighborhoods emerges as a new challenge for antipoverty policy. Remedies, however, must be supported by convincing evidence that when poor children grow up in more affluent neighborhoods they do significantly better educationally, socially, and economically.

Northwestern University's Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research received \$281,000 for a series of research projects focusing on the effects a neighborhood's socioeconomic and racial mix have on individual behavior. Four interrelated studies are examining the experiences of low-income minority children living in cir-

cumstances ranging from public housing to middle-class suburbs, and doing so in sufficient detail and over a long enough period to discover factors that explain changes in the lives of these children.

The Center for Social Policy Studies, a policy analysis organization directed by Sar Levitan, is also studying the relationship between economic conditions and the well-being of families. Grants totaling \$521,000 to George Washington University and the National Council on Employment Policy are supporting the center's work on this and related projects. In all of the projects, the center is paying particular attention to the needs of low-income families. It is exploring such issues as part-time work and the growing trend toward the use of temporary workers during boom times. One development that has significantly complicated child-rearing is that nearly two-thirds of absent fathers do not support their children. The center will study this issue and analyze programs that are attempting to deal with it, such as Wisconsin's Child Support and Assurance System.

The Wisconsin demonstration, which attempts to forge a single program out of the current mix of welfare and child support, has already had a profound effect on legislation in other states and on the passage of a federal welfare reform bill. Since 1980 the Foundation has provided grants totaling \$197,000 to the University of Wisconsin's Institute for Research on Poverty (IRP) to help develop, implement, and evaluate this program. This year IRP received a \$200,000 two-year supplement to provide technical assistance to the state for implementation of the program.

URBAN POVERTY

Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1988

*Amounts in parentheses represent reductions in prior-year approvals.
Brackets show the original approval amounts.*

UNITED STATES

Physical, economic, and social revitalization

AI Group (Boston)	\$ 50,000
Bank for Socially Responsible Lending Organizing Group (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	45,000
Boston Housing Partnership	17,400
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	390,000
Community Development Corporation of Boston	150,000
Council of New York Law Associates	200,000
Council of State Community Affairs Agencies (Washington, D.C.)	208,000
Development Training Institute (Baltimore)	400,000
Drew Economic Development Corporation (Los Angeles)	300,000
Enterprise Foundation (Columbia, Md.)	3,000,000
Haitian Task Force (Miami)	150,000
Harvard University	46,000
Homes for South Florida (Miami)	20,000
Housing Assistance Council (Washington, D.C.)	35,000
Institute of Cultural Affairs (New York)	50,000
Interfaith Revolving Loan Fund (Philadelphia) [\$50,000—1985]	(50,000)
Jobs for the Future (Boston)	25,000
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York)	4,900,000
Low-Income Housing Fund (San Francisco)	50,000
Low Income Housing Information Service (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	250,000
Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio)	402,000
Minority Business Information Institute (New York)	300,000
Minority Developer Assistance Corporation (New York)	50,000
National Church Residences (Columbus, Ohio)	50,000
National Congress for Community Economic Development (Washington, D.C.)	275,000
National Council of State Housing Agencies (Washington, D.C.)	223,000
National Economic Development and Law Center (Berkeley, Calif.)	830,004
National Housing and Community Development Law Project (Berkeley, Calif.)	112,000
National Low Income Housing Preservation Center (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
National Municipal League (New York)	350,000
National Neighborhood Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
National Urban Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	500,000
Neighborhood Institute (Chicago)	85,000
North Carolina, University of	160,000
Omni Development Corporation (Providence)	100,000
Operation Life (Las Vegas)	200,000
Pace of Philadelphia	250,000
Piton Foundation (Denver)	1,600,000
Pittsburgh Foundation	900,000
Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	370,000
Retirement Housing Foundation (Long Beach, Calif.)	50,000
Rutgers University	39,000
San Francisco Development Fund	100,000
San Jose Development Corporation	150,000
Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford Stuyvesant (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	50,000
Spanish-Speaking Unity Council of Alameda County (Oakland, Calif.)	450,000

Task Force for Historic Preservation and the Minority Community (Richmond, Va.)	250,000
Trust for Public Land (New York)	150,000
Urban Initiatives (Stamford, Conn.)	230,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	195,000
 <i>Crime prevention and neighborhood security</i>	
Dorchester Youth Collaborative (Dorchester, Mass.)	50,000
National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence (Baltimore)	95,000
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (Washington, D.C.)	550,000
Philadelphia Miniversity	125,000
Police Foundation's Third Decade Fund for Improving Public Safety (Washington, D.C.)	2,400,000
Vera Institute of Justice (New York)	200,000
 <i>Refugee and migrant resettlement</i>	
California Tomorrow (San Francisco)	50,000
Refugee Women in Development (Washington, D.C.)	160,000
 <i>Welfare and teen pregnancy</i>	
Academy for Educational Development (New York)	50,000
Bank Street College of Education (New York)	325,000
Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	25,000
California Child Care Resource and Referral Network (San Francisco)	286,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Center for Population Options (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Center for Public Advocacy Research (New York)	92,000
Child Care Action Campaign (New York)	50,000
Child Care Employee Project (Oakland, Calif.)	123,300
Child Care Law Center (San Francisco)	48,500
Children's Storefront (New York)	11,000
Coastal Enterprises (Wiscasset, Me.)	230,000
Cornell University	100,000
Family Center (West Somerville, Mass.)	50,000
Family Planning Council of Central Pennsylvania (Camp Hill)	50,000
Friends of the Family (Baltimore)	400,000
Harvard University	600,000
High/Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.)	1,300,000
Johns Hopkins University	169,000
KCTS Association (Seattle)	50,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	1,200,000
MDC (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	37,500
Minnesota, University of	155,000
Missouri, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education	50,000
National Council of Jewish Women (New York)	50,000
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Pennsylvania State University	49,500
Piton Foundation (Denver)	50,000
Prospect Archive and Center for Education and Research (North Bennington, Vt.)	75,000
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia)	193,000
Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)	300,000
Scientists' Institute for Public Information (New York)	50,000
Statewide Youth Advocacy (Rochester, N.Y.)	20,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)	200,000
Wisconsin, University of	50,000
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (New York)	10,000
Yale University	400,000

Child survival / Fair start

Better Babies Project (Washington, D.C.)	204,000
California, University of (San Francisco)	380,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
Children's Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Greater Washington Research Center (Washington, D.C.)	256,000
Alan Guttmacher Institute (New York)	250,000
Harvard University	23,500
High/Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.)	42,500
Kansas, University of	5,500
Massachusetts Human Services Coalition (Boston)	53,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	30,000
Vanderbilt University	30,000
Yale University	45,800

Secondary schools and youth employment

Brandeis University	294,000
Corporation for Enterprise Development (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
East Harlem Block Nursery (New York)	50,000
Encampment for Citizenship (Oakland, Calif.)	75,000
Human Environment Center (Washington, D.C.)	175,000
International Center for Integrative Studies (New York)	150,000
Jobs for America's Graduates (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	2,000,000
National Child Labor Committee (New York)	30,000
National Economic Association (College Park, Md.)	12,000
Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America (Philadelphia)	1,050,000
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia)	2,350,000
Religious Task Force Education Fund (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	50,000
Remediation and Training Institute (Washington, D.C.)	1,545,000
70001 (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Szanton Associates (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Tufts University	178,000
Wider Opportunities for Women (Washington, D.C.)	61,000
Women's Economic Development Corporation (St. Paul, Minn.)	100,000
Youth Service America (Washington, D.C.)	350,000

Policy research and program evaluation

Arkansas Institute for Social Justice (Little Rock)	200,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (New York)	200,000
Foundation-administered project: study of how private foundations responded to the urban crisis	29,500
George Washington University	375,000
Harvard University	157,000
Johns Hopkins University	301,000
National Council for Urban Economic Development (Washington, D.C.)	30,000
National Council on Employment Policy (Washington, D.C.)	146,000
National Training and Information Center (Chicago)	225,000
Northwestern University	281,000
Pittsburgh, University of	50,000
Southern California, University of	49,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	49,000
Wisconsin, University of	200,000
Youth Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	50,000

Other

Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	40,000
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DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
Family Care International (New York)	100,000
Harvard University	450,000
High/Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.)	255,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Columbia University [\$49,060—1987]	(49,060)

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Kenya Workers Relief Association	50,000
Mazingira Institute (Kenya)	120,000
National Cooperative Housing Union (Kenya)	162,500
<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
United Nations Children's Fund (Kenya)	20,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	40,000

West Africa

<i>Welfare and teen pregnancy</i>	
Obafemi Awolowo University (Nigeria)	81,150
<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
Confederation of African Medical Associations and Societies (Nigeria)	39,000
Nigeria, Government of	454,205

Middle East and North Africa

<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Catholic Relief Services (Tunisia)	22,000
Egypt, Government of	579,150
Voluntary Service Overseas (Sudan)	20,428
<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
Children's Emergency Hospital (Sudan) [\$220,000—1983]	(148,608)
Egypt, Government of	75,949
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Seattle)	113,600
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
American Research Center in Egypt (New York)	165,000
Egypt, Government of	85,000

ASIA

Bangladesh

<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Manabik Shahajya Sangstha	84,000

<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research	149,929
Johns Hopkins University	72,850
Pennsylvania, University of	75,335
Population Council (New York)	20,003
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Seattle)	123,224
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Rayalaseema Seva Samithi (India)	125,000
<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
Arpana Research and Charities Trust (India)	85,000
Baroda Citizens Council (India)	136,000
Centre for Development and Population Activities (Washington, D.C.)	33,325
Foundation-administered project: research on nongovernmental health programs in India	90,000
Foundation-administered project: workshop on health financing in India	3,650
Gujarat Institute of Area Planning (India)	151,000
Harvard University	50,000
Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore	125,000
Mrigendra Medical Trust (Nepal)	120,000
Nehru Foundation for Development (India)	150,000
PRIDE-India	149,000
Society for Education, Welfare and Action-Rural (India)	170,000
Streehitakarini (India)	185,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
Andalas University (Indonesia)	30,200
Atma Jaya Foundation (Indonesia)	193,500
Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	161,400
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	351,267
Indonesia, Government of	225,729
Indonesia, University of	238,855
International Organization of Consumers Unions (Netherlands)	44,060
Johns Hopkins University	28,460
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	51,500
Population Council (New York)	67,700
Prince of Songkla University (Thailand)	80,535
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Seattle)	11,249
Sriwijaya University (Indonesia)	23,557
Udayana University (Indonesia)	15,790
Western Australia, University of	500,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
Etnollano Foundation (Colombia)	45,400
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	49,050
Center of Educational Research and Development (Chile)	200,000

Center of Research for Urban Studies, Architecture and Design (Ecuador)	28,700
Institute for Socio-Economic and Development Studies (Peru)	158,000
National Forum for Colombia Foundation	98,000
Research and Popular Education Center (Colombia)	45,000
Brazil	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Luiz Freire Cultural Center	114,600
<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
Esperança Foundation	34,515
<i>Secondary schools and youth employment</i>	
Space for Living Science	26,554
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Pernambuco, Federal University of	50,000
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research	23,400
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Refugee and migrant resettlement</i>	
Development and Peace Service (Mexico)	57,000
<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
National Indigenous Institute (Mexico)	47,000
Nicaraguan Ministry of Health	90,000
Population Council (New York)	23,000
TOTAL, URBAN POVERTY	<u>\$51,132,655</u>

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES

In developing countries, the Foundation gives priority to activities that enhance the welfare of the rural poor. Despite substantial increases in global food production over the past twenty-five years, millions of landless agricultural workers and resource-poor farmers have low and unstable incomes. Largely untouched by the benefits of the Green Revolution, they continue to endure hunger, illiteracy, and want.

The Foundation's Rural Poverty and Resources program supports efforts that:

- analyze factors limiting agricultural productivity;
- encourage more efficient and equitable management of natural resources;
- increase the capacity of individuals and institutions to contribute to the formulation of rural policies;
- help women and other vulnerable groups increase their income from agricultural and off-farm enterprises; and
- strengthen community-based and intermediary organizations providing credit, training, and other services to the rural poor.

Since 1982 the Foundation has conducted a companion program in the United States, where a disproportionate share of low-income people live in rural areas. The U.S. program focuses on three principal areas:

- encouraging the development of coherent policies that address the needs of low-income rural residents;
- helping the rural poor participate more effectively in the management of resources on which they depend; and
- expanding employment opportunities in rural areas, with special emphasis on problems faced by low-income women and minorities.

In 1988 the Foundation awarded grants totaling \$29,955,763 for rural initiatives worldwide.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

New high-yielding crop varieties, combined with greater use of fertilizers and irrigation, have dramatically increased food supplies. If evenly distributed, global food production would be more than enough to provide all people with an adequate diet. New agricultural technologies, however, have not been of universal



In the uplands of Thailand, farmers have devised unconventional but effective farming methods—for example, growing pumpkins on rooftops, here observed by a graduate student from Chiang Mai University. In Thailand and other countries, the Foundation supports research on traditional farming systems practiced on marginal lands.

benefit. According to British social scientist Robert Chambers, more than one billion people in the developing world live in resource-poor regions ill adapted to the demanding water and nutrient requirements of high-yielding crop varieties. This sobering realization has prompted a growing number of agricultural scientists to pay less attention to the pursuit of ever-higher yields under the ideal conditions of the research station and to focus on achieving more gradual, but still significant, improvements in traditional farming systems practiced on marginal lands.

In recent years farming systems research (FSR) has emerged as a particularly promising conceptual tool for assessing factors that limit the productivity of resource-poor lands. FSR differs from traditional agricultural research and extension in that it focuses on the full range of activities on small farms rather than on, for example, genetic improvements in specific commodities. With the farming systems approach, researchers can examine the socioeconomic as well as the biological and environmental constraints on agricultural production. Through field surveys and on-farm testing, FSR aims to make agricultural research more directly relevant to the needs of low-income farmers.

To help develop and diffuse agricultural technologies appropriate for disadvantaged farmers, the Foundation has assisted six centers* in the network of international agricultural research institutes supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Established in the early 1970s, the CGIAR includes more than thirty-five government, multilateral, and private organizations that sponsor thirteen international centers with combined operating budgets of more than \$200 million. The Foundation also grants funds to strengthen the capacity of national research institutions working to increase agricultural productivity in various climatic regions.

In the harsh environment of West Africa, the Foundation has advanced the farming systems approach by supporting the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria as well as national research centers and associations of researchers. A grant of \$233,000 will enable the West African Farming Systems Research Network (WAFSRN) to publish an agricultural journal that will include research results and discussion papers by scientists in the region. Based in Burkina Faso, WAFSRN works to bridge disciplinary, language, and national boundaries in West Africa. The new agricultural review will help WAFSRN expand its networking services and contribute to the growth of scholarly publishing in the region.

To encourage more productive, equitable, and sustainable agriculture in the Himalayan region, the Foundation awarded \$220,000 to the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development in Nepal. The inhabitants of the mountain communities in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region are among the poorest people in the world. Traditionally, they have obtained livelihoods from agriculture in the valleys or on terraced hill slopes. A near doubling of the population over the past thirty years, however, has led to extending cultivation upward to increasingly marginal lands. The grant to the center, which will support research on traditional farming practices and on government policies in the region, is part of a larger Foundation effort aimed at enhancing indigenous capacities to understand highland development and its underlying socioeconomic forces, at strengthening non-governmental organizations involved in such development, and at helping government agencies work effectively with these organizations.

* The International Center for Tropical Agriculture in Colombia, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico, the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas in Syria, and the International Food Policy Research Institute in the United States.

Other organizations receiving grants to increase the productivity of resource-poor lands include:

— Colombian Agricultural Institute, \$223,000, to help Colombia's principal agricultural research agency establish FSR in experiment stations and extension offices nationwide;

— International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria), \$374,000, for research and training of graduate students and postdoctoral scientists in the Middle East and North Africa; and

— Khon Kaen University (Thailand), \$300,000, for the Southeast Asia Universities Agroecosystems Network, which explores new ways to analyze problems of resource management.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Land Management. Because of steep slopes, poor soil, or erratic rainfall, much of the world's land is marginal and highly susceptible to environmental degradation. People living in such areas are among the most impoverished in their societies. The Foundation supports efforts to increase and sustain the productive capacities of lands that are ecologically and socioeconomically marginal, often through programs incorporating tree cultivation. Also supported are activities to help disadvantaged groups secure legal rights and access to the resources on which they depend.

In many developing countries, forests and range lands are being consumed at rates far higher than they can be replaced, leading to scarcities of fuel wood and animal fodder and severely damaging the environment. To prevent further degradation of forest lands and to encourage the controlled use of state forests, many countries are engaging in social forestry. This term refers to tree planting and other activities aimed at enlisting the participation of local communities in economically productive and sustainable forest management. An emphasis on equity and broad community participation distinguishes social forestry from commercial tree-planting schemes.

Since 1980 the Foundation has supported social forestry programs, particularly in South and Southeast Asia and Eastern and Southern Africa. This year the Foundation provided supplemental funding for social forestry on Java, Indonesia's most populous island and one of the most densely populated areas of the world. Uncontrolled cutting of trees on state-owned lands has accelerated erosion and intensified conflicts between government officials and impoverished villagers, who rely on forests for food, fodder, fuel, and construction materials.

In 1984 a working group from Indonesia's State Forest Corporation (SFC) received Foundation support for research on ways to

minimize conflict with farmers and enlist their cooperation in reforestation. The research led to thirteen pilot social forestry projects. They replaced the old system of *tumpang sari*, which permitted farmers to cultivate crops on SFC-controlled lands in return for planting tree seedlings. In the new system, seedlings are spaced at wider intervals to give farmers more area for crops. Farmers are also encouraged to plant various kinds of trees for harvesting.

After more than two years of experimentation, farmer income has risen and eroded lands have been reforested. To expand the project to some thirty forest sites, the Foundation this year granted \$318,000 to the SFC and \$193,000 to Yayasan Bina Swadaya, an Indonesian nongovernmental organization training personnel for the project. Also receiving support was the Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development, a U.S. technical-assistance organization advising the project.

Agroforestry is a land-use system in which farmers combine trees, shrubs, and other perennial crops with annual crops and animals on the same land. The advantages of agroforestry are both technical and social. Tree roots stabilize fragile slopes, maintaining soil moisture and nutrients, and tree crops spread out farm-labor requirements and peasant income over the year. The conversion from annual to perennial crops is gradual, requiring neither a large initial investment nor interruption of farmers' income. Moreover, crop diversity offers farmers protection against both natural hazards and economic fluctuations.

To encourage agroforestry practices in Nepal, where low soil fertility and shortages of fodder hamper the farming of poor families, the Foundation awarded \$108,000 to World Neighbors. The grant will support research and training aimed at replicating an innovative agroforestry project in other mountain communities. In Tanzania, where rapid deforestation threatens efforts to revitalize the rural economy, the Sokoine University of Agriculture received \$195,000 for community-based agroforestry and social-forestry research.

Throughout the developing world, governments are attempting to relieve population pressures by promoting the settlement of frontier territories. In the Amazon Basin, colonists are burning and cutting the forests on a massive scale, destroying a habitat on which indigenous peoples depend and threatening to alter the world environment. With grants in 1988 to Brazil's National Council of Rubber Tappers, Colombia's Puerto Rastrojo Foundation, and the Ecuadorean Foundation for the Preservation of Nature, and other organizations, the Foundation funded initiatives aimed at improving land and resource management in the Amazon and increasing the poor's access to natural resources. These organizations are working with governments and with indigenous commu-



Tapping rubber trees, a livelihood for many inhabitants of the Brazilian Amazon, is threatened by destructive development in the region. The Foundation funds efforts to promote sustainable development, improve resource management, and enhance the livelihoods of low-income populations.

nities to set aside forest reserves, protect Indian lands, and identify ecologically sound forest-management practices.

Another major area of rural settlement is the Zambezi Valley, a dry, sparsely settled woodland area in northern Zimbabwe recently made habitable by the control of the tsetse fly. This year the University of Zimbabwe received \$258,000 to enable scholars to work with local governments and communities in developing management schemes that will preserve the region's woodlands, grazing lands, and wildlife.

Other grants supporting more efficient and equitable management of land include:

- De La Salle University, \$175,000, and Central Mindanao University, \$100,000, for research on curbing erosion and developing sustainable farming practices in the Philippine uplands;

- Nehru Foundation for Development, \$154,000, to provide technical assistance, training, and publications to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) restoring wastelands in the Indian state of Gujarat; and

- Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.), \$264,000, for research and training of Bangladeshi government and NGO staff in forestry practices that encourage the participation of rural people.

Water Management. Technological breakthroughs in the production of wheat and rice, the principal food crops of developing countries, have dramatically increased the yields that can be obtained with irrigation. As a result, international organizations and governments have substantially increased their investments in dams, reservoirs, and irrigation canals. Countries in South and Southeast Asia, for example, have increased their irrigated land by more than 50 million acres since 1970.

Many irrigation systems, however, are plagued by a variety of problems, including the failure to deliver water to the furthest reaches of irrigation canals, inequities in the distribution of water among users, and poor maintenance and rapid deterioration of dams and other facilities. Such problems have spurred governments and donor agencies to increase funding for programs aimed at improving the performance of government- and farmer-managed systems. The Foundation's work in water management seeks to strengthen not only institutions providing technical services for the design, construction, and utilization of physical infrastructure, but also the organizational infrastructure necessary for efficient and equitable operation of irrigation systems. This effort complements funding for large irrigation construction provided by the World Bank and other major international donors.

The Foundation has provided substantial support to the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI), a training and research institution established in 1984. Headquartered in Sri Lanka, IIMI assists developing countries in improving the management and performance of irrigation systems. Although much of its work has been in India, Indonesia, and other Asian countries, IIMI is increasingly active in Africa, where many drought-prone countries have significant potential for enhanced irrigated agriculture. This year IIMI received \$200,000 over three years to expand its research and training program in Nepal.

Like IIMI, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in Washington, D.C., is concerned with evaluating and measuring performance of irrigation projects. Founded in 1975 with Foundation assistance, IFPRI conducts research on such issues as investment strategies and policies for enhancing agricultural production. This year IFPRI was granted \$309,000 to collaborate with IIMI in the development of case studies and research methodologies for evaluating irrigation systems in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The Philippine government's National Irrigation Administration (NIA) is an international leader in irrigation management. A Foundation grantee since 1976, NIA has learned that genuinely participatory irrigation methods start with people, rather than a topographical map, and involve joint agreements with farmers



In several developing countries, the Foundation assists projects in which farmers participate in the planning, design, and management of irrigation systems. This small-scale system in the Philippines is a joint project of the National Irrigation Administration and local farmers.

and irrigation associations, rather than the imposition of standard system designs. In 1988 NIA received \$200,000 for publications on lessons learned over the past decade and for new initiatives, including joint farmer-agency management of a 13,000-hectare irrigation system. This pilot program will link farmers to sources of rural credit and promote communication and exchanges among irrigation associations.

In Indonesia, where irrigation is critical to the livelihoods of more than 60 million people, farmer participation in irrigation has strong traditional roots. In the colonial and post-colonial eras, however, the government assumed increasing management responsibilities for irrigation systems. Over the past five years, the Foundation has supported research analyzing government management of small-scale systems. Among the studies' findings was an accelerating "takeover phenomenon" by the government and insufficient state resources to carry out these newly acquired responsibilities. The research also revealed a declining willingness by farmers' organizations to clean and repair canals.

In 1987 the Indonesian government formally committed itself to a fifteen-year plan to turn over the management of all small-scale irrigation systems to water-user organizations. This year the Foundation granted \$400,000 to the Ministry of Public Works to enable the Institute for Socioeconomic Research, Training, and Information, a leading nongovernmental organization, to assist with the transfer. This pilot project will be closely monitored by the Indonesian government, World Bank, and other institutions interested in irrigation in the developing world.

On the subcontinent, the Foundation continued to assist Indian efforts to improve irrigation management and strengthen water-resource planning. Anna University, the leading engineering university in southern India, received \$230,000 for an experimental project to promote more participatory decision making in a government program to rehabilitate small-reservoir irrigation systems in Tamil Nadu. Following the approach developed in Southeast Asia, the university's Center for Water Resources is sending community workers into villages to organize water-users' groups to work on system improvements. Researchers at the pilot sites will record how farmers and engineers arrive at decisions and perform their respective management roles.

Resource Management in the United States. Drawing on its experience in the developing world, the Foundation supports efforts to improve the management of natural resources in the United States. Emphasis has been placed on the formulation of public policies for more efficient and equitable allocation of scarce water resources in the West. An increasing priority is support for efforts to protect ground-water supplies, particularly in rural areas with high concentrations of low-income residents.

Since the turn of the century, western water policy has helped stimulate a strong agricultural economy in the region. Public policy has not, however, kept pace with changing conditions in the West, which include growing urban populations and soaring food surpluses. One serious shortcoming of western water policy is illustrated by the inability of the region's water institutions to

accommodate the competing demands of agricultural, urban, and industrial users; of historically disadvantaged Indian tribes with large claims to water supplies; and of groups with environmental concerns.

For many years the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) has been in the forefront of efforts to develop more efficient and equitable water policies in the West, primarily through research, analysis, and the promotion of market-oriented methods to allocate water among alternative users. In 1986 Foundation funds helped EDF establish the Rural Economy and Environment Project, which analyzes economic, environmental, and social aspects of western water management.

During the project's first two years, research focused on river basins in Nevada and Arizona, where there are bitter disagreements over water allocation and quality. The project's accomplishments include an innovative water-transfer program that could become a model for irrigation districts throughout the West; an analytical model that holds polluters, rather than society at large, primarily responsible for damage to water supplies; and a study that will help Indian communities negotiate water-rights settlements with federal, state, and local governments. This year EDF received \$500,000 to continue the project and to expand its activities into the Columbia River basin in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

The University of Colorado's Natural Resources Law Center received \$300,000 over three years for a water-policy research program and seminar series. The center will examine water-use efficiency, transfers of water from agriculture to growing cities, and other issues confronting federal and state policy makers and water-administration officials. The implications of proposed policy changes will be analyzed for their impact on rural communities, the environment, and Native American and Hispanic groups.

To help the rural poor participate more effectively in resource-management decisions affecting their welfare, the Foundation assists organizations that provide low-income communities with technical assistance and information on resource-related issues. Much of this work is concentrated in the Southwest, where poverty rates for Native American and Hispanic communities are particularly high.

This year the Southwest Research and Information Center (SRIC) in Albuquerque, N.M., received a \$193,000 supplement for its work with low-income Hispanic communities in northern New Mexico and with the Navajo Nation along the Puerco River. SRIC's accomplishments include helping communities in Taos County draft provisions under which the U.S. Forest Service would allow local people to cut timber in Kit Carson National Forest. And in

response to federal legislation, which provides \$40 million over ten years to build and renovate water systems in northern New Mexico, SRIC is sponsoring a series of meetings to inform local communities about the program and how to obtain funding for their *acequias*, or communal irrigation ditches.

The Western Network, based in Sante Fe, N.M., also received supplemental support in 1988. Under the direction of John Folk-Williams, an expert on western natural resources and Native American issues, the network has developed a program of workshops, publications, and other activities to help Indian and Hispanic communities in the Southwest participate more effectively in water-management decision making. The Western Network has focused its activities on the upper Rio Grande, San Juan, and Gila river basins in New Mexico and Arizona.

A central concern of the Foundation's Rural Poverty and Resources program is the protection of ground water, on which half the U.S. population and more than 90 percent of rural people depend for drinking water. Because ground-water supplies are increasingly threatened by industrial chemicals, pesticides, and other pollutants, the Foundation supports a network of local, regional, and national organizations that work to protect this resource. The Environmental Policy Institute, the Minnesota Project, and other groups are engaged in activities that include alerting the public to the health risks of various pollutants, proposing ground-water protection ordinances, and documenting water-supply problems.

To help Native American tribes develop ground-water protection programs, the Foundation granted \$105,400 over eighteen months to the National Congress of American Indians, the oldest and largest national Indian organization in the country. The grant is funding the preparation of a comprehensive handbook on ground-water protection. Also supported are regional meetings and a national conference to discuss the handbook's findings and to facilitate collaboration among federal and tribal officials.

RURAL POLICY

In both the United States and the developing world, the Foundation seeks to strengthen the capacity of institutions and individuals to analyze rural problems and to advise public and private agencies on policies that will improve the welfare of the rural poor.

Over the past decade, many rural areas of the United States—particularly those dependent on manufacturing, mining, timber, and agriculture—have been adversely affected by shifts in the domestic and international economy. Changing technology and productivity in rural industries and greater competition in interna-

tional markets have led to rising unemployment, falling incomes, and rural poverty rates equivalent to those of inner cities. Although approximately 20 percent of the U.S. population, rural residents constitute some 30 percent of the nation's poor.

A major element of the Foundation's Rural Poverty and Resources program in the United States is fostering the development of public policies that take into account the needs of the most disadvantaged. The development of such policies has been constrained by the limited number of researchers addressing the problems of rural communities. In 1985 the Foundation helped establish the Aspen Institute's Rural Economic Policy Program, which encouraged researchers to study such topics as intergenerational poverty and welfare dependency in rural areas; the economic, social, and political factors perpetuating rural poverty; and the consequences of economic restructuring for rural communities. In a related initiative, the Foundation assisted the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation in establishing the Rural Policy Fellowship Program in 1987. A dissertation-awards competition that places special emphasis on identifying minority researchers, the program received a \$400,000 two-year supplement in 1988.

Encouraging citizen participation in research and policy debates is another means of fostering more effective rural policies. Throughout rural America, grass-roots organizations have emerged to address such problems as joblessness, environmental degradation, and discrimination. Most of these organizations, however, lack access to macro-level policy analyses on which to build effective programs. Geographical isolation further limits their opportunities to benefit from shared experiences.

To help rural groups overcome these obstacles, the Foundation has supported the Rural Coalition, a Washington, D.C.-based organization founded in 1978. Through its task forces on agriculture, natural resources, employment, and Native Americans, the coalition assists communication among grass-roots rural groups and helps them develop collaborative strategies to bring a comprehensive rural perspective to national policy discussions. This year the coalition was granted a two-year \$300,000 supplement.

Because of constraints on the federal government's ability to promote rural economic and community development, the Foundation supports research on the potential of states to assume increasing responsibilities in this area. In 1988 the Council of State Policy and Planning Agencies received \$140,000 for a study to help states design small-business development programs for depressed rural areas. And the National Governors' Association was granted \$160,000 for a task force to inform governors and their staffs of current research on the rural economy and state-level

rural economic development programs, and to make recommendations on how states can promote rural growth.

In the developing world, rural social scientists are urgently needed to advise governments and private institutions on policies to accelerate development. For more than a decade the Foundation has worked to enlarge the ranks and strengthen the capacity of scholars analyzing the agricultural crisis in Africa, where population growth continues to outpace food production. Grants have been made to provide research awards or graduate training for young African social scientists, and to develop and strengthen social science institutions in Africa. They include the Institute for Development Studies at the University of Nairobi, the Institute of Social Research at Uganda's Makerere University, and the agricultural economics department of the University of Ibadan in Nigeria.

Complementary grants have assisted projects in the developed world that serve as resources for African institutions. In 1988 the Social Science Research Council received a \$200,000 two-year supplement for its "Project on African Agriculture: Crisis and Transformation." Involving a network of rural social scientists from Africa and other countries, this research and training program is aimed at developing both new insights into African agriculture and individual and institutional capacities to carry out such research. The project has supported studies of such topics as land tenure, agricultural development, and migration in West Africa; famine and survival strategies in northeastern Ethiopia; and borrowing and lending among small farms in Kenya.

In China, economic reforms over the past decade have stimulated dramatic increases both in agricultural and industrial output and in incomes. These reforms, however, have also given rise to a number of "second-generation problems," which include deteriorating rural infrastructure and services, price distortions, declining soil fertility, and inadequate storage, transportation, and marketing systems. To address these problems, China's leaders are introducing a more empirically based planning process, developing greater technical expertise, and drawing upon the experiences of other countries.

The Foundation has assisted these efforts by supporting the introduction of modern economics into the curricula of China's leading universities and by assisting collaborative research and training at China's major research institutes. Grants have been made for resident and visiting scholars in Beijing; courses in production, resource, and marketing economics; graduate study by Chinese economists in the Philippines and the United States; and books, reference materials, and study tours. The Foundation is also funding research by Chinese and Western economists on such topics as ownership and reform of state enterprises, income distribu-



In many low-income communities along the Texas-Mexico border, the drinking water is so contaminated that residents must depend on water trucked in from other areas. The Foundation supports a network of local, regional, and national organizations working to ensure the rural poor's access to safe water supplies.

tion, price and trade structure, technology transfer, and economic relations among China, Japan, and the United States.

In Brazil, a key element of the Foundation's program is encouraging environmentally sensitive resource-development and management policies. In years past, the construction of dams has often caused severe environmental damage, and thousands of people have been displaced without adequate provision for their relocation. To encourage discussions of alternative energy-development policies, the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and the University of São Paulo received \$249,200 and \$53,800, respectively. The grants will fund research on the environmental and social effects of hydroelectric development and a training course in environmental-impact assessment, which is now mandatory for major Brazilian energy projects.

In the Philippines, where comprehensive land-reform legislation was passed in 1988, the Asian Institute of Management (AIM) received \$181,800 to provide training and advisory services to the Department of Agrarian Reform, which is charged with implementing the legislation. The foremost management-training institution in Southeast Asia, AIM will devise systems to monitor reform, help form district agrarian reform councils, and develop training materials for government personnel.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture and industry can absorb only a small fraction of the growing labor forces in many developing countries. Economic planners, therefore, are increasingly looking at small-scale rural industries and self-employment as crucial sources of income for the landless and other disadvantaged groups.

Since 1982 the Foundation has expanded its funding to organizations that seek to improve the income and employment prospects of the rural poor. Mainly nongovernmental and located primarily in South Asia and Eastern and Southern Africa, these organizations provide a variety of services, including training, technical assistance, and credit for small-scale agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing ventures. By bringing disadvantaged people together to improve their economic circumstances, such organizations can become vehicles for overcoming social, health, and other obstacles to the welfare of the poor.

In India, the Foundation has committed more than \$3.5 million over the past six years for employment and income-generating activities. This work has focused almost exclusively on women, who lack access to credit, land, and technology. To increase the earnings of women in a poor area of rural Bihar, the Foundation this year granted \$165,000 to Vanvasi Seva Kendra (VSK). Part of a consortium of organizations that seek to employ women in silk production, VSK has provided training in spinning and weaving to more than 500 women whose only previous source of income was irregular farm labor. The grant will support this training and help introduce a new training program in carpentry.

One of the most successful nongovernmental organizations working to improve the lives of the rural poor is the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. Founded by economist Muhammad Yunus, the bank provides small unsecured loans to groups of borrowers for rice husking, livestock rearing, carpentry, petty trade, and other projects. A key feature of the Grameen program is the borrowing group, in which members assume collective responsibility for repaying loans.

The Grameen Bank now operates 500 branches and has some 475,000 members, 84 percent of whom are women. The Foundation, which has collaborated with other donors in supporting the experiment, this year provided the bank with grants and loans totaling \$2.25 million to expand the range of income-generating activities poor people can pursue. The funds will help groups of borrowers experiment with improved technologies and larger-scale ventures—for example, fisheries and silk production.



A Bangladeshi woman operates a power tiller obtained through the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, which provides such machinery to members of landless groups, who in turn sell their services to farmers. BRAC is one of several Foundation-supported nongovernmental organizations in developing countries working to improve the incomes, health, and education of the rural poor.

The Grameen Bank is one of a network of Foundation-supported organizations in Bangladesh working to raise the incomes and improve the health and education of the rural poor. Among the groups awarded grants this year were: the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, Friends in Village Development, the Centre for Mass Education in Science, Banchte Shekha, and the Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation.

In Eastern and Southern Africa, the Foundation supports several nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) working to improve the livelihoods of poor people, particularly women. In Kenya, where the labor force will grow from 7 million to 14 million by the end of the century, NGOs are well suited to enhancing employment and income opportunities for the rural poor. NGOs often have extensive outreach networks in rural areas, and their staff members generally have a high degree of commitment, a good grasp of socioeconomic conditions, and valuable experience in organizing rural projects involving the poor. On the other hand, management skills in these organizations tend to be overextended, and program costs are often high relative to the number of clients served.

To help Kenyan NGOs manage their activities more effectively, WEREP Limited in Nairobi received \$190,000 this year. One of the region's most successful NGO-support organizations, WEREP provides direct loans and technical assistance to community-based rural enterprises. A new initiative will focus on strengthening membership-based business and trade groups that are advocates for small-scale entrepreneurs and self-employed workers. The grant will also underwrite a study of the effectiveness of local organizations in promoting rural enterprises.

In West Africa, a relatively recent development has been the growth of village organizations based on kinship, occupation, religion, production activity, or some other association. To become more effective agents of development, the associations have joined in larger federations, some of which are quite sophisticated. They have regular elections, written bylaws, and a range of service and productive activities. Some build bridges, schools, and clinics, and others negotiate with banks to obtain credit for the member associations. The federations also are nurturing a new generation of West African leaders, linked directly to rural constituencies.

This year grants were awarded to several federated associations in Senegal and Burkina Faso, where governments have been the most open to the movement. The Foundation is assisting their development by funding the training of their leaders in literacy, numeracy, and organizational skills and by underwriting an experimental credit scheme. Village women, who have rarely risen to positions of influence in the federations, are also receiving training in leadership skills.

In Mexico, where massive unemployment has compelled millions of the rural poor to migrate to cities and across the border into the United States, the Foundation provided grants totaling \$340,000 and a \$500,000 PRI loan to Autonomy, Decentralization and Self-Management (ANADEGES), a network of fifteen Mexican rural development organizations. The funds are helping to establish a credit program for farmers, women, and landless laborers too poor to qualify for bank or government loans. The potential benefits of the program include leveraging nearly \$3.5 million in loans for projects that would benefit at least 300,000 people.

As in the developing world, the Foundation assists efforts in the United States to improve employment and income-generating opportunities for low-income women and other vulnerable groups. Support is provided to intermediary organizations engaged in technical assistance, policy research, and other activities aimed at enhancing rural development in key geographic regions or economic sectors. For example, the Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (MACED), a leading economic development corporation in Appalachia, has received

grants and loans to test innovative ventures in banking and mortgage credit and in timber and forest products.

Some of the most persistent poverty in the United States is found on Indian reservations. Although a few tribes control rich natural resources, nearly 90 percent of the rural tribal populations live on reservations that lack high-quality resources. And even where natural resources are plentiful, most tribes have not developed complementary economic activities that provide jobs, growth, and retail services. Tribal purchasing power, derived largely from federal welfare payments, generally benefits non-Indian establishments bordering reservations.

To help Native American reservations develop more self-sufficient economies, the Foundation granted \$300,000 to the First Nations Financial Project (FNF), a technical-assistance intermediary that works with tribal governments and reservation-based nonprofit organizations. Based in Falmouth, Va., FNF focuses on small-scale ventures that provide Indians with hands-on experience and training in managerial and technical skills. To date, FNF has provided assistance to some twenty-five tribes. This year's grant will help FNF expand its services to ten additional reservations and open a regional office in the Southwest.

The Foundation is helping test the income-generating potential of development banking and other forms of credit similar to the group-borrowing techniques of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. One organization engaged in this work is the Arkansas Enterprise Group (AEG), a nonprofit development lending bank and an affiliate of the Southern Development Bancorporation. Established in early 1988, AEG received \$200,000 to launch the Good Faith Fund, a small-business loan fund for low-income entrepreneurs. AEG will make loans, principally in the \$1,000 to \$2,000 range, to borrowing groups in small Arkansas towns and rural areas for appliance repair, vegetable farming, and other businesses. AEG will also establish research and information services to identify sectors and industries that offer strong potential for growth.

To improve employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for low-income women in the Southeast, the Foundation granted \$350,000 to the Southeast Women's Employment Coalition (SWEC). Founded in 1979, SWEC has identified highway construction and tourism as two fast-growing industries in which women are underrepresented. Through policy research, technical assistance, and leadership development, SWEC is devising local and national strategies to help women share more equitably in the benefits of these two industries. Also receiving support this year was Women and Employment in Charleston, W.Va., for training, advocacy, and small-business development activities aimed at expanding employment opportunities for poor rural women.

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1988

*Amounts in parentheses represent reductions in prior-year approvals.
Brackets show the original approval amounts.*

UNITED STATES

Land and water management

American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	\$ 245,000
Arizona, University of	50,000
Arkleton Trust (England)	2,000
Center for Environment, Commerce and Energy (Washington, D.C.)	10,750
Center for Resource Economics (Washington, D.C.)	246,410
Citizen's Clearinghouse for Hazardous Wastes (Arlington, Va.)	90,000
Colorado, University of	350,000
Colorado State University	50,000
Coneg Policy Research Center (Washington, D.C.)	24,716
Connecticut, University of	49,250
Council of State Governments (San Francisco)	25,000
Environmental and Energy Study Institute (Washington, D.C.)	78,000
Environmental Defense Fund (New York)	500,000
Fund for Renewable Energy and the Environment (Washington, D.C.)	40,000
Funding Exchange (New York)	25,000
Grand Canyon Trust (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Institute for Regional Education (Santa Fe, N.M.)	30,000
Institute for Resource Management (Salt Lake City)	25,000
Kansas State University	50,000
Minnesota Project (Minneapolis)	50,000
Montana State University	97,200
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	120,000
National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver)	83,274
National Wildlife Federation (Washington, D.C.)	169,000
NCAI Fund (Washington, D.C.)	105,400
New Mexico State University	24,327
Northwest Renewable Resources Center (Seattle)	119,500
1000 Friends of Oregon (Portland)	48,200
Overseas Development Network (Cambridge, Mass.)	48,700
Portland State University	42,600
Southern Pueblos Governors Council (Albuquerque, N.M.)	44,000
Southwest Research and Information Center (Albuquerque, N.M.)	193,000
Texas Center for Policy Studies (Austin)	100,000
Tonantzin Land Institute (Albuquerque, N.M.)	50,000
Urban Scientific and Educational Research (Washington, D.C.)	40,000
Western Network (Santa Fe, N.M.)	270,000
Western Organization of Resource Councils (Billings, Mont.)	144,000

Policy development

American Farmland Trust (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Appalachian Trail Conference (Harpers Ferry, W.Va.)	35,000
Berea College	5,000
California Institute for Rural Studies (Davis)	250,000
California, University of (Davis)	13,347
Center for National Policy (Washington, D.C.)	152,400
Corporation for Enterprise Development (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Council of State Community Affairs Agencies (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Council of State Policy and Planning Agencies (Washington, D.C.)	140,000
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Harvard University	275,000

Housing Assistance Council (Washington, D.C.)	10,000
Hudson River Film Company (Garrison, N.Y.)	40,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	130,000
MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	280,000
Memphis State University	78,000
National Center for Policy Alternatives (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	160,000
Oglala Lakota College	50,000
Policy Studies Organization (Urbana, Ill.)	6,800
Public Affairs Committee (New York)	16,000
Rural Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Rutgers University	27,000
South Carolina Educational Television Commission (Columbia)	44,950
South Carolina Institute on Poverty and Deprivation (Columbia)	17,000
South Dakota State University	10,000
Temple University	6,900
Texas Agricultural Extension Service (College Station)	35,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	50,000
Texas, University of (El Paso)	43,300
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	31,000
Washington State University	50,000
Wiley College	45,000
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation (Princeton, N.J.)	400,000
Woodstock Institute (Chicago, Ill.)	126,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Prairie View A & M University	15,000
Rural Community Assistance Corporation (Sacramento, Calif.)	100,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Accion International (Cambridge, Mass.)	40,000
Arkansas Enterprise Group (Arkadelphia)	200,000
Berea College	50,000
Center for Community Self-Help (Durham, N.C.)	114,000
Chicago, University of	70,000
Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development (Plains)	46,800
Federation of Southern Cooperatives (Epes, Ala.)	50,000
First Nations Financial Project (Falmouth, Va.)	313,000
Ganados del Valle (Los Ojos, N.M.)	15,000
Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (Berea, Ky.)	100,000
National Federation of Community Development Credit Unions (New York)	25,000
PPEP Housing Development Corporation (Tucson)	175,000
Rocky Mountain Institute (Snowmass, Colo.)	50,000
South East Alabama Self-Help Association (Tuskegee, Ala.)	15,220
Southeast Women's Employment Coalition (Lexington, Ky.)	350,000
Taos County Economic Development Corporation (New Mexico)	50,000
Tides Foundation (San Francisco)	230,000
Women and Employment (Charleston, W.Va.)	225,000
Yale University	50,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

Agricultural productivity

Arkansas, University of	50,000
Population Council (New York)	146,500

Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	50,000
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Land and water management

Biomass Users Network (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Colorado State University	21,000
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	309,000
International Institute for Environment and Development (England)	45,000
Natural Resources Defense Council (New York)	48,300
New Mexico, University of	20,000
Overseas Development Institute (England)	250,000
Pesticide Education and Action Project (San Francisco)	50,000

Policy development

Association for Women in Development (Washington, D.C.)	18,500
Feminist Press (New York)	30,420
Fund for International Conference of Agricultural Economists (Oakbrook, Ill.)	25,000
Harvard University	50,000
Institute for Development Research (Boston)	186,500
Intermediate Technology Development Group (England)	50,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Washington, D.C.)	30,000
International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.)	12,300
London School of Economics and Political Science (England)	147,900
PACCA (Washington, D.C.)	30,000
Population Council (New York)	87,100
Social Science Research Council (New York)	200,000
World Development Productions (Cambridge, Mass.)	150,000

Employment generation

Cornell University	30,000
Friends of WWB/USA (New York)	25,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Washington, D.C.)	13,000
International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.)	12,744

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

Agricultural productivity

Africare (Washington, D.C.)	119,300
Church of the Province of Kenya	85,000
Mozambique, Government of	140,000
Zimbabwe Mozambique Friendship Association	50,000

Land and water management

Commonwealth Secretariat (England)	152,000
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania)	13,000
Sokoine University of Agriculture (Tanzania)	195,000
Undugu Society of Kenya	49,700
Zimbabwe, University of	258,000

Policy development

International Council for Adult Education (Canada)	4,732
Lutheran World Federation (Switzerland)	110,000
Oxford Forestry Institute (England)	45,000
Southern Africa Foundation for Economic Research (Zimbabwe)	41,400
Young Women's Christian Association of Kenya	11,000

<i>Rural community development</i>	
Jisaidie Cottage Industries (Kenya)	25,000
Montagu and Ashton Community Service (South Africa)	230,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
WEREP Limited (Kenya)	190,000
Young Women's Christian Association of Kenya	175,000
Zimbabwe, University of	98,600
West Africa	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
Nigeria, University of [\$42,903–1983]	(11,142)
Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development Agency (Burkina Faso)	233,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
International Development Research Centre (Canada)	24,234
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Development Innovations and Networks (Switzerland)	158,800
Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations of Senegal	550,000
L' Association Six S (Burkina Faso)	119,600
Union des Federations des Groupements Naams (Burkina Faso)	220,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Indigenous Business Advisory Service (Gambia)	45,900
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	22,319
Obafemi Awolowo University (Nigeria)	50,000
Pan African Institute for Development (Cameroon)	325,000
Women's Bureau (Gambia)	50,000
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
American University in Cairo	115,000
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)	374,000
National Council for Research (Sudan)	400,000
<i>Land and water management</i>	
American University in Cairo	10,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Ahfad University College for Women (Sudan)	120,000
Institute of Cultural Affairs (Belgium)	50,000
Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)	86,000
Sudan Council of Churches	78,750
ASIA	
Bangladesh	
<i>Land and water management</i>	
International Center for Living Aquatic Resources (Philippines)	50,000
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	29,460
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	264,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Bangladesh Agricultural University [\$90,000–1983]	(90,000)
Bangladesh, Government of [\$177,000–1981]	(10,262)

<i>Rural community development</i>	
Care International Bangladesh	50,000
Friends in Village Development	160,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Banchte Shekha	162,000
Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation	70,000
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	375,000
Centre for Mass Education in Science	275,000
Gono Unnayan Prochesta	50,000
Grameen Bank	650,000
Intermediate Technology Development Group (England)	24,390
Zerin Enterprises	10,000
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
Arkansas, University of	30,000
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (Nepal)	220,000
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (New York)	16,875
Society for Plant Physiology and Biochemistry (India)	20,000
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Anna University (India)	230,000
Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (India)	47,000
Centre for Applied Systems Analysis in Development (India)	50,000
Florida, University of	9,000
Foundation-administered project: workshops on poor people's access to ground water	50,000
Indian Development Service	67,000
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)	100,000
Institute for Social and Economic Change (India)	138,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	200,000
Nehru Foundation for Development (India)	154,000
Patna University (India)	300,000
Philippines, Government of the	6,500
Range Management Society of India	30,000
Society for Development Alternatives (India)	187,000
Society for Rural Industrialisation (India)	50,000
Water and Land Management Institute (India)	50,000
World Neighbors (Nepal)	108,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Bihar, Government of (India) [\$125,000—1978]	(16,166)
Foundation-administered project: program-related books and journals for distribution in India	15,100
Gujarat Institute of Area Planning (India) [\$240,000—1987]	(40,000)
Illinois, University of	10,800
Institute of Development Studies (England)	15,170
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Foundation-administered project: training workshop for Indian development workers	10,000
Gujarat Institute of Area Planning (India)	40,000
Land Research Institute (India) [\$48,000—1987]	(48,000)
Manipal Industrial Trust (India)	155,000
Myrada (India)	500,000
National Dairy Development Board (India) [\$200,000—1979]	(25,000)
Professional Assistance for Development Action (India)	620,500
Society for Rural, Urban and Tribal Initiatives (India)	110,000

<i>Employment generation</i>	
People's Institute for Development and Training (India) [\$89,000—1984]	(29,000)
Vanvasi Seva Kendra (India)	165,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	326,500
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	72,150
Central Mindanao University (Philippines)	100,000
Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	144,000
De La Salle University (Philippines)	175,000
Foundation-administered project: workshop on social forestry in Southeast Asia [\$28,000—1987]	(11,007)
Foundation-administered project: for study tours, consultancies, and workshops on social forestry	80,000
Indonesia, Government of	861,100
International Center for Living Aquatic Resources (Philippines)	100,000
International Organization of Consumers Unions (Netherlands)	40,000
Irian Jaya Rural Community Development Foundation (Indonesia)	3,008
Kasetsart University (Thailand)	207,000
Philippines, Government of the	200,000
Silliman University (Philippines)	21,230
Thailand, Government of	120,000
Visayas State College of Agriculture (Philippines)	2,800
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	220,000
Yayasan Bina Swadaya (Indonesia)	193,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Asian and Pacific Development Centre (Malaysia)	48,000
Asian Institute of Management (Philippines)	181,800
Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (Philippines)	47,000
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	7,000
Australian National University	12,500
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	4,800
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	49,800
Rural Development Foundation (Indonesia)	80,900
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement	12,831
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Svita Foundation (Thailand)	10,000
China	
<i>Policy development</i>	
Beijing Institute of Information and Control	25,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	574,925
Chinese Young Economists (Austin, Tex.)	27,800
Economic System Reform Institute of China	38,000
Foundation-administered project: meetings on key economic reform issues in China	25,000
Foundation-administered project: reference books and journals for Chinese research centers and universities	25,000

National Committee on United States–China Relations (New York)	147,000
Princeton University	10,000
Research Center for Economic, Technological and Social Development of the State Council of China	60,000
Research Center for Rural Development of the State Council of China	282,250
Stanford University	110,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	410,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	27,100
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
Colombian Agricultural Institute	223,000
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Ecuadorean Foundation for the Preservation of Nature	49,000
Foundation Center for Cooperation with Indigenous Communities (Colombia)	99,000
George Washington University [\$101,300–1985]	(13,492)
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Ecuador)	19,500
Puerto Rastrojo Foundation Biology Station (Colombia)	176,000
Technoserve (Norwalk, Conn.)	124,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	10,000
National Technical University of the Altiplano (Peru)	166,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Corporation Fund for the Support of Associative Enterprises (Colombia)	50,000
Brazil	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
Federal University of Acre Foundation	140,050
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Acre State Technology Foundation	50,000
Campinas, State University of	10,230
Institute of Amazon Studies	155,200
National Council of Rubber Tappers	50,000
Pernambuco, Federal Rural University of	50,000
Rondonia State Forestry Institute	44,220
São Paulo, University of	193,600
<i>Policy development</i>	
Brazilian Society for Instruction	9,300
Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance	105,000
Paulista State University	2,000
Pro-Nature Foundation	50,000
Rio de Janeiro, Federal Rural University of	27,000
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of	249,200
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research	18,000
São Paulo, University of	53,800

Mexico and Central America

Land and water management

California, University of (Riverside)	4,400
Development and Peace Service (Mexico)	33,000
World Neighbors (Honduras)	40,000

Policy development

ANADEGES (Mexico)	340,000
Wisconsin, University of	85,500

Rural community development

Livestock International (Mexico)	78,000
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Caribbean

Land and water management

Enda-Caribe (Dominican Republic)	76,900
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Policy development

West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	<u>20,000</u>
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TOTAL, RURAL POVERTY **\$29,955,763**

HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE



he Foundation's work is rooted in the conviction that a just and strong society must draw on the diverse experiences and talents of all its people. Equality of opportunity and the participation of people in activities affecting their lives are central concerns of the Urban Poverty, Rural Poverty and Resources, Education and Culture, and International Affairs programs. The most explicit expression of these concerns, however, is the Foundation's work in Human Rights and Governance.

The Human Rights and Social Justice program focuses on securing fundamental civil and political liberties and promoting access to social and economic opportunity for historically excluded and disadvantaged groups. In the United States and developing countries, the Foundation supports a broad range of research, education, litigation, and advocacy activities aimed at:

- encouraging adherence to international human rights standards;
- clarifying the rights and responsibilities of refugees and migrants;
- enhancing the status of blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans and promoting better intergroup relations;
- advancing the legal rights and economic well-being of women, particularly low-income and minority women; and
- providing low-income groups with access to legal services and examining legal issues that affect the disadvantaged.

The Governance and Public Policy program seeks to strengthen democratic institutions and to increase participation, particularly among disadvantaged groups, in the political process and the making of public policy. In the United States, this work focuses on:

- Congress, the Presidency, and the Constitution, and their relationship to an informed and engaged citizenry;
- state and local governments and their increasing responsibilities;
- economic and social policy issues; and
- diversity and pluralism in the analysis, development, and implementation of public policies.

In developing countries, the Foundation pursues parallel activities that emphasize the consolidation of democratic processes. These efforts include broadening civic participation and improving governmental performance and accountability.

Every person has the right to assemble peaceably with others
in a formal public meeting or an informal gathering, in
connection with matters of common interest of any nature.

Article 21 of the American Declaration
of the Rights and Duties of Man



**INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

1959-1984

**25 years working for human
rights in the Americas**

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights is an intergovernmental body that monitors compliance with human rights standards. Foundation funds enable nongovernmental organizations to use international mechanisms to protect fundamental civil and political liberties.

In 1988 the Foundation awarded grants totaling \$30,872,043 for Human Rights and Social Justice initiatives; Governance and Public Policy grants totaled \$30,498,648.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

Forty years ago the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, an enduring statement of basic rights and freedoms, including the rights to life, liberty, and security of person; to equal protection before the law; and to freedom of opinion and expression. The Universal Declaration and other postwar agreements required countries to recognize and protect a wide range of rights, and intergovernmental organizations were established to monitor compliance. Moreover, many nongovernmental organizations were formed to promote adherence to international standards and to document and report violations. The efforts of intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, combined with action by churches, trade unions, professional associations, educational institutions, and the media, have produced a powerful worldwide movement to protect fundamental civil and political liberties and to ensure the social and economic rights of disadvantaged people.

For many years the Foundation has assisted this movement, focusing support on impartial, independent human rights organizations. Leading international human rights organizations such as the International Commission of Jurists have received substantial funding. Also assisted are organizations that inform the U.S. policy-making community and bolster the efforts of local and regional human rights groups. One such organization is the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), which disseminates information on human rights conditions in the region, provides support services to Latin American groups, and links them to U.S. organizations. This year WOLA received \$250,000 to continue its work and to start a series of seminars and reports examining military accountability, public order and political violence, processes of national reconciliation, and U.S. foreign assistance.

Some of the most influential U.S.-based organizations have been established by lawyers who bring international human rights cases before U.S. courts and provide reliable information about human rights conditions in other countries. For example, the Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee, a membership organization composed of attorneys, judges, legislators, and law professors and students, promotes human rights through research, advocacy, and public education. In 1988 the Foundation granted \$145,000 to the committee.

In the developing world, the Foundation assists local and regional organizations that promote respect for human rights. In Chile, which has gradually been moving toward a more democratic form of government, the Foundation has supported organizations that report human rights violations and provide legal services to victims of abuses. This year the Chilean Human Rights Commission in Santiago received \$210,000 for its documentation activities. And on behalf of the Vicariate of Solidarity, the country's largest human rights organization, the Archbishopric of Santiago was granted \$250,000 for the legal defense of political detainees.

The Inter-American Institute of Human Rights in Costa Rica helps nongovernmental human rights groups throughout Central America gather facts, file legal complaints, and use the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations and the Organization of American States. In 1988 the institute received \$228,000 for training workshops in El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, Belize, and Panama. A grant of \$340,286 will fund a series of more specialized seminars for human rights activists and jurists.

In India, the Foundation supported a meeting for senior judges, organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat, on the domestic application of international human rights law. In Africa, the Law Reform Commission of Tanzania received \$110,000 for research and training to implement the Tanzanian Bill of Rights and to increase legal protection of individual rights.

In the United States and abroad, the Foundation seeks to encourage the free flow of information and ideas. The Central and East European Publishing Project, established in 1986 with funding from the Foundation and other donors, supports independent publications in Central and East European languages and the translation into Western languages of outstanding literature and scholarly writings. This year a \$400,000 two-year supplement will help the project continue these efforts. In the United States, Bard College received \$100,000 to help establish and administer the International Academy for Scholarship and the Arts. A consortium of liberal arts colleges, the academy will host young writers, artists, and scholars whose freedom of expression is restricted in their own societies.

To strengthen human rights research and education, the Foundation supports university-based programs that both train future professionals for work in human rights organizations and promote general awareness of human rights principles among students. This year the Foundation awarded grants to:

- University of Colorado, \$175,000, to consolidate and expand the human rights program of the Graduate School of International Studies, the College of Law, and the Iliff Seminary;

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- Harvard University, \$300,000, for expanded course offerings in human rights, student research and internships, and publication of the *Harvard Human Rights Yearbook*; and
 - University of Minnesota, \$300,000, to match a university commitment to establish a permanent endowment for the Human Rights Center at the law school.

REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

Few regions of the world have been unaffected by the millions of people who have left their homelands because of persecution, civil strife, or economic hardship. The causes and consequences of international movements of people have been a concern of the Ford Foundation since the early 1950s, when East European refugees received assistance to resettle in the United States and other countries.

In 1982 the Foundation launched a new program addressing long-term problems of international population flows. Supported are efforts to strengthen public and private agencies that assist refugees and migrants, to clarify the rights and responsibilities of migrants under domestic and international law, to promote understanding between newcomers and established residents, and to encourage research and education on the policy implications of population movements from one country to another. *

More than 100 countries have signed the U.N. accords relating to refugees, defined as aliens who fled their homelands because of a "well-founded fear of persecution." Receiving countries and international organizations determine whether an alien is fleeing persecution, and thus whether legal status as a refugee and other protections should be provided. Chief among these protections is the right not to be forcibly repatriated to a country of persecution.

The United States has a long, rich history as an adoptive home for refugees. Despite this tradition, refugees often face major problems of adjustment and assimilation and frequently need help obtaining housing, education, employment, and other basic necessities. They also need assistance with the processes and procedures related to immigration. Central to all of these matters is the need for legal advice and representation, particularly for refugees who know little English and have modest education and training.

The Foundation supports legal organizations that seek to clarify the status of aliens and preserve due process and equal protection. This year the San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs received \$175,000 for its National Refugee Rights Project, which provides legal assistance in the areas of health, education,

* Other Foundation-supported activities related to international population flows are described on pages 130-132.



Refugees in Sudan, home for 1.1 million people who have fled war and famine in neighboring countries. This year the University of Juba received Foundation funds to train young Sudanese to manage refugee-assistance work.

employment, and public benefits. The Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund also received support for its training, advocacy, and litigation activities on behalf of aliens.

Refugee women face special problems. Many have been raped or tortured during flight, have seen loved ones killed, and have spent years in refugee camps. In 1981 Refugee Women in Development was established to help address the social and economic needs of newly resettled refugee women in the United States. For example, the organization has helped Afghan and Cambodian refugee women in northern Virginia sell their handicrafts, which provide a modest but important source of income. In 1988 Refugee Women in Development was granted \$160,000 to continue such activities.

Sudan is home for Africa's largest refugee population, approximately 1.1 million people who have fled war and famine in neighboring countries. In addition to caring for these refugees, the government of Sudan must aid some 700,000 Sudanese who have been displaced from their homes by drought and civil strife. To help develop a cadre of young leaders to manage refugee assistance work, the University of Juba established the Refugee Studies Program in 1985. The program, which this year received \$100,000,

includes in-service training for government officials, field research, and an undergraduate major in refugee studies.

In countries around the world, large numbers of migrants are seeking employment or trying to join family members. Their presence in a given nation may be legal or undocumented. In the United States, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA), the most comprehensive and significant domestic immigration legislation since 1965, spelled out the obligations that must be met to gain legal status. Although it prohibits employers from hiring aliens without legal work authorization, IRCA also seeks to protect citizens and documented aliens against unlawful discrimination.

During IRCA's first phase, aliens were urged to file applications to obtain temporary-residence status. In the second phase, they must apply for final legalized status. Aliens who have achieved temporary-residence status must attend English-language and civics classes to become permanent residents. Public agencies must be prepared to provide immigrants with the health, educational, and job benefits that they are entitled to under law, and the immigrants themselves must be informed of their rights and continuing responsibilities as they await completion of the legalization process.

To encourage the fair and effective implementation of IRCA, the Foundation has supported national, regional, and local projects that educate the alien community, lawyers, employers, service providers, and the public at large about the rights and responsibilities defined in the legislation.* For example, the American Public Welfare Association received support to assist state agencies in implementing the law. Assistance has also been given to various groups that help low-income and poor immigrants apply for legalization and that advocate fair implementation practices conforming to Congressional intent, Constitutional guarantees, and other laws. In 1988 grants totaling more than \$1.1 million were awarded to a diverse group of organizations, including the American Immigration Law Foundation, the Haitian Refugee Center, the National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum, Travelers and Immigrants Aid of Chicago, and the Immigrant Legal Resource Center.

The Foundation also assists activities to facilitate the adjustment of immigrants to the United States. In 1988 the National Coalition of Advocates for Students released a Foundation-supported report on the educational experiences of immigrant schoolchildren. Although every immigrant child has the legal right to a free public education, the report stated that many schools, often

* Foundation-supported policy research on the domestic and international consequences of IRCA is discussed on pages 130-131.

inadvertently, discourage immigrant children from enrolling. Once inside the classroom, these children continue to confront barriers to an effective education. This year the Multicultural Education Training and Advocacy Center in Somerville, Mass., received \$162,000 for training teachers who face a growing number of immigrant students, and for legal advocacy on behalf of children who are denied their right to education because of language or other cultural barriers.

To promote understanding between newcomers and established residents, the Foundation has provided support to the State University of New York at Binghamton for a study of the relations between new immigrants and longtime residents in six communities. In a related action this year, Radio Bilingue in Fresno, Calif., was granted \$100,000 to produce news and information programs for newcomer and established resident communities throughout the Southwest.

Intergroup Relations. The Foundation supports activities that encourage improved understanding among diverse racial and ethnic groups and the peaceful resolution of disputes. Because childhood attitudes and perceptions shape adult tolerance and prejudices, this work includes efforts to address the special psychological, social, and educational needs of children exposed to communal violence and ethnic conflict.

In Israel, where approximately one in every six citizens is an Arab, the Foundation has funded a variety of organizations engaged in educational, research, and other programs that explore relations among different ethnic groups in the country and encourage positive interactions among them. Despite difficulties resulting from the *intifada*, the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, many of these organizations have persevered in their efforts to improve Arab-Jewish relations.

This year the Foundation awarded \$142,300 to the Givat Haviva Educational Foundation for a program to improve relations between Arab and Jewish junior high school students in Israel. Guided by teachers trained at Givat Haviva, students from Arab and Jewish schools meet both together and separately for Arabic and Hebrew language training. Through music, dance, crafts, and drama, the students gain greater understanding of each other's lives and culture. In a related action, HAVANA ("understanding") received \$50,000 for the translation and publication of Hebrew and Arabic literature in Jewish and Arab schools.

In India, communal riots between Hindus and Sikhs have had shattering effects on the lives of children. To develop a model curriculum for peace education, the Institute of Peace Research and Action in Delhi received \$164,000. In four states where communal

violence has been most intense, researchers will assess the effect of ethnic conflict on children and examine the appropriateness of curricular material currently used in Indian schools. The institute will also prepare a more general peace-education curriculum focusing on national integration.

MINORITY RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

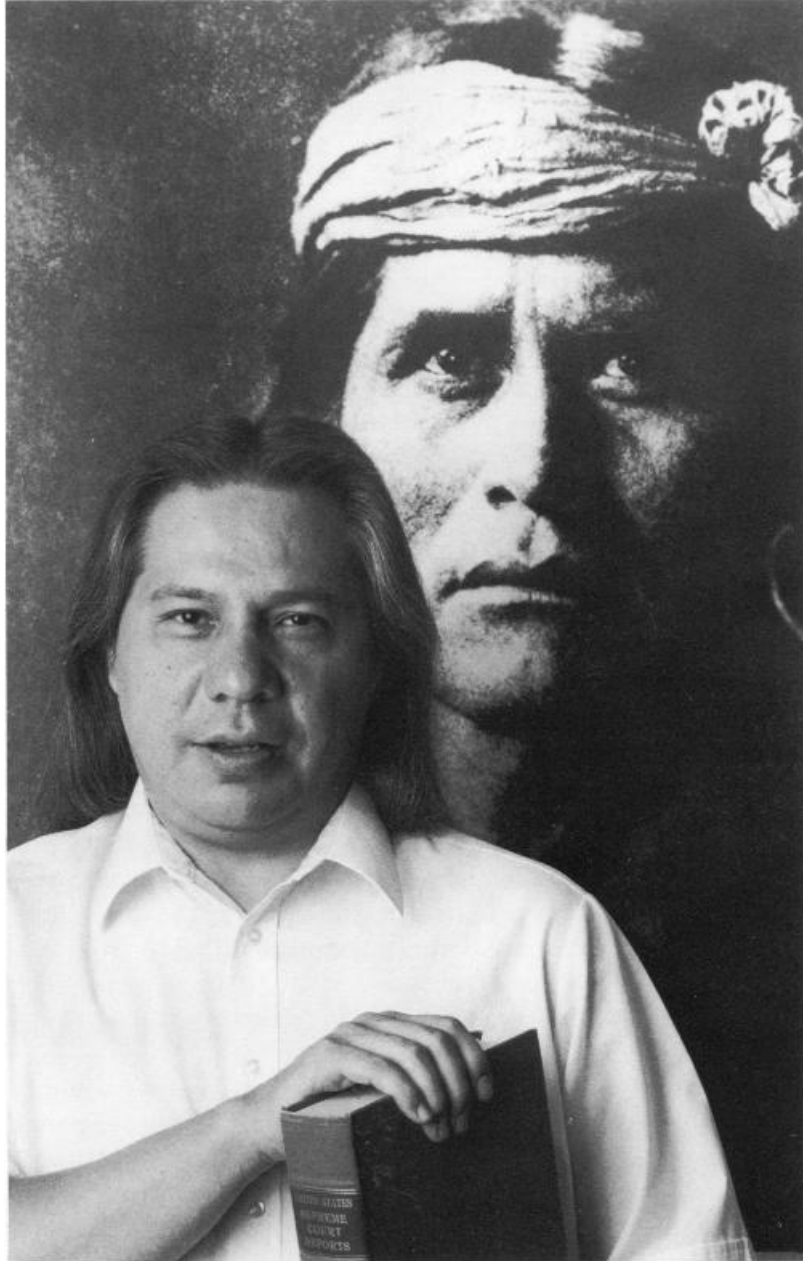
The Foundation has a longstanding commitment to advancing the status of people who by law or custom have been denied social, economic, and political opportunity. Although much progress has been made in reducing racial discrimination in the United States, major disparities still exist between whites and minorities in income, employment, education, and political participation. To enhance the status of blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans, the Foundation supports organizations that:

- mount legal challenges to discrimination in the workplace and other spheres;
- encourage political participation by historically excluded groups;
- strengthen the capacity of black churches to provide secular services; and
- present the contributions and counter negative stereotypes of racial and ethnic minorities.

Law, the underpinning of any society, can be used to either hinder or advance opportunities for minorities. Although not all of the problems confronting disadvantaged groups can be addressed through the legal system, the definition and exercise of equal rights and opportunities require a firm legal basis. To clarify and safeguard the rights of blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans, the Foundation has for many years supported national and regional civil rights organizations that engage in litigation, advocacy, and educational activities.

The oldest and one of the most influential legal institutions in the American civil rights movement is the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (LDF) in New York City. A model for similar organizations representing the interests of other racial and ethnic groups, LDF has in recent years focused its efforts on education, employment, criminal justice, voting rights, and housing. A long-standing Foundation grantee, LDF this year received \$2.5 million over five years for its litigation and advocacy programs.

Many of the growing number of Mexican Americans in the United States are severely disadvantaged—socially, politically, eco-



John E. Echohawk is executive director of the Native American Rights Fund. Like other Foundation-supported civil rights organizations, the fund engages in litigation, advocacy, and educational activities.

nomically, and educationally. Since its establishment in 1968, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) has been a leading voice for the concerns of this minority group. Headquartered in Los Angeles, with regional offices in San Francisco, Chicago, Denver, San Antonio, and Washington, D.C., MALDEF focuses on education, immigrants' rights, language-based

discrimination, and voting rights. To complement its litigative activities, MALDEF sponsors community education, training, and scholarship programs. A Foundation grantee since 1968, MALDEF received \$1.35 million for activities on behalf of Mexican Americans and other Hispanics.

Other civil rights organizations receiving support this year include: the Native American Rights Fund, \$1 million, for litigation, advocacy, and educational outreach aimed at preserving tribal sovereignty and ownership and control of natural resources, protecting the religious freedom and civil rights of Indians, and developing Indian law; and the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, \$766,000, for litigation, education, and advocacy to enforce antidiscrimination laws in such areas as voting rights, employment, education, testing, and housing.

Since the passage of the Voting Rights Act in 1965, minority political participation has been hampered by political redistricting that undermines black and Hispanic majorities and by administrative strictures that have made voter registration difficult. The Foundation supports groups that conduct voting-rights litigation and advocacy activities, nonpartisan voter registration and education drives, and technical assistance and monitoring programs.

Since 1978 the Foundation has supported the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, which has been a model organization for voter registration and the education of Hispanics and others on the importance of political participation. In 1988 the project was granted \$150,000 for these activities, for training manuals for volunteers, and for computerized analysis of voter turnout for the 1988 national elections. Other organizations that received support for voter-participation initiatives include the Midwest Voter Registration Education Project, \$250,000, and the Southwest Voter Research Institute, \$285,000.

Churches serving African Americans have long been a source of community strength. Since 1983 the Foundation has supported efforts by black churches to address economic and social needs through the training of clergy in financial management, leadership skills, and community development and service delivery. This year the Quitman County Development Organization in Marks, Miss., received \$325,000 to help leaders of rural black churches start community-improvement projects—for example, food and shelter programs, teenage pregnancy prevention, and transportation services for the elderly.

The Congress of National Black Churches in Washington, D.C., was granted \$300,000 for the Black Pastors Fellowship Program, which places young clergy in social and research agencies such as the Joint Center for Political Studies, the Harlem Urban Development Corporation, and the Mississippi Food Bank. The Southern

Development Foundation in Lafayette, La., and the Baptist Educational and Missionary Service of South Carolina received \$250,000 and \$210,000, respectively, for church-based projects in community development and teenage pregnancy prevention.

Black women in the United States, historically subject to the double burden of racial and gender discrimination, have also suffered disproportionately from poor health. In 1988 the National Black Women's Health Project was awarded \$220,000 for the development of model self-help programs, where black women—particularly those with little education and low incomes—can find information and advice about health matters.

To help tell the full story of the civil rights movement in America, the Foundation in past years has supported both the award-winning television documentary *Eyes on the Prize*, which chronicled the early years of the civil rights struggle, and a sequel that will bring the story up to date. This year the Foundation granted \$150,000 to the Mary McLeod Bethune Museum Archives in Washington, D.C., to develop an exhibit that will document the contributions of black women to the civil rights movement.

In Brazil, the Cultural Association for Contemporary Studies received \$176,330 for research, publications, and a video commemorating the centenary of the abolition of slavery. The data collected will form the basis of a permanent archive for the study of race relations in Brazil.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Although women have begun to enter traditionally male-dominated occupations, they continue to be concentrated in lower-paying, female-dominated jobs and earn only 70 percent of what men earn. Yet women's contribution to family incomes makes a critical difference in living standards and substantially reduces the incidence of poverty.

For many years the Foundation has supported organizations that defend women's legal rights and promote their economic well-being, with special attention to minorities and the poor. Grants are also made for research on work and family issues that may lead to new policies that will help both men and women better meet their responsibilities at work and at home.

Women's legal organizations have become an important resource in efforts to help shape laws in such areas as job-protected disability leave for pregnancy, protection against sexual harassment on the job, and child-care assistance to working parents. The National Women's Law Center, for example, monitors federal agencies responsible for enforcing child-support laws and laws prohibiting sex discrimination in employment and education. It

also monitors child-care policies in government and the private sector.

The center, which this year received \$775,000 for its work, was one of five women's legal organizations receiving grants for research, public education, and litigation aimed at helping women overcome discrimination and achieve economic equity. The others were the ACLU Women's Rights Project, the Women's Legal Defense Fund, the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, and the Equal Rights Advocates.

Women working for government agencies also face occupational segregation, low wages, and barriers to advancement. This year the Center for Women in Government, a unit of the Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy at the State University of New York in Albany, received \$275,000 to study promotion practices affecting women and minority men in civil service, to expand its training programs for women in nontraditional jobs, and to conduct research on pay equity in government and unions.

The Women's Equity Action League (WEAL), through its Women and the Military Project, is a strong advocate for women in the armed forces. Recent WEAL efforts have focused on the barring of women in the Navy from serving on ships classified as combat or combat support, and on sexual harassment of Navy women. This year WEAL received \$390,000 for its military project, and for research and advocacy on issues of interest to women generally—for example, reforms in pensions, discrimination in insurance rates, and support for child-care programs in small and medium-sized businesses.

While men and women are adjusting to different roles at home and on the job, the government and corporations are framing new policies to accommodate and strengthen the changing U.S. work force. To deepen understanding of work and family issues, the Foundation funds research on employer experiments with new benefit policies and work arrangements, and supports the monitoring of state and federal policies that require family benefits.

In 1988 the Bank Street College of Education in New York City received \$390,000 for a four-state survey of the effects of recently adopted parental-leave laws on employers and parents. Other grants went to the National Academy of Sciences for a panel on employer policies and working families; to New Ways to Work to develop models of flexible work schedules that meet the needs of employers and employees; to the Citizens Fund to coordinate state efforts to give citizens a voice on work and family issues; and to the University of Wisconsin for a conference on parental leave and child care.

In developing countries, the Foundation supports organizations that provide an array of services to women. For example,

Action for Development in Uganda received \$125,000 for discussions among both urban and rural women on legal rights, health care, family planning, and credit. The Uganda Association of Women Lawyers was granted \$100,000 for a new legal aid clinic that provides counseling and representation in family-law matters for poor women in Kampala. The two organizations are collaborating on the production of radio programs and publications on Ugandan women's legal rights.

Other women's organizations that received support this year include:

— Amman Business and Professional Women's Club (Jordan), \$100,000, for research and public education on legislative reform, and counseling services for low-income women seeking advice on employment, family, and legal matters;

— Peruvian Women's Association, \$45,000, and the Manuela Ramos Movement, \$36,000, for training, rights education, and legal assistance for poor urban women.

LEGAL SERVICES

For more than thirty years the Foundation has supported efforts to provide quality legal services to the poor and others whose legitimate claims would otherwise go unrepresented. In the United States, the Foundation has recently focused on preserving selected elements of the legal services system, including the development of new sources of funding for local legal centers. In developing countries, the Foundation supports paralegal training, public education on legal rights, reform of laws and practices that perpetuate the social and economic structure of poverty, legal research, community dispute resolution, and the strengthening of legal institutions.

During the 1980s the federally funded Legal Services Corporation (LSC) has experienced substantial budget cuts, the loss of about 25 percent of its staff, and restrictions on whom it may represent and how it may represent them. In response to this unsettled situation and the pressing need of the disadvantaged for access to legal aid, the Foundation supports national "backup" centers that assist overburdened local legal services offices with research, training, and litigation. Among the backup centers that have received support over the years are the Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law, the National Economic Development and Law Center, the Food Research and Action Center, the Farmworker Justice Fund, and the National Housing Law and Community Development Project.

The Housing Law Project, which received \$250,000 this year, trains local legal services attorneys, and provides assistance to

community groups and others representing low-income persons in housing and community development matters. The project is working with other organizations to develop a national clearing-house on state and local government initiatives in low-income housing.

The National Legal Aid and Defender Association, a membership and research organization, has been a strong advocate for legal services since its founding in 1911. The association provides training and policy analysis in areas related to the legal problems of the poor. A grant of \$250,000 will support the association's work in the legal services field, including research on future directions of poverty law and the delivery of legal services to the poor.

Despite South Africa's institutionalized discrimination and the absence of a bill of rights, legal remedies can be employed to improve the quality of life for blacks. Two longstanding grantees, the Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALS) at the University of the Witwatersrand and the Legal Resources Trust, have mounted legal challenges to the South African government's increasingly repressive responses to black demands for equal rights. This year CALS received \$420,000 for its programs in labor law and freedom of expression. The grant will also strengthen CALS capacity to provide "crisis" legal assistance to black community and workers' organizations.

Through counseling services and publications, the Black Sash Advice Office Trust helps black South Africans navigate the complex laws, regulations, and administrative practices of apartheid, and to cope with other problems, such as access to pensions and employment rights. Grants totaling \$320,000 will help the trust continue this work and the work of its Transvaal Rural Action Committee, which assists rural blacks who have been threatened with forced relocation from "white" areas.

Inadequate training and placement opportunities impose severe constraints on the number and professional development of black attorneys and advocates in South Africa. The Black Lawyers' Association Legal Education Trust provides supplementary instruction for black lawyers and law students to improve their status within the legal profession and enhance their capacity to analyze and use the law to redress social grievances. With supplemental support of \$300,000 this year, the trust will offer clerkship opportunities for recent law school graduates and training programs for practicing lawyers, engage in public interest litigation, and conduct a research and publications program.

The conflict between the development of natural resources and the protection of Indian rights in Brazil has focused national attention on the precarious condition of the country's indigenous peoples. Over the past two years, the São Paulo Pro-Indian Com-

mission has examined the impact on indigenous communities of large-scale projects such as trunk roads and hydroelectric dams. In 1988 the commission received \$131,000 to continue its legal assistance and research, specifically monitoring the Xingu River dams project to help ensure that development does not harm the Indian population in the area.

GOVERNANCE

To strengthen the processes and institutions undergirding democratic government in the United States, the Foundation supports activities with three interrelated goals: advancing understanding of the principles of constitutional governance; expanding participation in the political process; and enhancing the public service ethic in American life.

As the nation approaches the bicentennial of the Bill of Rights in 1991, the Foundation is supporting research and public education projects that encourage understanding of the enduring principles contained in the first ten amendments of the Constitution. This year, for example, the American Political Science Association and the Jefferson Foundation received \$200,000 and \$150,000, respectively, for teaching materials, teacher-training seminars, and other programs to engage Americans in discussions of the rights and responsibilities embodied in the U.S. Constitution. The seminars for college teachers will focus on developing lesson plans on the evolution of the Bill of Rights.

Continuing an effort begun during the 1987 bicentennial of the Constitution, the Foundation granted funds for discussion and analysis of the two-hundred-year evolution in which the U.S. constitutional system has become more inclusive. Expansion of voting rights through amendments to the Constitution has been the chief means by which full citizenship has been extended to such previously excluded groups as blacks and women. The Leadership Conference Education Fund, a coalition of organizations representing civil rights, labor, women's, and other groups, received support for a two-day conference that analyzed the relation between political enfranchisement and the broadening of economic and social rights.

A grant to the Smithsonian Institution and the Joint Center for Political Studies supported educational and outreach materials resulting from a two-day symposium entitled "Afro-Americans and the Evolution of a Living Constitution," held in March 1988. Funds underwrote an edited volume of papers presented at the symposium, a teleconference linking students and faculty from some ninety colleges and universities with a panel of symposium participants, and a documentary videotape on blacks and the



The Fort Collins, Colo., Land Development Guidance System is a flexible approach to orderly growth that reflects citizens' wishes, sound environmental policies, and long-range development goals. It was one of ten winners in the Foundation's Innovations in State and Local Government Awards Program.

Constitution, using footage from the symposium and the teleconference.

To examine the public's understanding of Congress and assess the effects of media coverage on public perceptions of that institution, the Center for Responsive Politics received \$150,000 for a study entitled "Congress, the Media, and the Public." The centerpiece of the project will be a national public-opinion survey on such topics as the public's familiarity with the way Congress operates; the effectiveness of Congress as an institution; and sources of information about Congress. The project will also include roundtable discussions with scholars, educators, and representatives from Congress and the media on ways to enhance the quality of public information about legislative issues and developments in Congress.

The continuing decline in the percentage of eligible Americans who are registered to vote as well as of those who actually vote was again evident in the 1988 presidential election. American electoral participation is the lowest of any industrialized democracy, and voter apathy is especially marked among young people aged eighteen to twenty-four.

Among the Foundation's efforts this year to increase political awareness, voter registration, and turnout rates was a grant to the University of the District of Columbia/Center for Applied Research and Urban Policy for a four-part videoconference called "Political Empowerment: The Black Vote and Implications for the Future." The conference was broadcast to the 105 colleges belonging to the Black College Satellite Telecommunications Network, based at Howard University, and to other interested colleges and universities around the country.

Another facet of the Foundation's efforts to broaden citizen participation in political affairs is support for the development of community leaders and for projects that foster intergroup cooperation. A Foundation grant to the American Leadership Forum (ALF) will enable twelve minority and female community leaders to participate in ALF programs in Houston, Hartford, and Portland, Ore. Among the projects initiated by recent ALF classes are development of a local public-private housing partnership in Houston to expand affordable housing for low-income minorities; an educational campaign in Portland to increase fairness to women in the workplace; and in Hartford, expansion of summer and permanent job opportunities for high school students, which resulted in a citywide jobs program.

A potential threat to the health of American democracy is the so-called "quiet crisis" of declining interest in public service. Among the factors contributing to it are high turnover among political appointees; low morale among career civil servants; a growing disparity in salaries between those in government and those in the private sector; and a "brain drain" of talented professionals from federal service to private business, at a time when the government needs an increasingly able and dedicated work force.

To examine the systemic problems underlying this crisis, the Brookings Institution and the American Enterprise Institute cosponsored a two-year study by former government officials that recommended formation of a National Commission on the Public Service. Established in 1987 and directed by Paul Volcker, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the thirty-seven-member commission is made up of former Democratic and Republican public officials and representatives of business, labor, education, civil rights, and citizens groups. The commission, which this year received \$100,000 from the Foundation, is divided into task forces, each analyzing a particular aspect of the crisis in civil service employment—for example, pay; education and training; recruitment and retention; the politicizing of the upper reaches of federal management and its effects on career officers; and public perceptions of public service careers.

Other Foundation actions to strengthen public service included a grant to the Center for Excellence in Government for the Campus Outreach Project, which encourages college students to consider careers in government service. The Foundation also awarded \$3.6 million to the Fund for the City of New York. The grant will be used for research, technical assistance, and small grants, all aimed at strengthening the management of city agencies, assisting non-profit services, and improving the quality of life in the city.

In addition to strengthening government processes and functions at the federal level, the Foundation seeks to enhance the ability of state and local governments to deal with the increased responsibilities they have assumed in the 1980s. Toward this end, the Foundation supports research and analysis of intergovernmental fiscal problems and encourages innovative approaches to delivering state and local government services.

This year the Foundation's Innovations in State and Local Government Awards Program, established in 1985 and administered by the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, completed its third and final year in its present form. The \$4.5 million program has provided public recognition to thirty exemplary programs that offer creative solutions to difficult problems in such fields as education, health care, economic development, and housing. In 1988 ten jurisdictions were awarded \$100,000 each to strengthen their programs or help introduce them to other localities. The winning programs ranged from a welfare-to-work initiative in Illinois, to a housing integration program in the suburbs of Cleveland, to a literacy project for parents and children in Kentucky. After an evaluation by the Foundation and the Kennedy School, the Innovations Program will be continued in a new, expanded form beginning in 1990.

Because of the fragmentation of government jurisdictions and the strong tradition of local "home rule," efforts to address the social and economic contrasts between central cities and suburbs have long been frustrated. For a demonstration of ways regional groups within states might alleviate these disparities, the Foundation granted the National Association of Regional Councils (NARC) \$150,000. NARC selected three cities with regional councils as demonstration sites. Each site's steering committee will estimate the region's future needs in employment, education, job training, housing, and social services, the current capacity of its institutions to meet them, and then propose methods of improving that capacity.

The federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 set in motion a wave of changes in state tax policies that have greatly reduced tax burdens on the working poor. For example, following the lead of the federal reform, eleven states have effectively eliminated state income tax

liabilities for families below the poverty line. States may still enact reforms in the corporate income tax, in state fiscal policies affecting local governments, and in sales and property taxes, which constitute a great burden for many poor families. Two national organizations that have played leading roles in analyzing state fiscal trends, the National Conference of State Legislatures and the National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research, each received \$200,000 for research on state government taxes and expenditures, and for projects to help states consider tax-reform options and strengthen their fiscal relations with localities.

In developing countries, the Foundation supports governance activities that promote democratic processes and respect for the rule of law, enhance civic participation, and strengthen public service. In the Philippines, a country struggling to construct a durable democracy, revive its economy, and build a more equitable society, the Foundation has provided support to the Ateneo de Manila University for research and training on political and social questions affecting the nation. This year the university was granted \$163,300 for surveys of public opinion on important national issues; communication of the results to government representatives in both the legislature and executive branch; studies on the dynamics of the government's role in national development during the transition from authoritarianism to democracy; a pilot training program for government executives involved in implementing development policy; and a monthly workshop for members of the national legislature to keep them abreast of current ideas on social policy issues.

In Brazil, the return to civilian rule in 1985 and democratic elections in 1986 created expectations of real economic and social change. That optimism has given way to disappointment as economic and social inequities persist, particularly for women, blacks, Indians, slum dwellers, and other disadvantaged groups. Many such groups have formed democratic community-based organizations to work for social change and larger nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are assisting them. An assessment of the effectiveness of this collaboration in promoting democracy and development is being conducted by the Institute for Studies of Religion with the Institute of Cultural Action, supported by a \$125,000 grant.

In a September 1988 plebiscite, Chileans rejected Gen. Augusto Pinochet's bid to remain in power and opted for presidential and congressional elections in December 1989. Before that historic vote, the Foundation granted funds for nonpartisan voter education and registration activities and for a series of public opinion polls conducted by the Academy for Christian Humanism, the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, and SUR Professional

Consultants. The polls will help promote informed participation in the 1989 elections by helping fill the gaps in knowledge about democratic processes and Chilean electoral laws.

The Nonprofit Sector. In the past ten years, the nonprofit sector has grown rapidly. It is made up of some 1.2 million diverse organizations, including foundations, churches, unions, educational institutions, and nongovernmental social service agencies. Together they provide a considerable portion of the nation's educational, health, and social services, and play an important economic role in communities throughout the country, accounting for approximately 5.6 percent of total national income and about 10 percent of total U.S. employment.

For several years the Foundation has supported research on the financial structure of the nonprofit sector, the effects of public policies on its activities, and its distinctive place in the larger society. An important part of the Foundation's program to strengthen the nonprofit sector is its support for several "infrastructure" organizations that both serve and represent philanthropy in the United States. This year grants were awarded to:

- Foundation Center (New York), \$450,000, to help underwrite its information services, research, publications, and educational programs; and \$750,000, to improve the center's national electronic delivery system, which connects 170 cooperating libraries with the center's central information system; and
- Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.), \$400,000, for its general research on philanthropy and voluntarism and for its National Center for Charitable Statistics, which works with government agencies to improve the collection of data on charitable organizations and to make those statistics publicly available.

Because of the diversity of the nonprofit sector, researchers face a difficult task in estimating its size, analyzing its role in the economy, and understanding its relations with business and government. A survey by the Institute of Policy Studies at Johns Hopkins University found that the sector is much larger than was previously recognized; that government relies extensively on nonprofits to deliver services and therefore plays a much larger role in financing the sector than private charity; and that recent trends in government policy may be weakening the voluntary sector. This year the university received \$175,000 for a third round of the institute's survey, which will track changes since 1984.

The question of how federal regulation and policy affect the economics of the nonprofit sector and how tax policy influences charitable giving is a particularly important topic in view of the tax-reform legislation of 1986. Duke University's Center for the Study of Philanthropy and Voluntarism received \$225,000 to research the effect of changes in the stock market and federal tax

rules on charitable contributions. Other topics the center will examine are how charitable contributions vary according to regions and how repeal of the charitable deduction for non-itemizers is affecting contributions from taxpayers at all income levels.

Philanthropy as practiced in the United States has a short history in Latin America. There, charity has been associated principally with the Catholic Church, the major recipient of private donations. To promote philanthropy in Colombia, the Foundation for Higher Education received \$138,000 for research on legislation that will encourage the creation of private philanthropies, for public education on the role of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in improving social welfare, and for professional training for NGO administrators.

PUBLIC POLICY

The Foundation supports broad-gauged research on national economic and social policies; a program of research and professional development in public policy for minorities; and a new AIDS initiative.

As part of an enlarged program of support for research on key issues of economic policy, the Foundation last year granted \$1 million to the Brookings Institution for its new Center for Economic Progress and Employment. The center is focusing on the slowdown in the nation's economic growth and its implications for employment and income, and recommending new policies to achieve higher growth rates and living standards. Grants this year for economic policy research include:

- Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.), \$750,000, for research on the effect of various federal and state policies on the poor and for a special project aimed at increasing the number of low-income women and children eligible for federal food aid;

- Committee for Economic Development (New York), \$150,000, and Population Reference Bureau (Washington, D.C.), \$242,000, for studies of emerging demographic trends in the United States and their effects on employment, the environment, health care, and international relations;

- National League of Cities Institute (Washington, D.C.), \$122,000, for a study of the influence of national economic trends on city economies and finances; and

- Northwestern CUED Institute (Evanston, Ill.), \$150,000, for research on patterns of economic development in metropolitan areas.

In 1988 the Foundation's Project on Social Welfare and the American Future published the first four in a series of papers examining different aspects of the vast U.S. social insurance system.* Established by the Foundation in 1985, the project has supported a broad range of research and policy analysis as well as the deliberations of an independent eleven-member executive panel of citizens representing the business, academic, labor, civic, and civil rights communities. This year supplemental funds were granted to conclude the project and to publish the policy recommendations of its executive panel.**

One of the most marked demographic changes in American society is the rising proportion of blacks and Hispanics in the population. A large number, however, work in low-wage jobs, are unemployed or underemployed, and are outside society's political and social mainstream. Vigorous action by the government and the private sector is needed to increase minority participation in the economic and political life of the nation. To ensure that public officials and other decision makers take these demographic, social, and economic trends into account when policies are being formed, the Foundation supports research, analysis, and dissemination of information, with emphasis on the special needs of low-income blacks and Hispanics.

The Joint Center for Political Studies, which has become one of the nation's premier policy research centers, provides scholars, journalists, and political leaders with nonpartisan research and analysis on such topics as black voter registration and turnout, employment and family income, and the increasingly important role of blacks in the U.S. armed forces. The center also runs the National Policy Institute, which serves as an information clearinghouse for black elected officials and their national organizations. The Foundation continued its longstanding support for the center with grants totaling \$5.1 million, including \$2.25 million toward establishing a permanent endowment.

The Foundation also renewed assistance to the National Academy of Sciences for the final report of its Committee on the Status of Black Americans. For the past three years, the committee has been conducting a comprehensive investigation of the social, economic, and political position of blacks in the United States and of

* The project's occasional papers, available without charge from the Foundation's Office of Communications, are: *Divide and Conquer: Responsible Security for America's Poor* by David T. Ellwood; *Reforming Welfare with Work* by Judith M. Gueron; *Toward a More Perfect Union: Basic Skills, Poor Families, and Our Economic Future* by Gordon Berlin and Andrew Sum, and *Health Policy in the United States: Issues and Options* by Lawrence D. Brown.

** *The Common Good: Social Welfare and the American Future*, published in May 1989, is also available from the Foundation without charge.



In an October 1988 plebiscite, the people of Chile voted "no" to continued military rule. The Foundation has supported polling in Chile to map political attitudes.

the current state of race relations. Among the areas examined were education, employment, health, cultural change and continuity, and political participation.

Since 1980 the number of Hispanics in the United States has increased by more than one-third, five times the rate of the general population. Hispanics now represent 7.2 percent of the U.S. popu-

lation, with an expected rise to 10 percent by the end of the century. Some 29 percent of Hispanics live in poverty, and the dropout rate of Hispanic students is the highest of any major group in the country. Politically, Hispanics are underrepresented in elected and appointed office and have low rates of voter registration and turnout.

The Foundation supports a variety of Hispanic organizations that address these problems directly and also examine their public policy implications. Supported activities seek to build a reliable base of information about Hispanic political participation; to encourage greater Hispanic involvement in public affairs; and to disseminate information that helps dispel negative stereotypes about Hispanic groups.

Perhaps the most visible and active organization working to bring more Hispanics into the U.S. economic, social, and political mainstream is the National Council of La Raza (NCLR). Established with Foundation assistance and supported with grants totaling \$6.5 million since 1970, NCLR serves as both a national advocate and as an umbrella for eighty-five affiliated community-based organizations that provide jobs, education, and economic development services. This year the council's Policy Analysis Center published three major reports that analyzed literacy in the Hispanic community, the Hispanic housing crisis, and Hispanic women in the work force. The Foundation continued its general support of the council with grants totaling \$830,000.

Like NCLR, the National Puerto Rican Coalition provides both national policy research and technical assistance to community groups. The coalition, which includes the major Puerto Rican service and advocacy organizations, received renewed Foundation support of \$460,000. The NALEO Education Fund was granted supplemental funds to promote Hispanic participation in government, beginning with projects to increase naturalization rates; for research on Hispanics in government; and for efforts to help implement the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act.

Other organizations that received support for policy research and analysis on topics related to Hispanics include:

- City University of New York, \$220,000, for the Inter-University Program on Latino Research, a scholarly group that conducts comparative research on the various national groups that make up the U.S. Hispanic population and also sponsors research training for Hispanic graduate students;

- Hispanic Policy Development Project, \$250,000, for research on policies affecting the secondary education and employment of Hispanic youth; and

- University of Texas, \$157,000, and University of Michigan, \$30,500, for the first phase of a national survey of Hispanic politi-

cal views, attitudes, and behavior. Participants in the survey will enlarge the Hispanic sample in Michigan's annual Panel Study of Income Dynamics, which analyzes income, poverty, and the welfare of 5,000 American families.

To help provide training in public policy for the nation's growing Hispanic community, the Foundation established the Hispanic Leadership Opportunity Program (HLOP) in 1985. The program serves high school, college, and graduate students, and young, mid-career professionals by providing internships in government agencies and policy research organizations. This year grants of \$470,000 to Stanford University and \$275,000 to the National Urban Fellows continued support for the program's college and mid-career components.

In developing countries, the Foundation supports studies on public policy issues. Grants to two of Brazil's major public universities supported analysis by economists and political scientists of the effects of Brazil's policies on the nation's industrial development and trade. Researchers at the Federal University of Pernambuco are assessing the effects of Brazil's traditional protectionist policies on development of its microcomputer industry. Scholars at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro are comparing Brazil's restrictive trade policies and state-led industrial modernization with the experience of the more open and market-oriented economies of South Korea, Japan, Spain, and Italy.

The National University of Lesotho received \$165,000 for its Institute of Southern African Studies, a multidisciplinary center specializing in research and publications on the region's multifaceted problems and on policies to deal with them. The grant is being used for the travel and living expenses of visiting African scholars, an expanded publications program, and staff and library additions.

As debate flourishes in the Philippines about the nature of democracy, the purposes of government, and the way economic and social policies are formulated, the academic community is being asked to advise the government on key policy and governance issues. One of the most important scholarly centers of research and training in public policy is the College of Public Administration at the University of the Philippines. Since the election of President Aquino in early 1986, CPA faculty have advised the government on subjects ranging from economic development to the reorganization of the Office of the President. A three-year grant of \$375,000 is supporting a large-scale research effort focusing on the functioning of the Philippine government in the post-Marcos era along with a major study of the 1987 congressional, provincial, and municipal elections. Funds are also being used for advanced faculty training overseas and for fellowships for stu-



New Jersey college students attend a class in public speaking as part of their training in the Foundation-supported Hispanic Leadership Opportunities Program. Providing training for careers in government agencies and policy research organizations, the program serves high school, college, and graduate students.

dents from outlying regions of the country and from other Southeast Asian nations.

AIDS. In a few short years, AIDS has killed thousands and now threatens the lives of countless others on every continent. AIDS represents not only a personal tragedy for those afflicted but also a daunting public health problem and challenge to the public policies of many countries. In the United States alone, the cost of AIDS-related health services will range from \$8 billion to \$16 billion by 1991. In developing countries that lack the resources either

to care for people with AIDS or to mount prevention campaigns, the disease is exacerbating serious problems of public health and poverty.

To help it determine an appropriate response to the epidemic, the Foundation in June 1987 appointed a panel of experts in the fields of medicine, public health, law, and public policy. Based on the panel's recommendations, the Foundation's Board of Trustees approved an initial \$4.5 million program of support for local initiatives in preventive education and care; for sharing information about legal, ethical, and public policy issues with state and local government officials; and for helping local organizations in the developing world plan programs in education and the delivery of care.

This year the first component of the program was put in place with the creation of the National-Community AIDS Partnership. The partnership was formed in conjunction with national and local foundations and corporate donors and is administered by the National AIDS Network (NAN) in Washington, D.C. NAN functions as a central clearinghouse for information and technical assistance on AIDS for some 600 community-based organizations that have been established in response to the AIDS crisis. Operating in nine areas,* the partnership is mobilizing local resources in support of innovative community-based education and care programs.

In developing countries, the Foundation is working with established programs in community epidemiology, child survival, and reproductive health to help local groups track the course of the epidemic and provide AIDS education and care. In Brazil, for example, the Foundation is assisting grass-roots AIDS support groups in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo to develop counseling and home-visit care programs for people with AIDS and their families. The Brazilian Interdisciplinary AIDS Association received \$317,000 to create a national reference center with up-to-date information on all of the country's public and private activities related to AIDS.

In the absence of a vaccine or cure, accurate information remains one of the best weapons for combating the spread of AIDS. This year the Foundation supported a seminar, held in Dakar, Senegal, on the role of the African press in addressing the disease, and a comprehensive monthly newsletter, *WorldAIDS*, for print and radio journalists in developing countries. The Foundation is also assisting a network of indigenous researchers, primarily from Africa and Latin America, who are studying AIDS and reproductive health concerns in their respective countries.

* New York–New Jersey, Hartford, Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Southwest border states, southern California, northern California, Minnesota, and Cleveland.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1988

*Amounts in parentheses represent reductions in prior-year approvals.
Brackets show the original approval amounts.*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Civil and political liberties

American Committee for Human Rights (Somerville, Mass.)	\$ 180,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Queenstown, Md.)	47,380
Human Rights Advocates (Berkeley, Calif.)	8,500
International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (Austria)	230,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	100,000

International human rights law

Article 19 Research and Information Centre on Censorship (England)	47,000
International Service for Human Rights (Switzerland)	50,000
Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee	175,500
Tufts University	13,000

Exchange of ideas and information

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Queenstown, Md.)	10,000
Bard College	100,000
Central and East European Publishing Project (England)	400,000
Colorado, University of	175,000
Harvard University	300,000
Minnesota, University of	300,000
New School for Social Research (New York)	120,000
Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (Hyde Park, N.Y.)	200,000

Refugees' and migrants' rights

Action for Boston Community Development	35,000
American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education (Chicago)	7,500
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	225,000
American Immigration Law Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
American Public Welfare Association (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California (Los Angeles)	15,000
California State University	75,000
Central America Resource Center (Austin, Tex.)	75,000
Community Funds (New York)	150,000
Haitian Refugee Center (Miami)	100,000
Immigrant Legal Resource Center (East Palo Alto, Calif.)	58,000
Intertect Institute (Dallas)	100,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (Los Angeles)	135,000
Multicultural Education Training and Advocacy Center (Somerville, Mass.)	162,000
National Coalition for Haitian Refugees (New York)	24,500
National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum (Washington, D.C.)	235,000
Radio Bilingue (Fresno, Calif.)	100,000
San Diego, University of	15,000
San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs	175,000
Texas Legal Services Center (Austin)	49,000
Travelers and Immigrants Aid of Chicago	100,000
World Council of Churches (Switzerland)	20,000

<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	550,000
Bank Street College of Education (New York)	390,000
Baptist Educational and Missionary Service (Columbia, S.C.)	210,000
Mary McLeod Bethune Museum Archives (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Catholics for a Free Choice (Washington, D.C.)	120,000
Center for Constitutional Rights (New York)	200,000
Center for Women Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Citizens Fund (Chicago)	45,000
Columbia University	150,000
Comisión Femenil Mexicana Nacional (Los Angeles)	30,000
Congress of National Black Churches (Washington, D.C.)	425,000
Equal Rights Advocates (San Francisco)	250,000
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Future Educational Films (San Francisco)	30,000
Harvard University	150,000
Indian Law Resource Center (Washington, D.C.)	125,000
Institute for Women's Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (Washington, D.C.)	21,600
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	766,000
Leadership Conference Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
League of Women Voters Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	125,000
Legal Action Center of the City of New York	200,000
Maryland, University of	66,000
Mendenhall Ministries (Mendenhall, Miss.)	277,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (Los Angeles)	1,350,000
Mexican American Women's National Association (Washington, D.C.)	35,000
Midwest Voter Registration Education Project (Chicago)	250,000
Minnesota, University of	50,000
Minority Business Legal Defense and Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	350,000
Missouri, University of	50,000
Multi-Ethnic Center for Ministry (Madison, N.J.)	20,000
Montana Coalition Fund (Helena)	25,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York)	2,500,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	120,000
National Black Women's Health Project (Atlanta)	220,000
National Center for Fair and Open Testing (Cambridge, Mass.)	150,000
National Conference of Puerto Rican Women (Washington, D.C.)	35,000
National Council of Jewish Women (New York)	50,000
National Housing and Community Development Law Project (Berkeley, Calif.)	250,000
National Legal Aid and Defender Association (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
National Women's Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
National Women's Law Center (Washington, D.C.)	775,000
Native American Rights Fund (Boulder, Colo.)	1,000,000
NCAI Fund (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
New Ways to Work (San Francisco)	50,000
New York City Mission Society	225,000
New York, State University of (Albany)	275,000
Notre Dame University	7,800
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	275,000
Pension Rights Center (Washington, D.C.)	40,000
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York)	175,000
Population Reference Bureau (New York)	30,000
Puerto Rican Civil Rights Institute (Puerto Rico)	25,000
Quitman County Development Organization (Marks, Miss.)	325,000
Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights Educational Fund (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Southern Development Foundation (Lafayette, La.)	250,000

Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	850,000
Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (San Antonio)	150,000
Southwest Voter Research Institute (San Antonio)	150,000
Martha Stuart Communications (New York)	12,800
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	45,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Wisconsin, University of	20,000
Women Employed Institute (Chicago)	110,000
Women Judges' Fund for Justice (Washington, D.C.)	42,000
Women's Economic Agenda Project (Oakland, Calif.)	50,000
Women's Equity Action League (Washington, D.C.)	390,000
Women's Legal Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.)	450,000
Women's Research and Education Institute (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Women's State-Wide Legislative Network of Massachusetts (Boston)	30,000
Yale University	44,000
Youth Project (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
 <i>Ethnic conflict</i>	
Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights (London)	15,000
Harvard University	25,000
 <i>Other</i>	
Harvard University	100,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

<i>International human rights law</i>	
Commonwealth Secretariat (England)	50,000
New York, State University of (Albany)	25,000
 <i>Exchange of ideas and information</i>	
African-American Institute (New York)	20,640
 <i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Harriet Hardy Institute (Jamaica Plain, Mass.)	37,210
Occupational Safety and Health Law Center (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Worldwide Documentaries (Rochester, N.Y.)	10,000
 <i>Ethnic conflict</i>	
French Institute of International Relations (Paris)	53,000
Givat Haviva Educational Foundation (New York)	142,300
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	50,000

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
Henry Dunant Institute (Switzerland)	17,500
International Commission of Jurists (Kenya)	20,000
Law Reform Commission of Tanzania	110,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	420,000

<i>International human rights law</i>	
African Network on Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (Kenya)	140,000
<i>Refugees' and migrants' rights</i>	
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	20,000
Queen Elizabeth House (England)	2,900
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Action for Development (Uganda)	125,000
Black Lawyers' Association Legal Education Trust (South Africa)	310,000
Black Sash Advice Office Trust (South Africa)	320,000
Eastern Cape Legal and Information Support Service (South Africa)	25,000
Grahamstown Rural Committee (South Africa)	23,620
Human Rights Trust (South Africa)	50,000
Ju/wa Bushman Development Foundation (Namibia)	50,000
Labour and Economic Research Centre (South Africa)	41,000
Legal Assistance Trust (Namibia)	300,000
Legal Advice Centre (Kenya)	120,000
Legal Resources Foundation (Zimbabwe)	223,750
Natal, University of (South Africa)	275,000
South African Council of Churches	165,000
Uganda Association of Women Lawyers	100,000
Western Cape, University of the (South Africa)	80,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	165,000
<i>Other</i>	
Kenya, Government of [\$285,716—1984]	(33,619)
West Africa	
<i>International human rights law</i>	
Centre International de Formation a L'Enseignement Des Droits de l'Homme et de la Paix (Switzerland)	30,440
<i>Refugees' and migrants' rights</i>	
Queen Elizabeth House (England)	47,100
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Association des Jeunes Avocats Senegalais (Senegal)	26,000
Emory University	8,745
Gambia Women's Bureau	131,000
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	22,500
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
Emile Greenzweig Institute for Democracy and Peace (Israel)	70,000
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	200,000
Institute of Law in the Service of Man (West Bank)	215,000
International Law Institute (Washington, D.C.)	21,569
Oranim, School of Education of the Kibbutz Movement (Israel)	35,200
<i>Refugees' and migrants' rights</i>	
Juba, University of (Sudan)	100,000
Queen Elizabeth House (England)	13,500
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Amman Business and Professional Women's Club (Jordan)	100,000
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	24,000
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$100,000—1982]	(39,775)

<i>Ethnic conflict</i>	
HAVANA (Israel)	50,000
New Israel Fund	50,000
ASIA	
Bangladesh	
<i>Access to social justice / legal services</i>	
Women for Women	110,000
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
La Trobe University (Australia)	50,000
<i>International human rights law</i>	
Cornell University	8,980
Jawaharlal Nehru University (India)	12,000
<i>Access to social justice / legal services</i>	
Consumer Action Group (India)	50,000
Jawaharlal Nehru University (India) [\$23,000—1985]	(16,234)
<i>Ethnic conflict</i>	
Institute of Peace Research and Action (India)	164,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	12,747
Communication Foundation for Asia (Philippines)	50,000
Flag Human Rights Foundation (Philippines)	18,000
<i>Exchange of ideas and information</i>	
Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center (Philippines)	30,400
<i>Access to social justice / legal services</i>	
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (Malaysia)	50,000
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	69,450
Center for People's Law (Philippines)	16,289
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	5,000
Institute for Consultation and Legal Aid for Women and Families (Indonesia)	97,000
Institute for Social Studies and Action (Philippines)	50,000
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	11,616
LAWASIA Research Institute (Australia)	25,000
Maryknoll College Foundation (Philippines)	7,275
Sciences, University of (Malaysia)	45,400
<i>Ethnic conflict</i>	
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	15,500
<i>Other</i>	
Thammasat University (Thailand)	5,600
China	
<i>Access to social justice / legal services</i>	
Columbia University	800,000

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Andean Region and Southern Cone

Civil and political liberties

Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	167,600
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Vicariate of Solidarity (Chile)	250,000
Chilean Bar Association	15,000
Chilean Human Rights Commission	210,000
Colombian Corporation for Social Projects	50,000
Latin American Institute for Mental Health and Human Rights (Chile)	50,000
Professional Advisory Program for International Norms Related to Amnesty International (Chile)	18,000

Access to social justice / legal services

Colombian Association of Family Welfare	41,000
Colombian Communities Foundation	150,000
Manuela Ramos Movement (Peru)	36,000
Peruvian Women's Association	45,000
Women and Health Corporation (Colombia)	37,000

Other

Cultural and Women's Promotion Association (Peru)	37,650
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Brazil

Civil and political liberties

Center for the Defense of Human Rights	3,440
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Exchange of ideas and information

Nucleus for Indigenous Culture	49,000
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Access to social justice / legal services

Center Josue de Castro	8,000
Cultural Association for Contemporary Culture	50,000
Cultural Association for Contemporary Studies	176,330
Foundation-administered project: to strengthen Indian organizations in Brazil [\$23,000—1985]	(20,298)
Popular Legal Aid Institute	69,000
São Paulo Pro-Indian Commission	131,000
Society for the Defense of Human Rights of Maranhá	49,012

Mexico and Central America

Civil and political liberties

Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras	50,000
Costa Rican Commission of Human Rights	255,000
Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica)	568,286
Mexican Academy of Human Rights	15,100

International human rights law

Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica)	2,000
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Access to social justice / legal services

Business Foundation for the Support of Mexican Youth	36,000
Coatlucue Feminist Collective (Mexico)	53,000
Institute of Communication and Popular Education (Mexico)	49,500
OEF International (Washington, D.C.)	90,000

Caribbean

Civil and political liberties

Episcopal Conference of Haiti 50,000
Technological Institute of Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) 8,000

International human rights law

Haitian Center for Human Rights (Queens Village, N.Y.) 11,240

Access to social justice / legal services

Montego Bay Legal Aid Clinic (Jamaica) 50,000

Other Latin America

Civil and political liberties

Washington Office on Latin America (Washington, D.C.) 250,000

TOTAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE \$30,872,043

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1988

*Amounts in parentheses represent reductions in prior-year approvals.
Brackets show the original approval amounts.*

UNITED STATES

Governmental structures and functions

Academy for State and Local Government (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 70,000
Center for Responsive Politics (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Fort Collins, City of (Colorado)	100,000
Foundation-administered project: Innovations in State and Local Government Program awards	262,000
Harvard University	264,000
Illinois, State of	100,000
Kentucky, Commonwealth of	200,000
Leadership Conference Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Martin Sandler Productions (Waltham, Mass.)	100,000
Massachusetts, Commonwealth of	100,000
National Association of Regional Councils (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver)	200,000
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
North Carolina, State of	32,000
St. Louis, County of	100,000
San Diego, City of	100,000
Shaker Heights, City of (Ohio)	100,000
Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.)	40,000
Tupelo, City of (Mississippi)	100,000
Vermont, State of	100,000

Philanthropy

AFS International/Intercultural Programs (New York)	25,000
California Association of Nonprofits (Santa Cruz)	75,000
Community Resource Exchange (New York)	43,700
Council of Michigan Foundations (Grand Haven)	4,875
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	52,100
Duke University	225,000
Energy Conservation and Facilities Management Corporation (New York)	20,000
Foundation Center (New York)	1,200,000
Fund for the City of New York	50,000
Gifts in Kind (Alexandria, Va.)	10,000
Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.)	452,400
Johns Hopkins University	175,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	49,312
National Charities Information Bureau (New York)	25,000
Nebraska, University of	87,500
New York, City University of	150,000
New York Community Trust	50,000
New York Regional Association of Grantmakers	7,125
Nonprofit Coordinating Committee of New York	50,000
San Francisco, University of	20,000
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (New York)	79,000
Women Make Movies (New York)	20,000
Yale University	30,000

Local initiatives

National AIDS Network (Washington, D.C.)	2,000,000
National Association for the Southern Poor (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Quan Consulting (Del Mar, Calif.)	15,000

<i>Civic participation</i>	
Academy for State and Local Government (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
American Leadership Forum (Houston)	75,000
American Political Science Association (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
District of Columbia, University of the	190,000
Emory University	50,000
Focus Project (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Human SERVE Fund (New York)	100,000
Jefferson Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	35,000
NALEO Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	777,870
National Urban Fellows (New York)	275,000
People for the American Way (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Public Agenda Foundation (New York)	250,000
Southwest Voter Research Institute (San Antonio)	135,000
Stanford University	470,000
<i>Strengthening public service</i>	
Center for Excellence in Government (Washington, D.C.)	86,579
Fund for the City of New York	3,600,000
National Commission on Public Service (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
<i>Dispute resolution</i>	
Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution (New York)	50,000
National Institute for Dispute Resolution (Washington, D.C.)	1,320,000
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
American Assembly (New York)	50,000
Center for Immigration Studies (Washington, D.C.)	260,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	500,000
Child Welfare League of America (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Committee for Economic Development (New York)	150,000
Cuban American National Council (Miami)	175,000
Foundation-administered project: panel on "Social Welfare and the American Future"	465,000
Hispanic Policy Development Project (New York)	250,000
Institute for Puerto Rican Policy (New York)	180,000
Joint Center for Political Studies (Washington, D.C.)	5,120,000
Michigan, University of	30,500
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	830,000
National League of Cities Institute (Washington, D.C.)	122,000
National Puerto Rican Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	460,000
New York, City University of	220,000
Northwestern CUED Institute (Evanston, Ill.)	150,000
Population Reference Bureau (Washington, D.C.)	268,800
Social Science Research Council (New York)	30,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	157,000
Transcendental Development Associates (Washington, D.C.)	133,000
Wisconsin, University of	31,500
<i>Other</i>	
Bay Area Institute (San Francisco)	170,000
George Washington University	5,000
New York Foundation for the Arts [\$50,000—1986]	(25,000)
Public Interest Law Center (New York)	50,000
Scientists' Institute for Public Information (New York)	15,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

Philanthropy

Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (Menlo Park, Calif.) 50,000

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

Governmental structures and functions

Talent Consortium (Zimbabwe) 100,000

Philanthropy

SACHED Trust (South Africa) 11,000

Civic participation

NGO Management in East and Southern Africa (Zimbabwe) 24,500

United Nations Children's Fund (Kenya) 25,000

Women's Action Group (Zimbabwe) 44,300

Strengthening public service

Zimbabwe, University of 66,000

Dispute resolution

Independent Mediation Service Trust (South Africa) 275,000

Koinonia Southern Africa (South Africa) 50,000

Public policy analysis

Beth Israel Hospital Association (Boston) 50,000

Lesotho, National University of 165,000

Nairobi, University of (Kenya) 32,700

National Farmers Association of Zimbabwe 8,300

Southern Africa Political Economy Series (Zimbabwe) 50,000

Southern African Development Research Association (Lesotho) 41,000

West Africa

Governmental structures and functions

Centre d'Études et de Recherches sur la Démocratie Pluraliste
dans le Tiers-Monde (Senegal) 42,500

Civic participation

Groupe Multimedia Sud Communication (Senegal) 96,500

Union of West African Journalists (Senegal) 95,450

Strengthening public service

National Centre for Economic Management and Administration
(Nigeria) 125,000

Senegal, Government of 36,000

Public policy analysis

African Association of Political Science (Nigeria) 140,000

Obafemi Awolowo University (Nigeria) 40,000

Middle East and North Africa

Governmental structures and functions

Arab Council for Public Affairs (Jordan) 28,815

<i>Strengthening public service</i>	
African Association for Public Administration and Management (Ethiopia)	200,000
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	12,700
ASIA	
Bangladesh	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Bangladesh, Government of	112,226
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
St. Antony's College (England)	75,000
York, University of (England)	180,000
<i>Philanthropy</i>	
International Council for Adult Education (Canada)	14,070
<i>Strengthening public service</i>	
Foundation-administered project: study of India's civil service training programs	7,626
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Foundation-administered project: seminar on child labor and compulsory education in India	3,388
Participatory Institute for Development Alternatives (Sri Lanka)	50,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Institute of International Education (New York)	6,320
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	5,000
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	163,300
Consumer Institute Foundation (Indonesia)	82,000
<i>Strengthening public service</i>	
Social Science Association of Thailand	5,000
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (Philippines)	9,293
Hawaii, University of	23,859
Philippines, University of the	420,300
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Center for Socio-Economic Studies of Development (Chile)	62,300
Diego Portales University (Chile)	21,200
Freedom and Democracy Institute (Peru)	49,850
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Argentina)	27,500
Peruvian Institute of Polemology	30,000

<i>Philanthropy</i>	
Community Development Corporation (Colombia)	34,880
Foundation for Higher Education (Colombia)	138,000
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Conciencia Movement (Colombia)	50,000
Latin American Institute of Doctrine and Social Studies (Chile)	175,000
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Center for Public Studies (Chile)	50,000
Brazil	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Fernand Braudel Institute of World Economics	49,500
Joaquim Nabuco Foundation	49,500
<i>Local initiatives</i>	
Brazilian Interdisciplinary AIDS Association	317,000
Rio de Janeiro Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS	68,092
São Paulo Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS	61,118
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Institute for Studies of Religion	125,000
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Pernambuco, Federal University of	58,000
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of	153,000
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Guatemala, Government of	49,700
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Development Alternatives (Costa Rica)	44,000
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Association for the Advancement of the Social Sciences (Guatemala)	46,000
<i>Other</i>	
San Carlos, University of (Guatemala)	49,700
Caribbean	
<i>Civic participation</i>	
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	76,000
TOTAL, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY	<u>\$30,498,648</u>

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

In today's complex world, a well-educated citizenry is a prerequisite to ensuring a just, secure, and economically strong society. In the United States, the Foundation's higher education programs aim to build social capacity and realize individual potential by broadening access, assuring equity, and enriching teaching and scholarship in selected fields. Programs are supported to increase the presence of minority faculty and students in higher education, to deepen the engagement of faculty in teaching and scholarship, and to improve the quality of education in the social sciences, international studies, Afro-American studies, and women's studies. Pursuing related goals overseas, the Foundation grants funds to help expand access to higher education for black South Africans and Namibians, strengthen research and training in the social sciences, and advance the development of key national universities and research centers.

In the schools, work centers on major issues of the education reform movement, including the recruitment, education, and professional development of teachers, developing dropout-prevention plans in inner-city schools, and improving the way mathematics and science are taught, particularly to poor and minority children.

Along with its efforts to strengthen education, the Foundation supports the arts and culture because of their unique capacity to express individual vision and social values. Two main goals are pursued in the arts: to stimulate innovative forms of expression in the performing arts and to encourage cultural diversity by broadening opportunities for minority artists and by strengthening minority arts institutions. In developing countries, efforts are supported to preserve and interpret traditional cultures and to enhance their contribution to contemporary society.

Grants in the Education and Culture program totaled \$38,025,005 in 1988.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Access and Equity. One of the most important issues facing higher education is its persistent failure to diversify its faculty and student body and to graduate minority students in proportions comparable to their majority peers. The Foundation attempts to address this issue through two major programs. The first seeks to increase the number of community college students who transfer to four-year institutions to complete study for a bachelor's degree. The second is a national program of doctoral and postdoctoral fellowships that is aimed at enlarging the number of minorities on the faculties of American colleges and universities. Through both programs the Foundation hopes to create a greater minority presence



Students at Cuyahoga Community College in Cleveland learn about opportunities for transfer to four-year colleges. Since 1983 the Foundation has granted more than \$6 million for transfer opportunity programs.

throughout higher education and thereby foster an environment more reflective of our national diversity.

Community colleges enroll large numbers of working adults, minorities, and the poor of all ethnic backgrounds. Although most students attending these institutions aspire to complete the bachelor's degree, fewer than 10 percent successfully transfer to four-year institutions and do so. Among the obstacles to their continued education are inadequate financial resources, poor academic preparation, and lack of coordination between the academic programs of two-year and four-year institutions.

Over the past five years the Foundation has granted more than \$6 million for innovative campus-based programs that are helping talented community college students complete baccalaureate study. Forming the centerpiece of this effort are programs at five urban community colleges (LaGuardia in New York City, Miami-Dade in Florida, the Community College of Philadelphia, Cuyahoga in Cleveland, and South Mountain in Phoenix), which are now perceived as leaders in the movement to improve transfer opportunities for low-income and minority students. Grants have helped strengthen academic and counseling programs and improve coordination with nearby four-year institutions.

Current Foundation activities in this field are aimed at further strengthening collaboration between two- and four-year institutions, at stimulating state initiatives that foster minority baccalaureate degree completion, and at encouraging more minority high school graduates to enroll in college. The five community colleges that received major grants in the program's initial phase received supplements this year to enable faculty to work with teachers at neighboring four-year institutions in designing and teaching courses that would carry credit from both institutions. A major lesson emerging from the first stage was that active participation of not only the "feeder" but the "receiving" institution is required to remove obstacles to transfer. Support was also renewed for an innovative summer school program at Vassar College that provides intensive instruction in the liberal arts for minority and low-income students from LaGuardia Community College and other institutions. More than two-thirds of the sixty-three students participating in the first two summers have successfully transferred to four-year colleges. Vassar also received funds to work with five other liberal arts colleges that wish to initiate similar programs on their own campuses.

The Vassar program will be a model for an effort, conducted by the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU), to increase the number of Hispanic community college students in the Texas cities of San Antonio and Brownsville transferring to four-year institutions. Hispanics experience unusually high attrition rates as they move through the educational pipeline; only 16 percent are still in the system by the time college is reached, compared with 28 percent of whites and 19 percent of blacks. Under the HACU program, four community colleges and six senior institutions will develop joint academic and student support programs, including summer courses co-taught by faculty from the participating institutions. A Foundation grant of \$436,500 is supporting the initiative.

The paucity of minority students completing the baccalaureate has become an issue of major concern to educators in many states. A task force of the State Higher Education Executive Officers Association has called upon state higher education boards to remove barriers that discourage minorities from attending college and to create incentives to encourage baccalaureate completion. Aided by a \$510,000 grant, the association will help implement these recommendations by offering challenge grants to states for programs that improve minority student achievement, reinforce general education and transfer programs at two-year institutions, and develop analytic tools for assessing student progress through the higher education system. Association officials hope these efforts will lead to changes in state funding policies so that community colleges

would be rewarded not only for enrollment but also for graduation and transfer.

At both the undergraduate and graduate levels, the absence of minorities on college and university faculties, along with increasing costs of college attendance, are important causes of the decline in minority student enrollment. In recent years the proportion of black and Hispanic high school graduates going to college has dropped. For blacks, it has slipped from 33.5 percent in 1976 to 28.5 percent in 1986, according to a 1988 report of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress. The proportion of minority students attending graduate school has also declined.

Studies have found that the most significant indicator of success in the recruitment of blacks to graduate and professional school is the presence of blacks on the faculty, and the evidence suggests that the same holds true for other minorities. At the same time, tuition and fees at both public and private colleges and universities have increased substantially more than inflation, and minority students are particularly vulnerable to this trend. A study by the Office of Civil Rights found that at the graduate level inadequate financial aid was a principal obstacle to minority enrollment. Fewer minorities in graduate school has meant a shrinking pool of candidates from which future college teachers are selected.

In an effort to reverse this trend, the Foundation in 1985 initiated a minority doctoral fellowship program for blacks, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, Native Americans, and Native Pacific Islanders. The program has provided forty graduate and ten dissertation fellowships each year in the sciences, social sciences, mathematics, humanities, and engineering. This year those numbers were increased to fifty-five graduate fellowships and twenty dissertation fellowships. To help minorities already holding the doctorate to advance in their academic careers, the Foundation also supports a postdoctoral fellowship program, which currently awards thirty-five fellowships annually to enable minority scholars to devote full time to research and scholarship necessary for promotion and tenure. Support was continued for both doctoral and postdoctoral programs with a grant of \$4.2 million to the National Academy of Sciences, which administers them for the Foundation.

The Foundation also assists programs that encourage talented minority undergraduates to consider graduate school. The Associated Colleges of the Midwest, a consortium of thirteen liberal arts colleges in the Middle West and Rocky Mountain states that send an unusually high proportion of their graduates on to doctoral study, received a grant for a program aimed at stimulating an interest in academic careers among minority students. Students undertake summer research projects under the guidance of a faculty mentor, lead classes, and present the results of their research to

other participants in the program. They also attend conferences at which they participate in discussions of the rewards and practical aspects of an academic career.

The summer institute is a frequently used technique to encourage an interest in academic careers. The American Economic Association (AEA) has sponsored such institutes since 1974 to introduce minority undergraduates to advanced training in economics. Two-thirds of more than 200 participants in the program subsequently attended graduate school. The summer program is part of a larger AEA effort to increase the number of minority economists, who constitute a very small percentage of the profession. A \$500,000 grant will assure continuation of the program for another five years. The Foundation also provided additional funds to the American Political Science Association for a similar summer program for black students aspiring to careers as political scientists.

Overseas, the Foundation continued to assist programs that increase educational and professional opportunities for black South Africans and Namibians, who have only limited access to higher education. The programs aim to help students acquire the skills they will need to play a larger role in a new and more democratic social order in southern Africa. Receiving grants were:

- Institute of International Education, a total of \$935,139, for several programs that enable South Africans and Namibians to study in the United States and to acquire career experience. The institute's South Africa Education Program has enabled some 500 black South Africans and Namibians to study at American colleges and universities over the past eight years, and it has organized specialized training for church leaders and mid-career professionals.

- Universities of Cape Town, Natal, and Western Cape in South Africa, a total of \$1.1 million, to enable black students to sharpen their analytical skills by working with experienced scholars. The programs are aimed both at improving the preparation of participants for a wide range of careers and at alleviating the dearth of black researchers and faculty members at South African universities.

Teaching, Scholarship, and Curriculum Development. The Foundation seeks to enhance the vitality, diversity, and professional commitment of faculty and strengthen the quality of education in selected fields. In pursuit of these goals, the Foundation this year awarded the first grants in a new initiative to invigorate undergraduate teaching in the social sciences. It also made several major grants to strengthen scholarship in Afro-American and women's studies and to expand programs in international studies and foreign languages.



Social science faculty at the University of Chicago discuss plans for teaching area studies to undergraduates. The university is one of twelve institutions receiving Foundation assistance in the 1988-89 biennium to strengthen undergraduate education in the social sciences.

Although the social sciences can help students achieve a deeper understanding of contemporary political, social, and economic problems, the course offerings at many universities do little to help nonspecialists realize this potential. Undergraduates who do not major in a social science discipline often find the current emphasis on abstract modeling remote from issues affecting their lives. The

Foundation's new program in the social sciences hopes to counter-balance that specialized approach by encouraging attention in undergraduate courses to such subjects as the effect of various institutions on individuals and society, the influence of ethnic and gender diversity on the way societies function, and the capacity of the United States to cooperate and compete internationally.

The Foundation invited fifteen public and private research universities and four liberal arts colleges to compete for grants. Five received grants in the first round: the University of Chicago, the University of Pennsylvania, and Princeton, Stanford, and Yale universities.

At the University of Pennsylvania, faculty will design and introduce some thirty new social science courses for students not majoring in these fields. Chicago will strengthen the yearlong social science courses required of all students, while Princeton will develop interdisciplinary seminars for seniors that will apply the perspectives and methodologies of the social sciences to major public issues. Stanford will enhance the international dimensions of its curriculum, developing new courses on the world food economy, the family and children, and the economies of developed and developing nations. Yale will establish a new undergraduate major in which students will explore the connections between economics, philosophy, and political science. Another seven institutions will receive grants in 1989.

Once a concern mainly of specialists, international studies are now considered an essential part of the general education of all students. Instruction in the languages and cultures of other regions has become increasingly important in a world of growing complexity and interdependence. The Foundation has been helping to expand the role of international studies in the undergraduate curriculum, to improve foreign-language instruction, especially in major languages like Chinese, Japanese, and Russian not commonly taught in the United States, and to build innovative area-studies programs.

The Northwest Regional Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies conducts one such program. It was formed in 1987 by the universities of Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia to pool resources devoted to study and teaching about a culturally rich and diverse region of increasing economic and strategic importance in the world. Southeast Asia is the original homeland of a growing segment of the U.S. population, including many who have settled in the Northwest. Designated by the U.S. Department of Education as one of four national Southeast Asian studies centers, the consortium offers a model for the collaborative development of resources in neglected fields of rising importance.

Southeast Asian specialists at each of the universities will



A class in the Vietnamese language at the University of Washington in Seattle. The university is a member of the Foundation-supported Northwest Regional Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies.

develop a full range of undergraduate courses on Southeast Asia and collaborate on the teaching of a graduate seminar for students at the three institutions. The universities will coordinate their programs to offer a broader range of language courses than any could provide by itself. Library development and faculty hiring in specialized fields will also be coordinated. A Foundation grant of \$500,000 to the University of Washington for the consortium will assist the universities to hire faculty specialists in Southeast Asian history and languages, modern Indonesian studies, linguistics, and cultural anthropology.

On the undergraduate level, the College of William and Mary received funding to initiate a series of honors seminars on major non-Western traditions (Chinese, Buddhist, Hindu, and Islamic) and to develop an introductory course that would give students a base on which to develop a coherent program of international studies. Through much of its history, the college has emphasized its American and Western heritage in the curriculum but in recent years has introduced Chinese and Japanese language programs and majors in Latin American and East Asian studies.

The Foundation for many years has supported campus programs in Afro-American studies in order to advance scholarship in the field and to promote its legitimacy in the academic community.

Afro-American studies is now an established part of the curriculum of many universities. To secure its position, scholars in the field say that the most urgent needs are to recruit and train the next generation of scholars and to strengthen research.

To advance these ends, the Foundation in 1988 granted some \$1.2 million to four universities (California at Los Angeles, Michigan, Rochester, and Harvard) with particularly strong programs in Afro-American studies. The funds will support such activities as collaborative cross-disciplinary research, student participation in faculty research projects, visiting scholars, conferences, and publications. In addition, the National Council for Black Studies, an organization devoted to studying and teaching the black experience, received a grant for summer institutes for teachers and scholars in African-American studies, particularly those at historically black institutions that have only limited resources to devote to black studies programs. The council will also survey all black studies programs across the country, suggest guidelines for minimum course content, and produce guidebooks to help faculty develop curricula.

The field of women's studies has also secured a strong and permanent place on American campuses, with more than 700 recognized programs and a growing cadre of scholars working in the field. The Foundation has played a prominent role in the women's studies movement, first through support of research and course development and more recently by aiding efforts to integrate, or "mainstream," material on women into the humanities and social science curricula. To assure that women's studies do not neglect women of all backgrounds and races, the Foundation initiated a series of grants to integrate scholarship on minority women into undergraduate liberal arts courses. The University of Arizona, the University of California at Los Angeles, Metropolitan State University, and Duke University will sponsor workshops and other activities that will introduce faculty to research on minority women.

In developing countries, institutions that are important centers of research, teaching, and publication, particularly in the social sciences, continued to receive Foundation support. Among them were:

- University of Zimbabwe, \$1.5 million, for overseas training of faculty, library acquisitions, and a planning and development office. Long dependent upon expatriate faculty, the university has been building an indigenous teaching staff by sending faculty abroad for Ph.D. training.
- University of Ibadan (Nigeria), \$226,000, to enable the university's academic press to hire a professional director, acquire new equipment, and publish some thirty new titles.



The library at the University of Zimbabwe is one of the largest in the majority-ruled nations of eastern and southern Africa. This year the university received Foundation funds for overseas training of faculty, library acquisitions, and a planning and development office.

— Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), \$520,000, for research, staff sabbaticals, visiting scholars, and a capital fund for the institute's library. Bangladesh's preeminent social science research institution, BIDS conducts studies of the nation's economic performance and prospects, agricultural and rural development, trade, and transportation.

— Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, a total of \$364,000, for exchanges of scholars in the social sciences and humanities. The purpose of the program is to help China acquire the knowledge necessary to accelerate its modernization.

— Birzeit University (West Bank), \$300,000, for faculty development and community outreach. A Foundation grantee since 1952, the university currently receives support to monitor health and environmental conditions among Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, and to enable faculty to participate in research and seminars outside the region.

— Central American Higher Education Council, \$415,000, to promote collaboration among Central American universities through exchanges of social science faculty, textbook development, and periodic meetings of university administrators and directors of regional graduate programs.

— University of the West Indies, \$287,000, for training in the applied social sciences for managers of Caribbean development institutions.

PRECOLLEGIATE EDUCATION

The Foundation's work in the schools this year addressed three major goals of the education-reform movement in the United States: to strengthen the preparation of teachers for effective classroom work; to help more students acquire higher-order thinking skills; and to reduce the high dropout rates in schools serving the poor and disadvantaged.

A critical phase in the preparation of new teachers—and long a weak link in teacher education—is clinical training, that period when the teacher candidate “practices” or “interns” in the classroom. In a new initiative, the Foundation awarded grants totaling more than \$650,000 to test an approach to clinical training in which the primary responsibility for supervising practice teaching would be shifted from the colleges or universities where teachers receive their academic preparation to specially designed programs in the public schools.

Although it takes place in schools, clinical training is not usually the responsibility of the schools, nor are the experienced teachers who act as mentors for prospective teachers trained for this role. The sites, selected by teacher education programs, seldom expose new teachers to the diversity of today's and tomorrow's student bodies, nor do they offer varied models of teaching. Supervision is often assigned by colleges and universities to graduate students or retired school officials. With these shortcomings in mind, reformers have recommended the creation of a new category of practicing classroom teachers who would have as one of their responsibilities the training of beginning teachers. The Foundation believes that clustering such teachers and resources in a clinical training center that is also a functioning school could greatly improve the internship experience of new teachers.

The purpose of the Foundation initiative is to forge a new alliance linking schools, institutions of higher education that train teachers, and teachers' professional organizations, including unions. Grants will be used by such alliances in eleven cities to plan the development of clinical training sites in public schools where teacher interns will be closely supervised by experienced teachers.*

* The cities are: Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Miami, New York, Pittsburgh, Portland (Maine), Rochester (New York), San Francisco, Seattle, and Syracuse.

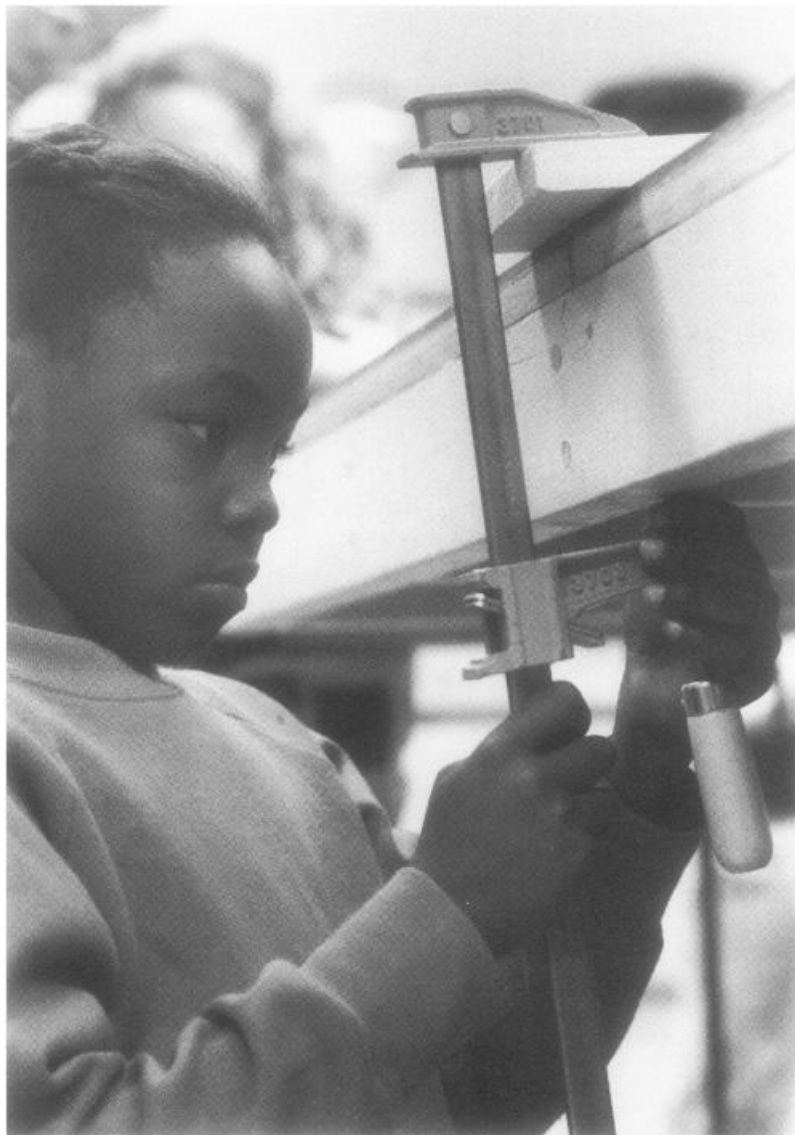
In Los Angeles, for example, the city school district, the organization representing teachers, and the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) will jointly set up a training center at Fairfax High School, an inner-city school with a predominantly minority enrollment. Fairfax teachers will receive training in various instructional approaches, and they in turn will train student interns from UCLA's teacher education program who will spend a full semester at Fairfax. To free them for this work, the supervising teachers will carry reduced teaching loads; they will also receive credit toward promotion.

In all eleven cities, the alliances will be responsible for selecting schools for clinical training sites, determining the criteria for selecting teachers to be trainers, developing the training program, and overseeing the experiment. The initiative, which will be closely monitored by the Foundation, represents the first national effort to reform the clinical training of teachers.

In a related action, the Foundation granted \$200,000 to Michigan State University to enable the Holmes Group, a consortium of more than ninety university deans of education, to prepare a plan for "professional development schools." They would be public schools, jointly sponsored by universities and school systems, that could serve as sites for exemplary clinical training, professional practice, and collaborative research between teachers and scholars, as well as being excellent schools for the students they serve. The planning document will be published by the Holmes Group, which will also advise member institutions and their school-system partners on how to implement the recommendations.

Educators have long noted that low-income and minority students tend to lag behind their peers in acquiring higher-order thinking skills necessary for good performance in science and mathematics. By and large, the teaching of math and science in American schools is characterized by too much emphasis on routine computational skills. Little attention is given to the basic conceptual and analytical underpinnings that are key to understanding science and math. The critical years for acquiring these higher-order conceptual skills are from about ten to fourteen, when students are in grades four through eight. These are the years when students move beyond simple arithmetic and begin to acquire a capacity for abstract thought. Students who have not mastered basic computation, however, often are consigned to continual cycles of remediation and denied opportunity to develop their emerging capabilities.

Many educators believe that the higher-order skills required to do more advanced work can be integrated with basic skill instruction and taught to students who have fallen behind. To test this hypothesis, the Foundation made the first in a series of grants



Tools and scientific equipment help girls in Operation SMART to build spatial skills and understand principles of physics and mathematics. A project of the Girls Clubs of America, Operation SMART and similar Foundation-supported programs encourage the development of higher-order thinking skills.

aimed at changing the way science and mathematics are taught in the classroom. Researchers at the Educational Technology Center of the Harvard Graduate School of Education received funds to continue their work identifying “targets of difficulty” in math and science—key concepts that are central to understanding these subjects but are difficult to teach and learn. For example, center researchers have been helping teachers of geometry to place less stress on the memorization of theorems and proofs and more on

clarifying the underlying ideas and overcoming the confusion students typically experience when they first encounter these ideas. Computer-based instructional techniques are frequently used to help students understand difficult concepts and solve problems.

A related grant went to the University of Arizona for its Higher Order Thinking Skills program, which teaches analytic and critical thinking skills to middle school youngsters who are below grade level in reading and mathematics. The program integrates off-the-shelf computer software into structured lessons on critical thinking. Students using the system make substantial gains in reading and math scores on standardized tests.

Also conducting research on the way students acquire complex thinking skills is the Center for Children and Technology at the Bank Street College of Education. Because few minorities have participated in this research, the college received funds to engage minority apprentices to work with the center's experienced researchers. The center is noted for its work in designing and evaluating computer-assisted learning modules that help students master more complex subject matter.

Three years ago the Foundation launched a program to strengthen mathematics education in inner-city schools by establishing urban math collaboratives in eleven cities. The collaboratives help high school teachers enrich their teaching by broadening their contacts with other mathematics teachers in schools and universities and with people in mathematics-related fields in industry and business. Through the collaboratives inner-city math teachers are joining the mainstream of mathematics education and are learning about contemporary applications of mathematics and new modes of instruction. They engage in such activities as summer internships in industry, advanced courses at nearby universities, and evening lectures and symposia. The collaboratives are now becoming permanent fixtures in their cities and have helped stimulate similar initiatives elsewhere, among them a project of the Mathematical Association of America to create mathematics networks in twenty cities across the country. Six of the collaboratives received final supplements this year. The remaining five will receive final grants in 1989. The Education Development Center, which has been assisting the project, and the University of Wisconsin, which has been monitoring the effectiveness of the collaboratives, received supplementary funding to continue their work.

To help city schools combat the persistent problem of student dropout, the Foundation granted \$2.4 million to school-community collaboratives, made up of representatives of the schools as well as community and government agencies and business, to plan prevention programs in twenty-one cities. Nationwide, the high-

school dropout rate is estimated at 25 percent, and in some urban areas it exceeds 50 percent. With funds previously provided by the Foundation, the school-community collaboratives have analyzed the various causes of dropping out, helped increase public awareness of the problem, and reviewed dropout-prevention services. An unusual feature of the work is the effort to identify conditions external to the school that may cause students to drop out, such as pregnancy, substance abuse, and the need to work.

The new funds will help sustain the collaboratives as they use local resources to implement their plans, and also continue the services of three technical assistance agencies (the Academy for Educational Development, the Intercultural Development Research Association, and the Southern Regional Council), which have helped organize the effort. Among the approaches that will be tried are early detection and increased counseling of at-risk students, expanded social services for single parents and their families, special programs to enable students to make the critical transition to high school, and formation of student task forces to highlight the problem. In two companion actions, grants went to the National Committee for Citizens in Education for a source book on dropout-prevention strategies and to Institutional Development and Economic Affairs Services to refine an "exit interview" with students who have decided to leave school before graduating. This interview has been used by many of the groups to learn why students drop out.

Serving as a national voice for local, state, and regional groups that advocate changes in educational policy affecting poor, minority, immigrant, and other at-risk youth is the National Coalition of Advocates for Students. It received a grant of \$325,000 to further develop a plan for reforming schools in ways that ensure equitable treatment for students not well served by the educational system. The coalition will give special attention to the reemergence of segregated schools in many cities and to the negative effects on at-risk students of efforts to raise academic standards.

ARTISTIC CREATIVITY

Encouraging artistic creativity and nurturing the nation's cultural diversity have been important goals of the Foundation for over thirty years. Much of the artistic activity supported in recent years has stressed collaboration among artists—composers, choreographers, writers, and designers, for example—who work together to create new performing art. The Foundation also assists efforts to improve career opportunities for artists, and to help artists bring their work before a wider public. In promoting cultural diversity the emphasis is on providing more opportunities for minority art-



In June 1988 Talley Beatty's "Congo Tangò Palace" was presented by the American Dance Festival, which received Foundation assistance to preserve modern dance classics created by black choreographers.

ists to develop and practice their craft, strengthening minority arts institutions, and making minority artistic expression more accessible to mainstream communities. These strategies are implemented through nationally oriented programs that are addressed to a particular arts discipline or group of institutions.

In assisting the development of new performing art, the Foundation has focused on institutions that commission and produce new work in music theater, opera, dance, and avant-garde performance. Included have been the Next Wave Festival at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and the American Music Theater Festival, whose Production Partnership collaborates with nonprofit regional theaters, opera companies, and presenting organizations in the creation and production of new works. Among the works presented through such collaboration are *The Warrior Ant* by Lee Breuer and Bob Telson; Duke Ellington's *Queenie Pie*; and *1,000 Airplanes on the Roof*, a joint effort of composer Philip Glass, playwright David Henry Hwang, and designer Jerome Sirlin.

Collaboration among artists working in different art forms has had perhaps its most enduring expression in this century in the joint creations of composers and choreographers. Such master-

pieces as George Balanchine's *Agon*, *Apollo*, and *Movements* were created in collaboration with Igor Stravinsky. Aaron Copland worked with Agnes De Mille (*Rodeo*), Martha Graham (*Appalachian Spring*), and Eugene Loring (*Billy the Kid*). Such collaborations can expand and deepen the contribution of each artist. Recognizing the accomplishments of past composer-choreographer collaborations, Meet The Composer, an organization founded in 1974 to foster and support the creation and performance of music by American composers, has launched an effort to commission new dance and music works. Called the Composer/Choreographer Commissioning Project, the program each year awards grants to up to twenty dance companies, reflecting the spectrum of ballet and modern dance nationwide, to create original dance works performed with live music. In its first year, nineteen grants were made to companies in Boston, Columbus (Ohio), Washington, D.C., San Francisco, and New York. In 1988, the Foundation provided the first of three annual grants of \$300,000 to support the program.

Also receiving grants this year to foster creativity in the performing arts were:

- The Sundance Institute, \$85,000, for its Dance/Film Laboratory, a project that enables choreographers to learn to create new work for film and television.

- Dance Theatre Workshop, \$330,000, for the National Performance Network, a consortium of small alternative presenting spaces (100 to 500 seats) in seventeen cities that have become major contributors to the development of new works in dance, music, and theater. The network was initiated as a response to the economic problems confronting independent artists and small performing arts companies and their need to bring their work to wider audiences.

- La Mama Experimental Theatre Club, \$500,000, to further stabilize its operations and to maintain residencies for the Great Jones Repertory Company. For twenty-five years La Mama has supported experimental playwrights and directors whose work has deeply affected the course of the performing arts.

- American Composers Orchestra, \$200,000, for audience-development activities. The orchestra has been enlarging the audience for contemporary American symphonic music through regular performances at New York's Carnegie Hall and public and commercial radio broadcasts.

As part of its effort to promote cultural diversity in the United States, the Foundation has assisted the growth of Hispanic theater and the development of Hispanic theater professionals. Largely concentrated in California, the Southwest, and New York City, where there are large numbers of Spanish-speaking people, His-

panic theater companies present dramatic works, in both Spanish and English, by contemporary and classic Spanish, Latin American, and North American authors. Among the groups that have received support are the Bilingual Foundation for the Arts in Los Angeles, El Teatro de la Esperanza in San Francisco, El Teatro Campesino in San Juan Bautista, Calif., Teatro Avante in Miami, and, in New York, the Spanish Theatre Repertory Company, the Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre, and INTAR. In addition, the Old Globe Theater in San Diego, the South Coast Repertory in Orange County, and the Los Angeles Theatre Center, all mainstream institutions, received funding to develop Hispanic playwrights and performers.

Also receiving grants to promote cultural diversity in the arts were:

— Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center in San Antonio, a multicultural Hispanic arts center that presents the works of Hispanic artists and writers in concerts, recitals, poetry and fiction readings, and art exhibits. Support was provided for institutional development and for a festival featuring performing groups from the United States and Mexico.

— Pan Asian Repertory Theatre in New York, this country's major Asian-American theater company. It stages new plays by Asian-American authors, classical and contemporary works from various Asian cultures, and innovative adaptations of Western classics.

— At the Foot of the Mountain, an experimental women's theater group in Minneapolis that explores social issues through dramatic works. A feminist theater company, it cultivates audiences of disadvantaged people: people of color, the old, young, poor, and unemployed. The theater received funding to further develop its multiracial women's performance ensemble.

— The Group Theatre Company in Seattle, also a multiracial group, which presents contemporary works primarily by American playwrights. The theater regularly includes black, Asian, and Hispanic performers in its productions and invites promising minority playwrights to work with its actors in developing their scripts.

— Bucket Dance Theatre in Rochester, N.Y., represents a unique fusion of Afro-Caribbean, ballet, and modern styles. Directed by choreographer Garth Fagan, the group tours widely and is nationally recognized; it received support to enhance its fund-raising capability.

The Foundation also supports efforts to increase training opportunities for minorities in the nation's arts organizations. In the field of arts administration, there are few minorities in senior positions, and both minority and mainstream arts groups find it

difficult to recruit qualified management staff who are not white. To address this need, the Foundation funded a fellowship program that will enable minorities interested in careers in arts administration to acquire training and experience. The program will be conducted by Arts Midwest, an organization that fosters the arts in a nine-state region of the Middle West. Approximately eight fellows will be recruited annually and placed in arts organizations to gain knowledge of budgeting, box office and tour management, marketing, and fund raising.

CULTURAL PRESERVATION

The Foundation for many years has supported efforts to document, preserve, and interpret the rich and multifaceted cultural heritage of developing countries. Grants are made to advance the use of scientific techniques in archaeology, to document the classical and folk performing arts, to preserve books and manuscripts, and to promote "living" traditions in music, dance, and drama. Training to build indigenous capacity to carry on such work plays a large role in the program. The aim is not only to preserve arts and artifacts of the past, but to contribute to creativity and enrich society and culture in the present.

In many countries, the heritage of the past is threatened not only by natural destructive forces but by the pressures of development. Such is the case in the Jordan Valley, where agricultural development and a construction boom stimulated by remittances from Jordanian workers in the Arab Gulf states have destroyed historic villages and archaeological treasures.

One of the nation's foremost institutions working to preserve Jordan's past is the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at Yarmouk University in the northern farming region. Founded by Dr. Moawiyah Ibrahim, a noted Palestinian archaeologist, the institute offers master's-level training in archaeology, anthropology, and epigraphy and maintains ties with leading institutions in anthropology and archaeology in the Arab world, Europe, and the United States. The Foundation has helped the institute create a basic library for teaching and research and also train staff in scientific photography, museum management, and the use of computers as aids to field excavations. A supplement this year provided continued support for staff training, library acquisitions, fellowships, equipment, publications, and research on the history of the Jordan Valley.

In Sudan, the Foundation is assisting efforts to preserve the country's traditional music in its original form. Its survival is threatened by the growing influence of contemporary Arabic and Western music. The Institute of African and Asian Studies of the



A procession in the Colca Valley of Peru, where the Riva Agüero Institute used a Foundation grant to record and film traditional music and rituals. The Foundation supports efforts to document, preserve, and interpret the rich cultural heritage of developing countries.

University of Khartoum has been making recordings of the distinctive music of the major tribal groups in western and northern Sudan, collecting traditional musical instruments, and preparing broadcasts of traditional music for Sudan radio and television. The university received a grant for training of institute staff, purchase of recording equipment and a vehicle for field travel, publications, and broadcasts.

In West Africa, the Foundation continued to support efforts to strengthen the management and preserve the collections of national museums in several countries. Collections in the region are rapidly deteriorating as a result of adverse climatic conditions and insect infestation. Funds have gone to the Malian National Museum to collect and display textiles from the inland Niger Delta and to the National Commission for Museums and Monuments in Nigeria for a collection of Yoruba pottery and a display of pottery-making technologies. The Foundation has also supported the training of museum personnel at the International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) in Rome.

The International African Institute, a London-based organization, has also received funds for its West African Museums Project,

which from its base in the Ivory Coast has trained and advised museum staff on their collections and displays. The project was originally directed by Philip Ravenhill, who currently serves as chief curator of the Smithsonian Institution's new Museum of African Art. Now headed by Claude Daniel Ardouin, a Malian anthropologist who formerly directed the Malian National Museum, the project received renewed Foundation support this year. ICCROM in Rome also received funds to train three museum conservators from English-speaking West African countries in the specialized problems of artifact conservation in Africa.

In East Africa, the Foundation renewed support for a project that is uncovering early Iron-Age sites and training Tanzanians who will form the nucleus of a teaching staff in archaeology within the Department of History of the University of Dar es Salaam. In their field research, students have found the most sophisticated iron smelting furnace ever found in Africa, providing evidence of a level of technology unmatched elsewhere in the world at the time. The discovery has given new importance to archaeological investigation in the region.

To develop new methods of teaching Indian classical dance, the Foundation granted \$115,000 to the Nalanda Dance Research Centre. A leading focus of formal dance training in India, the center will invite distinguished masters to conduct workshops where they will discuss their teaching methods and performance styles. It will also establish an archive of reference materials relating to dance theory and practice.

Indonesia has a diverse array of performing arts, but traditional forms have been eroding in the twentieth century as the result of a homogenization of styles and the influence of Western art forms. Building on earlier efforts to preserve this heritage, the Foundation this year provided funds to the Indonesian Musicological Society, a new professional society of scholars and artists interested in advancing scholarship and public education in the performing arts. The grant will fund scholarships, research, annual meetings, publications, and a small secretariat.

Also receiving grants for cultural preservation activities were:

- Government of Mozambique, for training of staff who are studying and recording expressions of contemporary Mozambican culture in preparation for the establishment of provincial museums, a national cultural archive, and the chronicling of the country's history.

- Government of Senegal, for computerization of the collections of the national archives, training of archives staff, and preparation of a guide to colonial institutions in the region.

- Telugu University (India), for training of postgraduate students in modern folklore studies and ethnography.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1988

*Amounts in parentheses represent reductions in prior-year approvals.
Brackets show the original approval amounts.*

UNITED STATES

Access and equity

Academy for Educational Development (New York)	\$ 250,000
Albuquerque Public Schools	75,000
American Economic Association (Evanston, Ill.)	500,000
American Political Science Association (Washington, D.C.)	140,000
Arizona, University of	125,000
Associated Colleges of the Midwest (Chicago)	400,000
Atlanta Public Schools	75,000
Awards Committee for Education (Asheville, N.C.)	75,000
Baltimore City Department of Education	25,000
Bank Street College of Education (New York)	600,000
Bridgeport Board of Education (Connecticut)	85,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	165,000
Cincinnati Board of Education	100,000
Cuyahoga Community College (Cleveland)	100,000
Detroit Board of Education	90,000
East Baton Rouge Parish School Board (Louisiana)	70,000
Education Development Center (Newton, Mass.)	39,215
Educational Testing Service (Princeton, N.J.)	152,000
Gary Community School Corporation (Indiana)	80,000
Greater Columbia Chamber of Commerce (South Carolina)	80,000
Hartford Public Schools (Connecticut)	50,000
Harvard University	200,000
High/Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.)	10,000
Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (San Antonio)	436,500
Institute for Schools of the Future (New York)	49,500
Institutional Development and Economic Affairs Services (Nederland, Colo.)	35,000
Intercultural Development Research Association (San Antonio)	190,000
Little Rock School District of Pulaski County (Arkansas)	85,000
Los Angeles Board of Education	100,000
Maricopa Community College District (Phoenix)	100,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	9,000
Math/Science Network (Oakland, Calif.)	49,900
Mathematical Association of America (Washington, D.C.)	15,000
Memphis City Schools	90,000
Miami-Dade Community College District	100,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	4,228,250
National Coalition of Advocates for Students (Boston)	325,000
National Committee for Citizens in Education (Columbia, Md.)	85,000
New York City Board of Education	25,000
New York, City University of	382,000
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	40,000
Oglala Lakota College	95,200
Pennsylvania State University	75,000
Philadelphia Board of Education	25,000
Philadelphia, Community College of	100,000
Rhode Island, University of	100,000
San Diego City Schools	85,000
Savannah Board of Education	65,000
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	200,000
State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (Denver)	510,000
Target '90/Goals for San Antonio	90,000
Trenton Public Schools	70,000
Tucson Unified School District	75,000
United Negro College Fund (New York)	220,000
Vassar College	330,000

White Plains Public Schools (New York)	25,000
Women's Action Alliance	200,000
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Allegheny Conference on Community Development (Pittsburgh)	101,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	371,565
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (Princeton, N.J.)	15,000
Center for Leadership in School Reform (Louisville, Ky.)	60,000
Chicago, University of	400,000
Cleveland Education Fund	100,000
Consortium on Financing Higher Education (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$40,000–1985]	(40,000)
Dade County, Board of Public Instruction of (Florida)	60,000
Education Development Center (Newton, Mass.)	680,252
Franklin Institute (Philadelphia)	100,000
Fund for the Advancement of Science and Mathematics Education of North Carolina (Durham)	100,000
Harvard University	336,000
Howard University [\$41,750–1983]	(20,014)
Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.)	160,000
Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Los Angeles Educational Partnership	250,000
Memphis State University	60,000
Michigan State University	200,000
Michigan, University of	300,000
Minnesota, University of	100,000
National Council for Black Studies (Bloomington, Ind.)	300,000
New York University	460,000
Pennsylvania, University of	400,000
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York)	45,500
Pittsburgh Public Schools	60,000
Princeton University	400,000
Rochester, University of	359,325
San Francisco Education Fund	17,000
San Francisco State University	58,850
School and Business Alliance of New York	50,000
Southern Maine, University of	59,750
Stanford University	400,000
Syracuse University	59,650
Teachers College (Columbia University)	60,000
Washington, University of	60,000
Wisconsin, University of	334,634
Yale University	400,000
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
Council for Advancement and Support of Education (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	3,000
Educational Products Information Exchange Institute (Water Mill, N.Y.)	100,000
Foundation-administered project: symposium on the demography of higher education	23,800
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	40,000
Operation Civic Serve (San Francisco)	100,000
Southern California, University of	20,000
Teachers College (Columbia University)	50,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Arizona, University of	100,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	100,170

Duke University	40,000
Junior Achievement of New York	35,000
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	50,000
Metropolitan State University (St. Paul)	261,500
Mississippi, University of	50,000
New York Public Library	50,000
Paraphrase (New York)	50,000
Southern Association of Women Historians (Clemson, S.C.)	5,000
Washington, University of	500,000
William and Mary, College of	297,000

Artistic creativity and resources

American Composers Orchestra (New York)	200,000
American Dance Festival (New York)	200,000
American Music Theater Festival (Philadelphia)	250,000
American Repertory Theatre Company (Cambridge, Mass.)	200,000
American Symphony Orchestra League (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Appalshop (Whitesburg, Ky.)	50,000
Arts Midwest (Minneapolis)	300,000
Astro Artz (Los Angeles)	20,000
At the Foot of the Mountain (Minneapolis)	255,000
Vivian Beaumont Theater (New York)	50,000
Bucket Dance Theatre (Rochester, N.Y.)	150,000
California State University	10,330
Central Pennsylvania Youth Ballet (Carlisle, Pa.)	400,000
Dance Theatre Workshop (New York)	330,000
George Balanchine Foundation (New York)	50,000
Grantmakers in the Arts (New York)	3,000
Group I Acting Company (New York)	75,000
The Group Theatre Company (Seattle)	162,725
Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center (San Antonio)	215,000
International Theatre Institute of the United States (New York)	23,280
Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival (Lee, Mass.)	30,000
La Mama Experimental Theatre Club (New York)	500,000
Let My Children Hear Music (New York)	50,000
Meet The Composer (New York)	300,000
Negro Ensemble Company (New York)	100,000
New York University	32,000
Pan Asian Repertory Theatre (New York)	240,000
Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre Company (New York)	275,000
South Coast Repertory (Costa Mesa, Calif.)	50,000
Sundance Institute for Film and Television (Salt Lake City)	85,000
Teatro Avante (Key Biscayne, Fla.)	25,000
Twin Cities Public Television (St. Paul)	100,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

Access and equity

Andover Newton Theological School (Newton Center, Mass.)	150,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	935,139

Teaching and scholarship

American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	170,033
American Council of Learned Societies (New York)	57,300
California, University of (Berkeley)	80,000
Harvard University	45,000
New York, City University of	164,590
Social Science Research Council (New York)	64,500

<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
Institute of International Education (New York)	49,548
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Loy Films (England)	4,500
Vanderbilt University	21,836
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST	
Eastern and Southern Africa	
<i>Access and equity</i>	
Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	477,478
Namibia Foundation for Education	20,000
Natal, University of (South Africa)	220,000
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	100,000
Zimbabwe, University of	40,000
Council of Churches in Namibia [\$216,084—1984,1985]	(168,061)
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	206,000
Western Cape, University of the (South Africa)	171,250
Zimbabwe, University of	1,500,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	50,000
Skotaville Publishers (South Africa)	100,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Foundation for African Prehistory and Archaeology (Providence)	168,000
Health, Education and Welfare Society of South Africa [\$14,000—1987]	(14,000)
Makerere University (Uganda)	5,000
Mozambique University	140,000
Museum Trustees of Kenya	4,500
<i>Other</i>	
Mozambique, Government of	210,000
West Africa	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Centre Africain d'Animation et d'Echanges Culturels (Senegal)	40,000
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	226,000
Senegal, Government of	113,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Archives Culturelles du Senegal	47,400
Association Senegalaise des Professeurs d'Histoire et de Geographie-Ecole Normale Superieure	17,531
Guinea-Bissau, Government of	13,200
International African Institute (England)	334,000
International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Italy)	72,000
International Council of Museums (France)	16,720
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
American Institute for Maghrib Studies (Los Angeles)	23,850
Birzeit University (West Bank)	300,000

<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
El-Hakawati Theatre Group (Jerusalem)	116,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Birzeit University (West Bank)	5,500
Chicago, University of	4,800
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	150,000
Royal Society of Fine Arts (Jordan)	49,480
Sudan, Government of	60,000
Yarmouk University (Jordan)	176,000
ASIA	
Bangladesh	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies	520,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
York, University of (England) [\$21,300—1986]	(21,300)
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Centre for Women's Development Studies (India)	155,000
International Centre for Ethnic Studies (Sri Lanka)	13,000
International Social Science Council (France)	14,260
United Nations University (Japan)	4,000
University Grants Commission (Sri Lanka)	150,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago)	41,700
Bhutan, Government of (India)	50,000
Chicago, University of	1,305
Columbia University	23,001
Committee for Cultural Choices and Global Futures (India)	49,000
Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts Trust (India)	50,000
Indian Society for Prehistoric and Quaternary Studies (India)	45,000
International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Italy)	7,000
Madras Craft Foundation (India)	48,000
Manipuri Nartanalaya (India)	50,000
Nalanda Dance Research Centre (India)	115,000
Orient Foundation (Bainbridge Island, Wash.)	50,000
PADATIK (India)	50,000
Physical Research Laboratory (India)	46,500
Society for Promotion, Analysis and Research of Traditional Arts (India)	49,500
Telugu University (India)	143,000
Theatre Living Laboratory (India)	50,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	18,932
Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	49,700
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics	2,242
Philippine Social Science Council	16,825
Philippines, University of the	13,800
Social Science Association of Thailand	49,205

Social Science Foundation (Indonesia)	202,000
United Nations University (Japan)	20,000
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
Arts Council of Jakarta (Indonesia)	3,500
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
Indonesia, Government of	25,000
Philippines, University of the	20,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Asian Cultural Council (New York)	10,000
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	4,192
Indonesian Arts Institute	4,819
Indonesia, Government of	27,000
Indonesian Musicological Society	154,000
Yayasan Nusantara Jaya (Indonesia)	139,000
China	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
California, University of (Los Angeles)	287,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	264,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	40,179
Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences	100,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Columbia University	29,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Andes, University of the (Colombia)	100,000
Buenos Aires, University of (Argentina)	17,000
Center for Studies of the State and Society (Argentina)	346,000
Center of Peruvian Women	18,500
ISIS International–Women’s Information and Communication Service (Chile)	14,400
Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina)	75,000
Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training (Peru)	120,000
Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences	194,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Andes, University of the (Colombia)	25,000
Pacific, University of the (Peru)	12,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
National University of Engineering (Peru)	60,000
Brazil	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Bahia, Federal University of	48,000
Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences	70,000
Campinas, State University of	14,500
Emilio Goeldi Museum of Para	81,000
José Bonifacio University	222,512

<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
Corisco Films	6,882
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Indian Museum	13,130
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Regional Coordinator of Economic and Social Research (Nicaragua)	50,000
“Benito Juarez” de Oaxaca Autonomous University (Mexico)	3,000
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica)	415,000
<i>Other</i>	
Chapingo Postgraduate School (Mexico)	50,000
National Autonomous University of Mexico	42,500
Caribbean	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	41,950
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Technological Institute of Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)	38,295
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	<u>287,000</u>
TOTAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE	<u>\$38,025,005</u>



One sign of the increasing interdependence of nations is the blurring of distinctions between “international” and “domestic” affairs. Periodic global recessions, resulting widespread unemployment, and international indebtedness tear at the fabric of American life, just as they jeopardize the social cohesion of other industrialized countries and the hopes of the developing world. Vast movements of people, seeking relief from war, persecution, and hunger or searching for economic opportunity, have both painful consequences and potential benefits for sending and receiving countries. Perhaps the most awesome form of global interdependence is the still-present threat of wars in a nuclear age.

At the same time, the international system is now undergoing dramatic change. The form and substance of East–West relations are in flux; socialist and authoritarian models of economic growth and political development are being rejected by many countries in favor of market-oriented and democratic strategies; domestic interests are increasingly intervening in foreign policy choices in many nations; and renewed prominence is being given to international organizations, particularly the United Nations.

The implications of global interdependence and the changing international system inform all aspects of the Foundation’s program in International Affairs. At its most general level, the program is rooted in the conviction that there is a continuing need for specialists in independent institutions in the United States and abroad to provide authoritative analyses and training for both the policy-making community and the citizenry-at-large. Because important issues of international affairs are of worldwide concern, they should be addressed collectively by analysts and policy makers from many countries—large and small, West and East, and North and South.

The International Affairs program supports a wide range of research, training, and educational activities in seven areas:

- key policy problems in international economics and development;
- the causes and consequences of population movements across national borders;
- international peace, security, and arms control;
- international organizations and law;
- the processes and substance of U.S. foreign policy;
- international relations, primarily the foreign relations of developing countries; and



In the 1980s the markets for stocks, bonds, and foreign exchange have become global in scale, with trading twenty-four hours a day. The Foundation supports policy research on the implications of these volatile markets for the management of the international monetary system.

- contemporary international studies, primarily of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

In 1988 grants for International Affairs initiatives worldwide totaled \$25,103,333.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

The Foundation's work in international economics and development addresses three major policy problems: domestic economic adjustments to changes in the world economy; the politics of international economic relations; and the functioning of international economic institutions. To encourage debate and, when possible, consensus among experts and nonspecialists, the Foundation supports research and analysis that help to identify policy responses for the United States, other industrialized states, and developing countries.

Perhaps the most dramatic result of the transformation of the international economy since the early 1970s is that all countries are being drawn into a truly global marketplace. In the United States, for example, exports now account for about 10 percent of the gross

national product (roughly double the proportion in 1950) and an estimated 10 million jobs. About two-fifths of all U.S. cropland and one-sixth of manufacturing workers produce goods for export. In a typical year, half the profits of the largest U.S. firms come from their overseas investments.

The growing integration of the United States into the world economy is the focus of a collaborative research effort by economists at the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) and the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) in London. Grants totaling \$808,300 will support research and discussions with public and private officials on such topics as the risks to the world economy of depression, growing instability in financial markets, and debt in developing countries; the effects of domestic tax policy on trade competitiveness and foreign investment; and strains in U.S.-Japanese trade and economic relations.

Another project is examining "strategic trade theory," which challenges generally accepted ideas about the costs and benefits of using subsidies or trade barriers to foster national industries. NBER economists will examine the relevance of strategic trade policies for developing countries; the CEPR team will concentrate on strategic trade policy for European capital goods industries. The findings from all the projects will be published and disseminated widely to scholars and policy makers.

Determining policies that will best serve a nation's participation in international trade poses particularly difficult problems for decision makers. U.S. trade policy, for example, is currently in a state of flux. If multilateral trade negotiations conducted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) fail to reduce trade barriers, the United States could abandon its longstanding support for a liberal trade order and revert to protectionism. Such a major change in U.S. policy would entail large risks for both the United States and the world.

One of the foremost centers of analysis of U.S. trade policy is at the University of Michigan's Institute for Public Policy Studies, which this year received \$524,270. Over the past five years the program has developed a computer model to evaluate the effects of tariff reductions on U.S. trade and employment and to quantify the effects of such non-tariff trade barriers as national subsidies. The grant will support training and research on U.S. policy options for bilateral, multilateral, and other approaches to trade negotiations. Research will cover the gains from lowering non-tariff trade barriers; the prospects for liberalizing trade in agriculture and services; and the effects of the 1988 free-trade agreement between Canada and the United States.

An extraordinary effort will be required to rebuild the productive capacity of Central America's economies, which have been

severely damaged by the region's political upheaval and civil strife. To formulate plans for economic recovery in the region, the International Commission on Central American Recovery and Development was established at Duke University in 1987. Composed of thirty-three scholars and influential leaders from Latin America, the United States, Canada, and Europe, the commission is organized into five standing committees. A Foundation grant of \$200,000 is supporting research and analysis on ways to meet the region's urgent, short-term needs; to achieve financial stability; to develop solid productive capacities; to improve regional and international cooperation; and to ensure democratic participation in development.

Like many developing countries, Argentina has had difficulty adjusting to shifts in the global economy. According to researchers at the Institute for European-Latin American Research in Buenos Aires, part of the problem has been insufficient attention to the experiences of much of Europe and the newly industrialized nations of Asia, which have relied on state planning and government interventions to spur economic growth and development. A grant of \$201,300 will enable the institute to continue an in-depth study of European industrial restructuring and adaptation to the changing demands of the world economy.

The export-oriented economies of non-communist Southeast Asian nations are especially vulnerable to changes in the global economy. For example, they are threatened both by rising protectionist sentiment in the West and by the reluctance of Japan to open its domestic market to certain foreign products. These countries must also take into account the newly industrialized countries on their periphery—Taiwan, Hong Kong, and South Korea—which recently have had phenomenal economic growth rates.

Thailand, however, has achieved an impressive degree of stability by diversifying its economy and underpinning it with sound planning. Contributing to this planning has been the availability of high-quality economics training at the country's leading universities, which has been supported for many years by the Foundation and other foreign donors. This year the Foundation granted \$230,000 to Thammasat University for master's and doctoral fellowships for both Thai and other Southeast Asian students; for policy-oriented and basic research, seminars, and workshops; and for staff and library development. Among the projects planned are studies of the relevance to developing countries of theories of international trade and finance, the economic impact of tourism, and the interaction between international law and trade.

Since its founding in 1968, the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore has become the region's leading social science research center. The institute's studies and analyses of problems

directly affecting the region are used by policy makers, business leaders, and scholars. This year the institute received \$225,000 to establish a South Asian fellows program for scholars, government officers, and journalists from India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. The fellows will spend a year at the institute conducting research on the economic, political, and security concerns of Southeast Asia, with an emphasis on relations between South Asian and Southeast Asian nations in each of those spheres. Funds were also granted for research on the economic relations between China and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Also receiving support for research and training in international economics and development was the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (India), which was granted \$230,000, for two new teaching positions and library development; and \$110,000, for graduate fellowships, faculty research, research assistants, data processing services, and seminars in international economics.

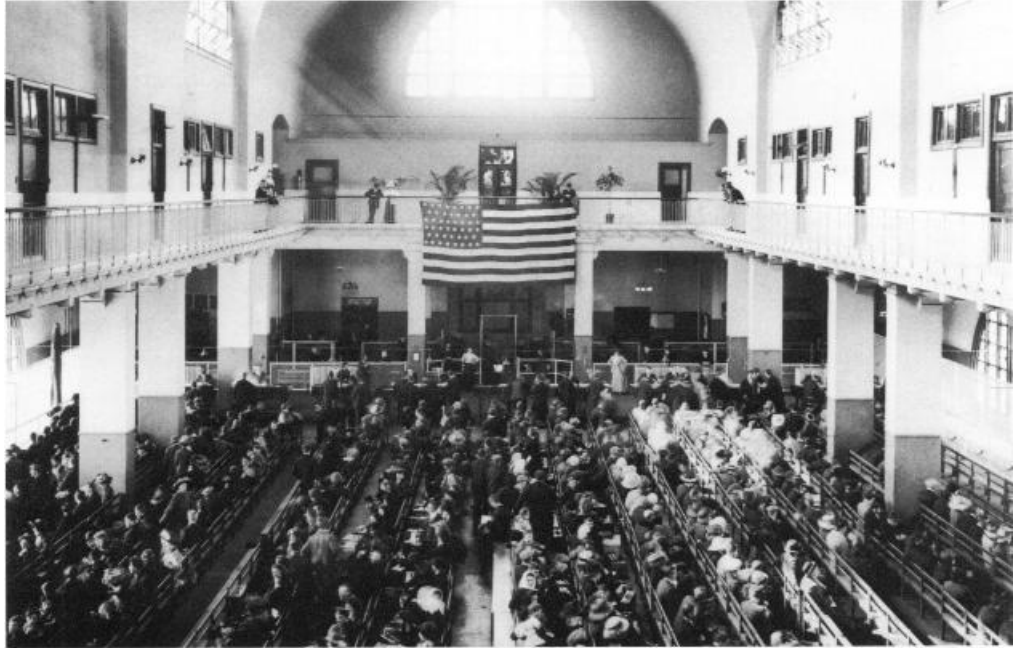
INTERNATIONAL REFUGEES AND MIGRATION

In the field of refugee and migration policy, the International Affairs program focuses on international problems that create pressures for cross-national population movements and on the ramifications of nations' efforts to cope with those pressures. In addressing these issues, the Foundation supports the development of institutions committed to research and analysis; assists intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations to respond more effectively to international population flows; and promotes public education in the United States about contemporary refugee and migration policy.*

Large increases in the number of legal and illegal immigrants to the United States over the past several decades have led to public concern about the economic and social effects of this influx on the country at large. In response to public pressures to control and limit immigration, Congress passed the landmark Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) in 1986. Because of IRCA's broad scope and potentially vast social and economic implications for the United States, Canada, and major sending countries, the Foundation this year funded a major evaluation of the law's effects.

The RAND Corporation and the Urban Institute—both of which have extensive experience in immigration research and the capacity to manage large-scale, national research projects—each received \$1.34 million for a two-year project to assess the impact of

* Other Foundation-supported activities related to refugees and migrants are described on pages 62–65.



Immigrants at the turn of the century await processing in the Main Building on Ellis Island. The Foundation granted funds for an exhibit on the history of immigration that will be housed in the renovated building.

the new law on immigrants, employers, state and local governments, and service providers; to determine whether IRCA has met the goals and expectations of its framers; and to analyze the law's consequences for Mexico and other sending countries.

Although the impact of immigration on receiving countries has generated an enormous body of literature, most current research overlooks the international economic context of immigration. In the United States, for example, the flow of goods and capital and the influx of people have impinged on the welfare of U.S. workers. And just as trade has assumed an ever-larger share of the U.S. gross national product since World War II, so has immigration come to assume a critical role in the growth of the U.S. labor force. Yet each of these flows is treated separately in both research and policy debates.

In an attempt to remedy this truncated approach to migration studies, the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) in 1985 began an investigation of the economic effects of immigration on the United States, which yielded a wealth of documentation on immigration and trade. For example, the research demonstrated that the U.S. labor market has absorbed immigrants with little adverse effect on other workers and that some declining industries have survived because of the immigrants. On the other hand, the findings indicated that the surge of imports has led to both wage

reductions and, to a lesser degree, job losses. With a supplementary grant of \$322,200, NBER will now focus on the costs and benefits of emigration on the economies of five developing countries that have been important sources of U.S. immigration and/or trade in recent years: Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Korea.

Similarly, a multinational team of scholars from the United States, Cuba, Canada, Haiti, and Grenada—led by Prof. Robert Bach from the State University of New York at Binghamton—is investigating the role migration has played in relations between the United States and Cuba compared to U.S. relations with other states of the Caribbean. The overall aim is to determine the degree to which Cuba represents a special case in U.S. dealings with the region. The research is supported by a grant of \$228,550.

To broaden the public's understanding of the role of immigration in the development of the United States, the Foundation granted \$500,000 to help create the "Peopling of America" exhibit at the Ellis Island Immigration Museum, which will open to the public in 1989. The exhibit will cover four centuries and emphasize the continuity between past and present in the ongoing story of immigration. For example, it will show that such factors as war and revolution, poverty, and religious and political persecution, which prompted so many to leave their homes in the past, still propel people to seek freedom and opportunity in the United States.

The Refugee Policy Group (RPG) in Washington, D.C., is the only independent organization in the United States devoted exclusively to policy analysis, research, and data collection on refugees. Established in 1982 with Foundation assistance, RPG focuses on three themes: resettlement in the industrialized world; refugee assistance in the developing world; and mass exodus, asylum, and protection. A \$300,000 two-year supplement will provide partial support for RPG's research reports, briefing materials, workshops and conferences, and a resource center that collects policy-relevant documents pertaining to all aspects of domestic and international refugee issues.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE, SECURITY, AND ARMS CONTROL

For many years the Foundation has supported independent institutions in the United States, Western Europe, Asia, and Mexico that provide research, advanced training, and public information about international peace, security, and arms control. Funds are also granted for research and policy analysis on key issues in security and arms control.

The Foundation takes a broad-gauged view of international peace and security. Although public debate is often dominated by discussions of weapons technologies, other facets of security have become increasingly important. They include, for example, the efficient management of the nation's defense; the effects of spiraling defense costs on economic and social programs; the security implications of international economic trends; and the necessity of assessing international security and arms control policies from the perspectives of the developing world.

Despite the vast claims the U.S. defense establishment makes on human and economic resources, there is little hard information on the effects of those expenditures on economic growth rates or the nation's international trade position. One difficulty is that both economics and security studies, as intellectual disciplines, often have limited perspectives. To explore the interconnections between economic and security interests, the Foundation joined in support of a major program of research and advanced training initiated by the Pew Charitable Trusts. The program seeks to encourage examination of both the national security implications of economic policies and developments and the economic consequences of national security policies. Six Foundation grants are supporting the participation of foreign specialists in the Pew programs—which vary in content and geographic areas of focus—at each of the following institutions: University of Chicago, Columbia University, Hudson Institute, University of Maryland, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Princeton University.

Grants of \$100,000 each to Yale University and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities supported similar studies of the economics of defense. At Yale, a group of scholars of security affairs will work with distinguished economists to develop new courses and seminars. The centerpiece will be a course on “the political economy of defense” to introduce graduate students in economics to the field. The grant to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities will assess economic aspects of the military balance in Europe and the future of U.S.–European security policy. Topics will include the current sharing of the defense burden in the NATO alliance, the military capabilities of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and the implications for U.S. defense budgets of new proposals for European defense and security.

To illuminate the social dimensions of defense policy, the Foundation granted a \$156,750 supplement to the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society (IUS) at Northwestern University. A consortium of scholars from a variety of disciplines at civilian universities and military academies in the United States and abroad, IUS is the principal international forum concerned with policy research on the interplay between military institutions



Prof. Catherine McArdle Kelleher of the University of Maryland is a founding member of Women in International Security, a Foundation-supported network of female professionals specializing in international security and arms control.

and contemporary civil societies. Foundation funds will be used for such core activities as publications and regional and international meetings that enable the IUS's scattered membership to share ideas and research. The grant will also enable IUS to expand its network of members to include teachers below the university level, more U.S. minorities and women, and scholars in the developing world.

Military and nonmilitary critics alike have pointed to procurement scandals and deficiencies in military preparedness as evidence of deep systemic problems in U.S. defense management. In 1986 Congress passed the Defense Reorganization Act, which mandated changes in command structure, military organization, and the procurement process. To provide an independent review of the law's implementation and an evaluation of its effects on the U.S. Department of Defense, the Foundation granted funds to the Foreign Policy Institute of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies and to the Center for Strategic and International Studies. Their joint project, chaired by former secretaries of defense Harold Brown and James Schlesinger, issued a widely distributed report in late 1988 entitled *Making Defense Reform Work*. In a related action, the Analytic Sciences Corporation received support for a report on understudied areas of defense policy, particu-

larly the defense procurement process, and to recommend ways to advance knowledge about it among policy makers and the public.

There is arguably no greater challenge to the security of all nations in the nuclear age than arms control. At the heart of East-West negotiations on the issue lies the problem of verifying compliance with arms control agreements. With a grant of \$350,000 to the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), the Foundation continued its support for a joint project of NRDC and the Soviet Academy of Sciences that has been operating seismological monitoring stations at underground nuclear test sites in the United States and the Soviet Union. The project has already yielded technical data that have promoted some changes in official U.S. and Soviet attitudes toward on-site verification. Nevertheless, the costs and benefits of such verification are still subject to debate among policy makers. To help develop a broad policy consensus on these issues, a \$100,000 grant enabled the Center for National Security Negotiations to hold a series of workshops for current and former U.S. officials and arms control experts on on-site verification.

One of the best-known programs specializing in research, advanced training, and public information on security is the Program in Arms Control, Disarmament, and International Security, established in 1982 at the University of Illinois/Champaign-Urbana. Several projects focus on regional security systems and their relation to the superpowers. A \$218,957 supplement is supporting the South Asia component of the program, which offers scholars from the region training in security studies and the chance to work in the university's security and arms control projects.

Several other grants were made to encourage interest in security studies in areas of the world where they have been neglected and to attract younger scholars to the field. Supplementary support went to the Research Institute for Peace and Security in Tokyo and the Institute of International Affairs in Rome. In addition, a grant of \$100,000 will provide partial support for the establishment of the Greek Institute for International Security Studies. The institute will conduct conferences and workshops on foreign policy and defense issues relating to Greece's position in Europe and NATO; serve as a focal point for scholarly research on the Balkans and the Mediterranean; and exchange scholars and conduct joint programs with foreign affairs institutes in Europe and the Middle East.

Support was also renewed for Women in International Security, a project based at the University of Maryland that works to advance the careers of women in the fields of foreign and defense policy. Finally, the Foundation renewed its support of fellowships in combined Soviet/East European and International Security

Studies at Columbia University, a program designed to produce scholars with expertise in both disciplines.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND LAW

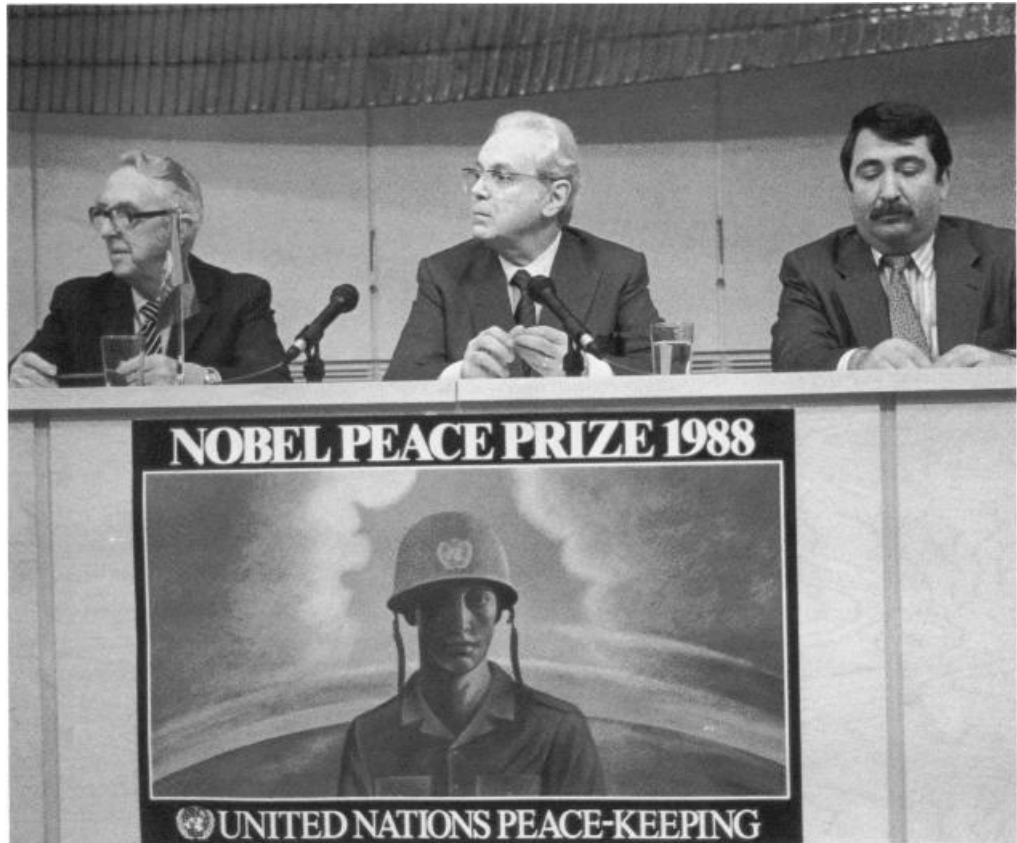
A central and growing concern of the International Affairs program is strengthening multilateral institutions and public international law. The Foundation supports research, analysis, and public education that assess existing multilateral institutions and propose ways to enhance their capacities to respond to regional and global problems. In recent years the Foundation has provided support for projects addressing internal reforms of the United Nations, the role of the U.N. in resolving regional conflicts, the management of global warming and other climatic changes, and Soviet and U.S. attitudes toward multilateral institutions.

In 1988 the United Nations contributed to the solution of several regional conflicts and ended the year by winning the Nobel Peace Prize for the work of its peacekeeping forces. New peacekeeping operations, the first since 1978, were established to monitor the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, to supervise the cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war, and to oversee Namibia's transition to independence.

The International Peace Academy (IPA) in New York City has earned a worldwide reputation for expertise in designing and conducting international training seminars for mid-career professionals in the techniques of peacekeeping, negotiation, and mediation. IPA is also noted for its ability to bring together men and women from diverse countries, professional interests, and ideological backgrounds. A two-year supplement of \$238,900 will enable the academy to conduct training seminars and workshops in developing countries over the next two years.

Following on a major Foundation-supported study of the U.N.'s management and decision making, which had been criticized by many nations, the United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA) published a report in 1987 entitled *A Successor Vision: The United Nations of Tomorrow*. The report outlined ways the world organization might revitalize itself. This year, with a supplement of \$298,625, UNA organized discussions in communities throughout the country on U.S. policy toward the U.N. with regard to such subjects as global resources, economic development, and peace and security. The project's report, *Pulling Together: A Program for America in the United Nations*, was widely disseminated among officials, congressional leaders, and the media.

To consider broad range of issues that might be more properly addressed by international organizations than by one or two



Egil Aarvik, chairman of the Nobel Peace Prize committee (left), Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar (center), and U.N. official François Giuliani in Oslo, Norway, where U.N. peacekeeping forces were awarded the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize. Strengthening multilateral institutions is a central concern of the International Affairs program.

nations, the Institute for East-West Security Studies has established a Task Force on Seeking Security in the 1990s. Within the task force, three working groups have been set up—on arms control, economic restructuring and military conversion, and multilateral opportunities for cooperation. The Foundation is supporting the third group with a grant of \$182,900. The multilateral working group, which consists of scholars and policy makers from the United States, Eastern and Western Europe, the Soviet Union, Japan, and China, will examine such topics as regional conflicts, weapons proliferation, and the social and economic causes of instability. The group also will assess the potential role of multilateral organizations in peacekeeping, verification of arms control agreements, and monitoring environmental issues, and it will analyze the viability of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund, and other multilateral institutions. The working group is chaired by Brian Urquhart, former

U.N. Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs and currently scholar-in-residence at the Foundation.

Grants totaling \$228,275 will help the American Society of International Law undertake three projects that address problems facing the international legal order. The first will assess the United Nations' effectiveness as a maker and interpreter of international law and as a repository of important legal and organizational principles; the second will analyze ways of settling ocean boundary disputes; and the third will examine U.S. policies related to the settlement of international disputes.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

Work in this area focuses on both the processes and the substance of foreign policy making in the United States. The Foundation places special emphasis on encouraging research and analysis, discussions among practitioners, and public education on such topics as the foreign policy roles played by legislatures and the press, tensions between the legislative and executive branches, and the politicizing of foreign policy bureaucracies.

If the United States is to pursue an enlightened foreign policy, its citizens must be well-informed about the world in which they live. Surveys, however, consistently show that Americans in general are ignorant of other countries and cultures, particularly those in the developing world. Such indifference has persisted despite increasing U.S. dependence on foreign markets. Over the years the Foundation has placed a high priority on helping Americans understand that international interdependence, far from being a mere slogan, is the reality of the world in which we live. The Foundation, therefore, funds a variety of programs aimed at increasing Americans' understanding of other societies and the changing U.S. role in the world.

Because radio is one of the most powerful means of communicating ideas and information, the Foundation has since 1981 supported the news broadcasts of National Public Radio (NPR), which are widely recognized for their coverage of international events. A grant of \$375,000 will enable NPR to expand its coverage of Latin America, particularly the interaction between politics and economics in the region, and to develop more extensive reports on Eastern Europe.

One of the most highly respected sources of comprehensive, in-depth, and accurate reporting on the rich cultural heritage and complex political realities of Africa is provided by the radio broadcasts and newsletter of the Africa News Service (ANS). An overall goal of both its news reporting and its analytical and investigative features is to stimulate public discussion and contribute to more



*The Bilateral Commission on the Future of United States–Mexican Relations, established with Foundation support, this year released its report, **The Challenge of Interdependence: Mexico and the United States**. William D. Rogers, co-chairman of the commission (left), staff directors Rosario Green and Peter Smith, and co-chairman Hugo Margáin (inset).*

informed policy making on Africa. To help continue these efforts, ANS was granted \$400,000 this year.

Eight organizations specializing in “development education” received grants totaling \$802,000 for efforts to increase Americans’ knowledge and understanding of the developing world. Activities supported by these grants include seminars and conferences to inform black Americans about development problems and foreign

policy issues (Africare, TransAfrica Forum, National Council of Negro Women, and OEF International), publications on international aid and other development issues (Development Group for Alternative Policies, Panos Institute, and Curry Foundation), and the formation of a development education office by the National Council of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers.

A 2,000-mile border and a long history of cooperation and conflict bind Mexico and the United States in a complex, interdependent relationship. Nowhere else in the world does an advanced industrial nation live in such close proximity to a developing country. Having long recognized the importance of this relationship, the Foundation has supported numerous efforts to promote more sophisticated understanding on both sides of the border. Since the 1970s, research and training on U.S.–Mexican relations have been funded at both U.S. and Mexican institutions.

In 1986 the Foundation established the Bilateral Commission on the Future of United States–Mexican Relations, an independent nonpartisan group of eighteen distinguished citizens from the two nations. After two years of research and deliberation and the preparation of papers by leading specialists, the commission this year published its report, *The Challenge of Interdependence: Mexico and the United States*, which is available in English and Spanish. The report analyzes and makes recommendations on five matters of common interest and frequent dispute: debt, trade, and investment; drugs; immigration; foreign policy; and education and public opinion. The report stressed that the urgent problems shared by Mexico and the United States must be addressed cooperatively on both sides of the border if lasting solutions are to be found. Foundation funding for the commission's research, meetings, and report totaled \$1.8 million.

Since its official opening in October 1986, the Carter Center at Emory University has conducted a variety of international activities that coincide with the Foundation's interests. Three of them are the focus of a three-year \$450,000 grant: the monitoring and analysis of Soviet television and comparison with similar U.S. programs by Prof. Ellen Mickiewicz; continued international conferences and informal discussions on the Middle East peace process; and formation of a network of individuals and institutions that might serve as mediators in the resolution of international conflicts.

A central and enduring tension in U.S. foreign policy making arises from the competing demands of traditional diplomatic methods and participatory democracy—a tension seen most clearly in ongoing disagreements between the Executive Branch and Congress over the basic goals and proper implementation of U.S. foreign policy priorities. With the aid of a \$128,950 grant to the

Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, professors Robert Putnam of Harvard University and Harold Jacobson of the University of Michigan will organize a series of scholarly conferences to explore the usefulness of labor-management negotiating techniques for the resolution of domestic conflicts over foreign policy issues.

The American Academy of Diplomacy, whose members have held important diplomatic and foreign affairs positions, received \$75,000 for a series of seminars and a publication on the future requirements of U.S. diplomacy. Grants also went to the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies for a conference on the U.S. foreign policy-making process for foreign government officials, diplomats, academics, and journalists, and to the Dwight D. Eisenhower World Affairs Institute for a joint U.S.–Soviet seminar to examine the past history of—and future prospects for—exchanges between the superpowers.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Foundation's work in international relations is principally concerned with the foreign policies and international problems of developing countries. Grants aim to improve the capacity of individuals and institutions in these countries to deal creatively with difficulties and opportunities in their nations' relations with other countries. Also supported are certain projects on broad political, legal, historical, social, and cultural dimensions of international affairs.

On behalf of the Institute of Diplomatic Studies, the government of Egypt received \$186,163 for master's degree fellowships that will enable young Egyptians to study international relations at leading American universities. A \$250,000 grant to Egypt's Ministry of Foreign Affairs will help mid-career diplomats acquire advanced training in international relations. Other grants supported the international relations research programs of the Center for International Studies at the University of the Andes in Colombia; the regional graduate training programs of the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Costa Rica); and establishment of an International Relations Documentation Center in Mozambique.

A grant of \$150,000 to the Centre for Foreign Relations in Dar es Salaam will help launch research programs on the relations between increases in foreign aid and a persistent decline in Tanzania's economic performance. The center will also analyze the commercial diplomacy involved in negotiations on cash-crop commodities.

Since its inception, the Ford Foundation has helped strengthen independent foreign affairs institutions around the world. This



Putting up hay in rural Poland. This year the Foundation helped establish the Foundation for the Development of Polish Agriculture, a multinational organization that provides technical assistance to private farmers.

year the French Institute of International Relations received endowment support of \$1.5 million, which will provide a degree of permanence, autonomy, and freedom from short-term funding pressures for this respected center of research and analysis.

Grants of \$225,000 and \$400,000 to support the activities of the InterAction Foundation and the Inter-American Dialogue reflect the Foundation's interest in developing international networks for work on a range of global problems. The InterAction Foundation brings together former heads of government from around the world to formulate ideas promoting international peace and security, the revitalization of the world economy, and international cooperation on development, population, and environmental issues. The Inter-American Dialogue, which was set up under the auspices of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, draws on the experience of influential business, political, and academic leaders from North America, Latin America, and the Caribbean in order to build a sense of community and to develop moderate, pragmatic, and genuinely inter-American perspectives on the problems confronting the Western Hemisphere.

The Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, which for over forty years has provided a unique forum for the frank exchange of ideas and informed opinion, received a grant of \$750,000, one-

third of which will be used for scholarship assistance for fellows from the developing world and Eastern Europe. The Foundation's interest in promoting improved East-West relations is reflected in this and other recent grants, including those to the Aspen Institute Berlin for the traveling expenses of Central and East Europeans to institute-sponsored conferences; to the American Committee on U.S.-Soviet Relations for a conference on change in the Soviet Union under Gorbachev; and to Oxford University in support of a wide-ranging inquiry by Timothy Garton Ash, foreign editor of the *Spectator*, on how the post-Yalta division of Europe might be reduced or overcome.

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Supplementing the work of the Foundation's program in Education and Culture, the International Affairs program supports scholarship on contemporary economic, social, and political developments in selected countries and regions. Recent grants reflect a strong, though not exclusive, interest in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

A better understanding of the scientific and technical policies and practices in the countries of Eastern Europe is desirable in view of the recent expansion of U.S. cultural and commercial relations with that region. With the aid of a \$200,000 grant, the National Academy of Sciences, in cooperation with its counterpart organizations in Eastern Europe, will convene nine bilateral workshops for the exchange of information on this subject. Funds were also provided to establish a data bank on Soviet health at Georgetown University, which will be particularly useful to researchers interested in the study of the Soviet domestic economy.

The American Center for International Leadership, which promotes dialogue between young American community leaders and their counterparts in other countries through a program of international exchanges, received \$200,000 to expand its exchanges with Eastern Europe.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1988

*Amounts in parentheses represent reductions in prior-year approvals.
Brackets show the original approval amounts.*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Peace and security

Access: A Security Information Service (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 100,000
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Analytic Sciences Corporation (Arlington, Va.)	116,900
Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Chicago, University of	194,750
Columbia University	256,334
Copenhagen, University of (Denmark)	20,000
Duke University	176,500
Foreign Policy Research Institute (Philadelphia)	40,000
Greek Institute for International Security Studies (Athens)	100,000
Harvard University	31,060
Hudson Institute (Alexandria, Va.)	45,000
Illinois, University of (Urbana)	218,957
Institute for East-West Security Studies (New York)	25,000
Institute of International Affairs (Italy)	100,000
Johns Hopkins University	200,000
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	48,400
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	20,000
Natural Resources Defense Council (New York)	350,000
Princeton University	49,170
Research Institute for Peace and Security (Japan)	200,000
Science Applications International Corporation (McLean, Va.)	100,000
Stanford University	50,000
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Sweden)	130,000
Washington Strategy Seminar (Arlington, Va.)	50,000
Washington, University of	48,946
Yale University	100,000

International economics and development

American Economic Association (Evanston, Ill.)	4,000
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (Washington, D.C.) [\$145,000-1984]	(20,000)
American Trust for Agriculture in Poland (McLean, Va.)	150,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Queenstown, Md.)	26,461
California, University of (Davis)	45,000
Centre for Economic Policy Research (England)	98,300
East Rock Institute (New Haven, Conn.)	50,000
Foundation for American Communications (Los Angeles)	300,000
Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
Michigan, University of	524,270
National Bureau of Economic Research (Cambridge, Mass.)	710,000
Panos Institute (Alexandria, Va.)	49,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	37,864

Refugee and migration policy

Global Perspectives in Education (New York)	50,000
National Bureau of Economic Research (Cambridge, Mass.)	322,200
New York, State University of (Binghamton)	228,550
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	1,337,500
Refugee Policy Group (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation (New York)	500,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	1,337,500

<i>U.S. foreign policy</i>	
Africa News Service (Durham, N.C.)	400,000
Africare (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
American Academy of Diplomacy (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	29,180
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (Stanford, Calif.)	128,950
Columbia University	50,000
Development Group for Alternative Policies (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Dwight D. Eisenhower World Affairs Institute (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Emory University	500,000
Fund for Peace (New York)	300,000
Meridian House International (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
National Council of Negro Women (Alexandria, Va.)	100,000
National Council of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
National Public Radio (Washington, D.C.)	375,000
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies (Cambridge, Mass.)	50,000
TransAfrica Forum (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Tufts University	8,000
World Affairs Council of Northern California (San Francisco)	50,000
<i>International relations</i>	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	16,555
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (Stanford, Calif.)	22,200
American Committee on U.S.–Soviet Relations (Washington, D.C.)	45,400
American Council of Learned Societies (New York)	15,188
American Political Science Association (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Aspen Institute Berlin (W. Germany)	250,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Queenstown, Md.)	200,000
French Institute of International Relations (Paris)	1,500,000
InterAction Foundation (New York)	225,000
Oxford University (England)	150,000
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies (Cambridge, Mass.)	750,000
South Carolina, University of	48,525
Spanish Institute of International Affairs (Madrid)	50,000
<i>International studies</i>	
American Center for International Leadership (Columbus, Ind.)	200,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Queenstown, Md.)	400,000
Associates for Middle East Research (Philadelphia)	14,230
Georgetown University	50,000
Harvard University	50,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	50,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
New York, City University of	80,000
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Fund (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
<i>International organizations and law</i>	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	50,000
American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.)	228,275
California, University of (La Jolla)	50,000
Dartmouth College	50,000
Foundation-administered project: activities of scholar-in- residence, Brian Urquhart	293,500
Harvard University	35,970
Institute for East–West Security Studies (New York)	182,900
International Peace Academy (New York)	238,900
Tufts University	27,000
United Nations Association of the U.S.A. (New York)	348,625
World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)	150,000

<i>Other</i>	
Curry Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	15,000
OEF International (Washington, D.C.)	38,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

<i>International economics and development</i>	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	34,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Columbia University	15,000
<i>International studies</i>	
Caribbean Studies Association (Puerto Rico)	50,000
Latin American Studies Association (Pittsburgh)	31,000
<i>Other</i>	
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	5,000

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

<i>International economics and development</i>	
Southern African Development Coordination Conference (Botswana)	50,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Centre for Foreign Relations (Tanzania)	150,000
Mozambique, Government of	230,500
Zimbabwe, University of	98,967

West Africa

<i>Refugee and migration policy</i>	
Lagos, University of (Nigeria)	42,000
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (Senegal)	2,900
<i>International relations</i>	
Maryland, University of (College Park)	13,000

Middle East and North Africa

<i>International economics and development</i>	
Egypt, Government of	60,480
<i>International relations</i>	
Egypt, Government of	594,463
Foundation-administered project: research competition in international relations and comparative politics	138,000
<i>International studies</i>	
Arab Studies Society (Jordan)	50,000
Association des Études Internationales (Tunisia)	25,000
Egypt, Government of	3,025

ASIA	
Bangladesh	
<i>International relations</i>	
Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad	150,000
Open University (England)	24,600
<i>International studies</i>	
Bangladesh Society of International Studies	8,900
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
Institute for International Studies (Sri Lanka)	35,200
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	225,000
Uppsala, University of (Sweden)	2,600
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Boston University	17,019
British Columbia, University of (Canada)	21,626
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (India)	340,000
National Council of Applied Economic Research (India)	7,000
National Institute of Bank Management (India)	16,000
<i>International relations</i>	
California, University of (Berkeley)	50,000
<i>International studies</i>	
International Studies Association (Columbia, S.C.)	27,900
Southeast Asia	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
Thailand, Government of	44,325
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Harvard University	50,000
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	79,000
Philippine Social Science Council	13,340
Thammasat University (Thailand)	230,000
<i>Refugee and migration policy</i>	
International Rescue Committee (New York)	49,000
<i>U.S. foreign policy</i>	
Maryland, University of (College Park)	11,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Centre for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia)	49,320
Philippine Council for Foreign Relations	42,670
Philippines, University of the	50,000
<i>International studies</i>	
Thailand, Government of	20,900
China	
<i>International economics and development</i>	
California, University of (Berkeley)	10,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	53,000

<i>U.S. foreign policy</i>	
National Committee on U.S.–China Relations (New York)	23,000
<i>International relations</i>	
American Political Science Association (Washington, D.C.)	5,800
Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs (New York)	25,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	50,000
Chinese Scholars of International Studies (Baltimore)	10,000
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	6,400
Fudan University (China)	10,000
Nanjing University–Johns Hopkins University Center for Chinese and American Studies	27,000
Shanghai Institute for International Studies	36,600
<i>International studies</i>	
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (Stanford, Calif.)	14,400
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	48,000
Lingnan College (Hong Kong)	20,000
National Committee on U.S.–China Relations (New York) [\$112,000–1986]	(10,802)
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Institute for European–Latin American Research (Argentina)	201,300
Latin American Center for Economics and International Politics (Chile)	100,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Andes, University of the (Colombia)	139,300
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	189,000
Association for the Development of the Center for the Study of Latin American International Relations (Argentina)	11,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Argentina)	23,100
Peruvian Center for International Studies	186,000
Venezuelan Institute of Social and Political Studies	31,200
Warwick, University of (England)	13,000
Brazil	
<i>International relations</i>	
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of	213,000
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica)	50,000
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Duke University	200,000
<i>Refugee and migration policy</i>	
California, University of (San Diego)	49,740
<i>U.S. foreign policy</i>	
Foundation-administered project: commission on U.S.–Mexican relations	1,210,000

Latin American Studies Association (Pittsburgh)	15,000
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	13,000
<i>International relations</i>	
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (Mexico)	3,300
Institute of International Education (New York)	36,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Costa Rica)	180,000
National Autonomous University of Mexico	50,000
Southern California, University of	146,200
<i>Other</i>	
Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (Mexico)	118,000
National Autonomous University of Mexico	<u>50,000</u>
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	<u>\$25,103,333</u>

POPULATION



he Foundation's work in population focuses on improving the quality of reproductive health services for women in developing countries and on strengthening social science research on population issues.

Among the concerns addressed are sickness and death resulting from pregnancy and childbearing; the safety of contraceptives; and the prevention or treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. The Foundation also supports the training of local health professionals in community epidemiology and health management, and the expansion of low-cost community health services. Of special concern is strengthening the capacity of African institutions to analyze the continent's complex population problems and advise policy makers on ways to cope with them.

In Bangladesh, the risk of death during pregnancy remains extraordinarily high, nearly 100 times greater than in Western countries. Since insufficient attention has been given in Bangladesh to research on women's health, to training young Bangladeshi health professionals to conduct such research, or to testing low-cost community-based health services for women and their children, the Foundation focuses its efforts on these three areas.

A three-year grant of \$206,900 to the Bangladesh Fertility Research Programme (BFRP) addresses the first two objectives by supporting BFRP's expansion into a major center for research and information dissemination on reproductive health and by assisting the overseas training of staff. BFRP will begin with a comprehensive study of the incidence, prevalence, and determinants of pregnancy-related illness and of the quality and availability of maternity services in Bangladesh. It will also use grant funds to expand its quarterly newsletter and to establish a secretariat for the recently formed Women's Reproductive Health Forum, a coalition of nongovernmental organizations working to improve the health of Bangladeshi women and their infants.

The Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition received a \$350,000 supplement to expand its services in reproductive and preventive health, both in home visits and in rural and urban clinics, which will be increased from six to ten. They offer contraceptive counseling and supplies, pre- and postnatal care, child health services, and such social programs as adult literacy classes and assistance for women starting small businesses.

Grants to encourage improved care and safety in family-planning and reproductive health services included:

- Population Council, \$400,000 supplement, for efforts in Africa, Asia, and Latin America to broaden the range of contraceptive choices, to improve training of family-planning workers, and to ensure greater responsiveness to women's reproductive health needs.

— Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, \$150,000, for publication of *Outlook*, a quarterly providing information on new contraceptives and other reproductive health services that is directed to family-planning and government officials in developing countries.

Population growth rates on the African continent are the highest in the world, averaging 3 percent a year. Until recently, few African leaders considered population size a problem since most countries had low overall population densities and could absorb further growth. This view was reinforced by a tradition of large families. Currently, however, it is recognized that declining resources to feed, educate, and care for a rapidly expanding population threaten the future of many nations. In several African nations governments have begun efforts to increase national awareness of population issues and of the negative effects of rapid population growth. To assist these efforts, the Foundation has supported research and training on the links between population and development.

This year the Foundation granted the University of Zimbabwe \$760,000 over three years to establish a graduate program in population studies. The Foundation's grant will underwrite the advisory services of the Population Council, which will help launch the new program. The grant will also support research and library acquisitions and contribute to the costs of visiting faculty.

Three related grants will support research and training in population and development in West Africa. To advance research and training in population and to stimulate greater cooperation among the region's scientists, the Population Council was granted \$592,000 over two years to establish a West Africa regional office in Dakar, Senegal. Institut du Sahel, Mali, received \$180,000 for a study of West African women's fertility and to develop a program of technical assistance for population scientists in the region. And a \$154,000 supplement to the International Development Research Centre of Canada will continue a research competition on population for junior and senior scholars from West and Central Africa.

POPULATION

Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1988

*Amounts in parentheses represent reductions in prior-year approvals.
Brackets show the original approval amounts.*

UNITED STATES

Population problems (social sciences)

Population Council (New York) \$ 5,000

Dissemination of information

Alan Guttmacher Institute (New York) 160,000

Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Seattle) 200,000

Other

Population Resource Center (New York) 200,000

Spring Hill Center (Wayzata, Minn.) 10,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

Population problems (social sciences)

International Development Research Centre (Canada) 30,000

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
(Belgium) 25,000

Family planning and reproductive health

Boston Women's Health Book Collective (Watertown, Mass.) 150,000

International Women's Health Coalition (New York) 50,000

Population Council (New York) 400,000

Dissemination of information

Development through Self-Reliance (Columbia, Md.) 17,280

Panos Institute (United Kingdom) 300,000

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

Population problems (social sciences)

Zimbabwe, University of 760,000

Family planning and reproductive health

Methodist Church in Kenya 44,900

Presbyterian Church of East Africa (Kenya) 36,000

West Africa

Population problems (social sciences)

Benin, University of (Nigeria) [\$35,000—1987] (35,000)

Institut du Sahel (Mali) 180,000

International Development Research Centre (Canada) 154,000

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
(Belgium) 45,000

Nigerian Cartographic Association 17,230

Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research 35,000

Population Council (New York) 592,000

Family planning and reproductive health

Cheikh Anta Diop University (Senegal) 50,000

International Women's Health Coalition (New York) 10,970

Dissemination of information

Cheikh Anta Diop University (Senegal) 26,500

Middle East and North Africa

Family planning and reproductive health


Egypt, Government of 33,600

International African Institute (England) 29,194

ASIA	
Bangladesh	
<i>Reproductive science and contraceptive development</i>	
Bangladesh, Government of [\$34,000—1985]	(24,213)
<i>Population problems (social sciences)</i>	
Institute of Business Administration (Bangladesh)	
[\$187,075—1981]	(26,768)
<i>Family planning and reproductive health</i>	
Bangladesh Fertility Research Programme	206,900
Bangladesh, Government of [\$190,000—1980]	(22,638)
Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition	350,000
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Reproductive science and contraceptive development</i>	
Indian Council of Medical Research (New Delhi)	
[\$300,000—1980]	(173,976)
Southeast Asia	
<i>Family planning and reproductive health</i>	
Asia Resource Center (Washington, D.C.)	19,560
International Women's Health Coalition (New York)	32,535
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Population Council (New York)	80,334
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Washington, D.C.)	48,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Brazil	
<i>Population problems (social sciences)</i>	
Brazilian Association for Population Studies	230,000
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Reproductive science and contraceptive development</i>	
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Seattle)	150,000
Caribbean	
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Center for the Promotion of Women Factory Workers (Haiti)	<u>104,738</u>
TOTAL, POPULATION	\$ 4,501,146
TOTAL, SPECIAL PROGRAM ACTIONS*	\$ 422,500
NET, miscellaneous reductions of less than \$10,000 each and approvals of less than \$1,000 each	(349,093)
TOTAL, GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS	\$ 6,286,195
TOTAL, FY 1988 GRANTS AND PROJECTS	<u>\$216,448,295</u>

* Special program actions include grants that cut across a number of program areas, programs in an early exploration phase, and membership costs for Foundation participation in a variety of international, national, and regional philanthropic associations.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS

ince 1968 a portion of the Foundation's capital funds has been allocated for investments in projects that further its program goals. These program-related investments (PRIs) are loans, equity investments, loan guarantees, or other financial mechanisms that underwrite such activities as building and renovating low-cost housing or creating a capital fund for income-generating projects in low-income neighborhoods.

Over the past twenty years, the Foundation's Trustees have increased the funds allocated for PRIs, from the initial \$10 million to the current level of \$100 million—about 2 percent of the Foundation's total assets at the close of fiscal year 1988. Since 1968 the Foundation has made 198 PRIs totaling \$151 million. At the end of fiscal year 1988, there were 119 active investments with outstanding balances or unfunded commitments of \$84.1 million. Of the total commitments, \$53.1 million has been repaid and \$13.5 million written off. This year \$13.15 million was committed.

Although most PRIs have been made in the United States through the Urban Poverty and Rural Poverty programs, the use of this financial mechanism has expanded within the Foundation. In 1988 PRIs were made by each of the Foundation's program areas and in two field offices in developing countries. The Foundation has also begun to encourage other Foundations to use part of their capital assets, as well as their income, to support projects that will advance social goals. Toward this end, the Foundation provides technical assistance and advice to increase understanding of the practice of linking capital investments to philanthropic interests.

Projects receiving funding in 1988 are described under the Foundation's program areas. These projects include bridge financing for low-income housing (see page 6), a rural credit and technical assistance program in Mexico (see page 48), and a revolving fund to enable groups of poor people in Bangladesh to expand their business ventures to increase their incomes (see page 46).

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS

Fiscal Year 1988 Approvals

URBAN POVERTY	
AI Group, Inc. (Boston) Testing of individual investor market for new low-income housing tax credit. Three-year loan, 2%.	\$ 1,000,000
Bay Area Residential Investment Development Group (San Francisco) Revolving loan fund for low-income housing developed by nonprofit organizations. Five-year loan, 5%.	750,000
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York) Bridge financing for National Equity Fund. Five-year loan, 2%.	1,000,000
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York) National match for Areas of Concentration Programs. Ten-year loan, 2%.	1,000,000
Low Income Housing Fund (San Francisco) Revolving loan fund for low-income housing developed by nonprofit organizations. Six-year loan, 2%.	500,000
National Church Residences and Retirement Housing Foundation (Columbus, Ohio, and Long Beach, Calif.) Using tax credit to preserve elderly low-income housing.	1,000,000
SNAP V Limited Partnership (Savannah, Ga.) Preservation of housing for low-income families in historic district of Savannah. Ten-year loan, 1%.	1,250,000
Spanish-Speaking Unity Council (Oakland, Calif.) Acquisition of long-term care facility. Seven-year loan, 3%.	1,250,000
RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES	
Autonomy, Decentralization, and Self-Management (Mexico) Model rural credit and technical assistance program.	500,000
Grameen Bank (Bangladesh) Revolving fund for large-scale enterprises.	1,500,000
Rural Community Assistance Corporation (Sacramento, Calif.) Rural development loan fund for self-help housing. Ten-year loan, 2%.	1,000,000
HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE	
California Association of Nonprofits (Santa Cruz) Insurance coverage for small nonprofit organizations.	500,000
EDUCATION AND CULTURE	
Appalshop (Whitesburg, Ky.) Investment fund to support income-generating projects.	400,000
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	
Fund for Peace (New York) Development of National Security Archives. Eleven-year loan, 1%.	<u>1,500,000</u>
TOTAL, PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	<u>\$13,150,000</u>

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FINANCIAL REVIEW

Introduction to Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash

Notes to Financial Statements

Report of Independent Accountants

Ten-Year Summary

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INVESTMENTS

At the end of fiscal year 1988, the market value of the Foundation's investment portfolio was just under \$4.9 billion. Despite a dramatic drop in the equity markets during the first quarter of the fiscal year, this value was only \$372 million less than the \$5.3 billion value of the portfolio at the end of fiscal 1987. For fiscal 1988, the Foundation's investment return was -1.9 percent. Returns for the various components of the portfolio follow:

RATES OF RETURN	
	Year ended September 30, 1988
U.S. equities	-14.0%
U.S. fixed income	11.8
International securities	-12.4
Real estate	16.7
Venture capital	-3.7
Short-term investments	8.3
Total fund	-1.9%

These returns compare with -12.3 percent for the Standard and Poor's 500 Stock Index, $+12.8$ percent for the Shearson Lehman Government/Corporate Bond Index, -0.3 percent for the Capital International Index for Europe, Australia, and the Far East, and -5.7 percent for the Capital International World Index. No major changes were made in the deployment of the Foundation's assets during the year (see chart below).

PORTFOLIO COMPONENTS (as of September 30)

	1988		1987	
	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total
Marketable securities				
U.S. equities	\$1,857.8	38.0%	\$2,223.4	42.2%
U.S. fixed income	1,973.0	40.3	1,822.9	34.6
International securities	288.7	5.9	352.3	6.7
Short-term investments	572.4	11.7	681.0	13.0
Investments with limited marketability	200.2	4.1	184.2	3.5
	<u>\$4,892.1</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$5,263.8</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS (PRIs)

As noted on page 154, 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, equity financing, or loan guarantees. As of September 30, 1988, \$68 million in investments and \$4 million in guarantees were outstanding and \$12 million in funding commitments were in process.

During the fiscal year, new loan commitments of \$13 million were made and loan commitments of \$18 million were disbursed. Principal repayments of \$3 million and investment income of \$1 million were received. The following table summarizes the PRI program for fiscal years 1988 and 1987:

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENT SUMMARY		
	1988	1987
	(in thousands)	
Investments and guarantees outstanding, beginning of fiscal year	\$57,274	\$54,322
Current activity:		
—New investment and guarantees* made	18,152	9,816
—Principal repaid and guarantees expired	(3,646)	(3,695)
—Investments written off	—	(3,169)
Investments and guarantees* outstanding, end of fiscal year	71,780	57,274
Commitments for investments and guarantees*	12,273	20,525
Total investments, guarantees,* and commitments outstanding	<u>\$84,053</u>	<u>\$77,799</u>
Allowance for possible losses	<u>\$16,853</u>	<u>\$14,139</u>
Program development and support**	<u>\$ 2,641</u>	<u>\$ 1,787</u>
Investment income received	<u>\$ 1,162</u>	<u>\$ 1,212</u>

* Guarantees of \$3,650,000 and \$3,525,000 were outstanding at the end of fiscal 1988 and 1987, respectively. A total of \$175,000 of guarantees expired and \$300,000 were added in fiscal 1988.

** Includes grants to investees and the cost of providing technical assistance to develop new PRIs and evaluate ongoing investments.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Dividends and interest income amounted to \$289 million, or \$37 million above fiscal 1987. Realized capital gains decreased to \$50 million from \$440 million in fiscal 1987.

Program activities (primarily grants to organizations and individuals and direct charitable activities) were \$223 million, representing an increase of \$11 million over the previous year and the highest level of grant making since fiscal 1967. General management expenditures and expenses incurred in the production of income were \$14 million and \$13 million, respectively.

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 again able in fiscal 1988 to reduce the excise tax from 2 percent to 1 percent by converting the tax savings into additional qualifying distributions (grant payments). For fiscal 1988 the tax is estimated to be \$3.3 million, excluding the deferred portion of excise taxes resulting from unrealized appreciation on investments. Since 1971 the Foundation has incurred federal excise taxes of \$115 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 1988 payout requirement of \$248 million.

THE FORD FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	September 30, 1988 1987 (in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Investments, at market	\$4,892,105	\$5,263,814
Cash		
includes interest-bearing accounts of \$979,000 (\$509,000 at September 30, 1987)	1,852	1,133
Receivables and other assets		
Investment-related	74,862	186,441
Other	968	939
Program-related investments, net of allowances for possible losses of \$16,853,000 (\$14,139,000 at September 30, 1987)	51,277	39,610
Land and buildings, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$9,508,000 (\$9,055,000 at September 30, 1987)	16,664	17,116
	<u>\$ 5,037,728</u>	<u>\$ 5,509,053</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Unpaid grants	\$ 130,745	\$ 100,903
Payables and other liabilities		
Investment-related	27,423	146,786
Other	17,229	19,243
Federal excise tax		
Current	109	6,785
Deferred	6,219	10,619
	<u>181,725</u>	<u>284,336</u>
Fund balance		
Appropriated	37,622	5,294
Unappropriated	4,818,381	5,219,423
	<u>4,856,003</u>	<u>5,224,717</u>
	<u>\$ 5,037,728</u>	<u>\$ 5,509,053</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

	For the year ended September 30,	
	1988	1987
	(in thousands)	
Income		
Dividends	\$ 70,647	\$ 63,286
Interest	218,496	188,369
	<u>289,143</u>	<u>251,655</u>
Expenditures		
Program activities:		
Grants approved—organizations	207,262	198,568
Grants approved—individuals	6,047	5,748
Direct conduct of charitable activities	6,534	5,625
Program support	19,561	17,087
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	2,713	1,566
	<u>242,117</u>	<u>228,594</u>
General management	13,707	12,997
Expenses incurred in the production of income	12,877	12,653
Provision (benefit) for federal excise tax:		
Current	3,265	6,808
Deferred	(4,400)	(5,561)
	<u>267,566</u>	<u>255,491</u>
	<u>21,577</u>	<u>(3,836)</u>
Appreciation (depreciation) on investments		
Realized	49,726	440,376
Unrealized	(440,017)	252,921
	<u>(390,291)</u>	<u>693,297</u>
(Decrease) increase in fund balance for year	(368,714)	689,461
Fund balance at beginning of year	5,224,717	4,535,256
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 4,856,003</u>	<u>\$ 5,224,717</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

STATEMENT OF SOURCES
AND USES OF CASH

	For the year ended September 30, 1988 1987 (in thousands)	
Cash provided by:		
(Decrease) increase in fund balance for year	\$ (368,714)	\$ 689,461
Add (deduct) non-cash items		
Unrealized depreciation (appreciation) on investments	440,017	(252,921)
Deferred (benefit) for federal excise tax	(4,400)	(5,561)
Depreciation on buildings	452	454
Gain on disposal of building	-0-	(307)
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	2,713	1,566
Funds provided by operations	<u>70,068</u>	<u>432,692</u>
Repayments of program-related investments	3,472	3,695
Proceeds from disposal of building	-0-	324
	<u>73,540</u>	<u>436,711</u>
Cash used by:		
Excess of acquisition of investments over disposals:		
Acquisitions	6,788,650	5,305,215
Disposals	<u>(6,720,342)</u>	<u>(4,903,772)</u>
	68,308	401,443
Decrease (increase) in unpaid grants:		
Current-year payments	183,467	216,831
Less current-year approvals	<u>(213,309)</u>	<u>(204,316)</u>
	(29,842)	12,515
Decrease (increase) in payables and other liabilities:		
Investment-related	119,363	(88,803)
Other	2,014	492
Decrease in federal excise tax payable	6,676	9,505
(Decrease) increase in receivables and other assets:		
Investment-related	(111,579)	91,600
Other	29	31
Increase in program-related investments	<u>17,852</u>	<u>9,816</u>
	<u>72,821</u>	<u>436,599</u>
Increase in cash for year	719	112
Cash at beginning of year	1,133	1,021
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 1,852</u>	<u>\$ 1,133</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 1988

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 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 fifty 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 on September 30, 1988 and 1987, follow:

	1988		1987	
	Market Value	Cost	Market Value	Cost
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Equity securities	\$2,079,118	\$1,526,797	\$2,543,406	\$1,412,623
Fixed-income securities	2,022,036	2,026,451	1,822,857	1,963,264
Money-Market instruments	588,633	587,953	706,408	705,912
Convertible securities, fixed income and preferred stock	2,154	2,048	6,968	6,356
Limited-marketability securities	200,164	126,946	184,175	113,732
	<u>\$4,892,105</u>	<u>\$4,270,195</u>	<u>\$5,263,814</u>	<u>\$4,201,887</u>

Note 3—Land and Buildings

At September 30, 1988 and 1987, land and buildings comprised:

	1988	1987
	(in thousands)	
Land	\$ 3,736	\$ 3,736
Buildings, net of accumulated depreciation of \$9,508,000 in 1988 and \$9,055,000 in 1987	12,928	13,380
	<u>\$16,664</u>	<u>\$17,116</u>

Depreciation expenses of \$452,000 in 1988 and \$454,000 in 1987 have been included in the program-support and general-management expenditure classifications.

Note 4—Provision for Federal Excise Tax

The Internal Revenue Code imposes an excise tax on private foundations 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 when a foundation meets certain distribution requirements. In 1988 and 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 1988 and 1987) consists of a current provision on net investment income and a deferred benefit based 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.

As part of its program-related investment activities, the Foundation has outstanding loan guarantees of \$3,650,000 and is committed to provide \$12,273,000 of loans to nonprofit organizations. Moreover, as part of its investment management activity, the Foundation is committed to additional funding of \$19,075,000 in venture capital partnerships.

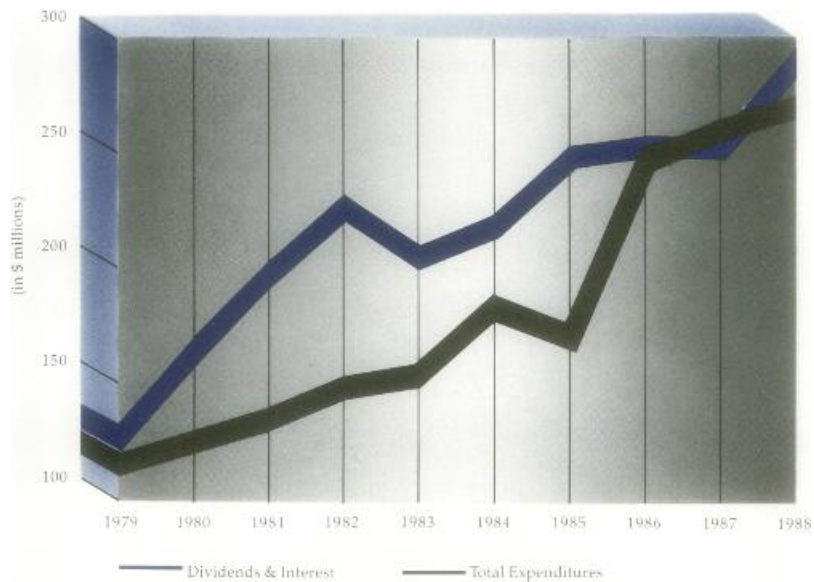
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

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, in all material respects, the financial position of the Ford Foundation at September 30, 1988 and 1987, its income, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the sources and uses of cash for each of the years in the period ended September 30, 1988, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Foundation's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for the opinion expressed above.

Price Waterhouse
New York, New York
November 23, 1988

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES



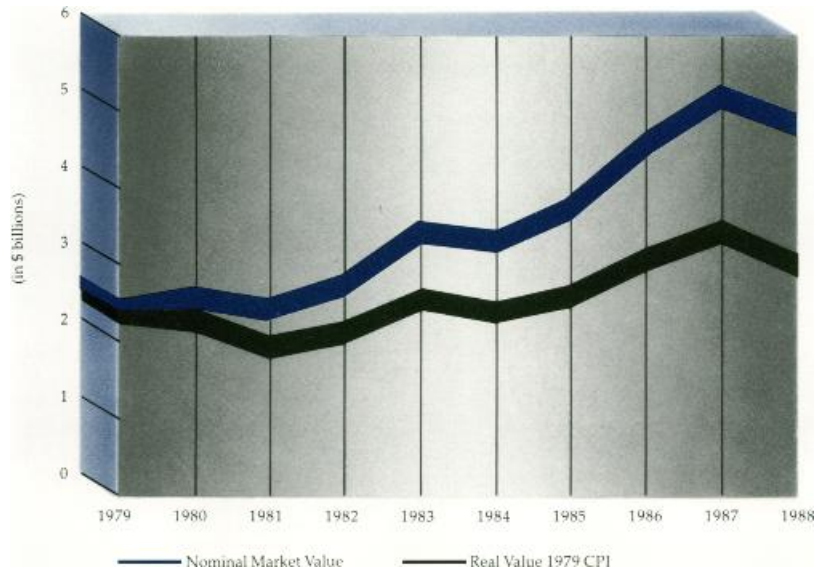
The charts above and opposite summarize several aspects of the Foundation's investment experience over the past decade.

The chart above compares expenditures with income (dividends and interest).

TEN-YEAR SUMMARY

Fiscal Years 1979–1988 (in millions)	1988	1987	1986
INVESTMENTS			
Market value at end of year	\$4,892.1	\$5,263.8	\$4,609.5
Cost at end of year	4,270.2	4,201.9	3,800.4
Increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation on investments	(440.0)	252.9	206.3
Realized capital gains	49.7	440.4	576.8
FUND BALANCE at end of year	4,856.0	5,224.7	4,535.3
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES			
Dividend and interest income	289.1	251.7	252.7
Program activities	222.6	211.5	190.5
Program support, general management, expenses incurred in the production of income, and provision for current federal excise tax	49.4	49.5	54.3

INVESTMENTS
(Real and Nominal Dollars)



The chart above sets forth the impact of inflation on assets. The blue line shows that the nominal value of the Foundation's investments increased from \$2.3 billion at the end of fiscal 1979 to \$4.9 billion at the end of fiscal 1988. The black line adjusts those nominal values for the effect of inflation during the period. From 1979 to the end of fiscal 1988, the real value of the investments increased from \$2.3 billion to \$3.0 billion in terms of 1979 dollars.

1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
\$3,781.0	\$3,368.0	\$3,437.2	\$2,737.3	\$2,445.5	\$2,583.0	\$2,346.9
3,178.3	2,942.3	2,814.0	2,467.7	2,323.7	2,148.7	2,022.1
176.9	(197.5)	353.7	147.7	(312.5)	112.6	41.0
177.7	92.4	291.8	77.8	128.3	82.1	121.0
3,748.4	3,321.7	3,388.1	2,700.8	2,400.8	2,517.5	2,285.5
246.1	217.8	203.1	226.3	196.7	164.9	124.8
127.9	138.6	106.4	108.6	98.0	87.0	84.6
42.6	44.1	47.7	40.2	37.4	38.8	33.8

INDEX

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

- Academy for Christian Humanism, **77**
Academy for Educational Development, **27**, **112**, **119**
Academy for State and Local Government, **93**, **94**
Access: A Security Information Service, **144**
ACLU Women's Rights Project, **70**
Acre, Federal University of, Foundation, **56**
Acre State Technology Foundation, **56**
Action for Boston Community Development, **86**
Action for Development, **71**, **89**
African-American Institute, **88**
African Association for Public Administration and Management, **96**
African Association of Political Science, **95**
Africa News Service, **138-39**, **145**
African Network on Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect, **89**
Africare, **52**, **140**, **145**
AFS International/Intercultural Programs, **93**
Ahfad University College for Women, **53**
AI Group, **26**, **155**
Albuquerque Public Schools, **119**
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, **50**, **145**, **146**
American Academy of Diplomacy, **141**, **145**
American Assembly, **94**
American Association for the Advancement of Science, **121**, **144**
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, **145**, **148**
American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education, **86**
American Center for International Leadership, **143**, **145**
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, **87**
American Committee for Human Rights, **86**
American Committee on U.S.-Soviet Relations, **143**, **145**
American Composers Orchestra, **114**, **121**
American Council of Learned Societies, **121**, **145**
American Dance Festival, **115**, **121**
American Economic Association, **102**, **119**, **144**
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, **75**, **144**
American Farmland Trust, **50**
American Friends Service Committee, **86**
American Immigration Law Foundation, **64**, **86**
American Institute for Maghrib Studies, **122**
American Institute of Indian Studies, **123**
American Leadership Forum, **75**, **94**
American Music Theater Festival, **113**, **121**
American Political Science Association, **73**, **94**, **102**, **119**, **145**, **148**
American Public Welfare Association, **64**, **86**
American Repertory Theatre Company, **121**
American Research Center in Egypt, **29**
American Society of International Law, **138**, **145**
American Symphony Orchestra League, **121**
American Trust for Agriculture in Poland, **144**
American University in Cairo, **53**
Amman Business and Professional Women's Club, **71**, **89**
ANADEGES, **57**
Analytic Sciences Corporation, **134-35**, **144**
Andalas University, **30**
Andes, University of the, **124**, **141**, **148**
Andover Newton Theological School, **121**
Anna University, **40**, **54**
Appalachian Trail Conference, **50**
Appalshop, **121**, **155**
Arab Council for Public Affairs, **95**
Arab Studies Society, **146**
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism, **30**, **56**, **91**, **148**
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Vicariate of Solidarity, **91**
Archives Culturelles du Senegal, **122**
Arizona, University of, **50**, **106**, **111**, **119**, **120**
Arkansas, University of, **51**, **54**
Arkansas Enterprise Group, **49**, **51**
Arkansas Institute for Social Justice, **28**
Arkleton Trust, **50**
Arpana Research and Charities Trust, **30**
Article 19 Research and Information Centre on Censorship, **86**
Arts Council of Jakarta, **124**
Arts Midwest, **116**, **121**
Asian and Pacific Development Centre, **55**
Asian Cultural Council, **124**
Asian Institute of Management, **45**, **55**
Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, **55**
Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California, **86**
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, **90**
Asia Resource Center, **153**
Aspen Institute Berlin, **143**, **145**
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, **43**, **86**, **142**, **144**, **145**
Associated Colleges of the Midwest, **101-2**, **119**
Association des Études Internationales, **146**
Association des Jeunes Avocats Senegalais, **89**
Association for Middle East Research, **145**
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge, **96**, **123**
Association for the Advancement of Social Sciences, **97**
Association for the Development of the Center for the Study of Latin American International Relations, **148**
Association for Women in Development, **52**
Association Senegalaise des Professeurs d'Histoire et de Géographie-Ecole Normale Supérieure, **122**
Astro Artz, **121**
Ateneo de Manila University, **55**, **77**, **90**, **96**
Atlanta Public Schools, **119**
Atma Jaya Foundation, **20**, **30**
At the Foot of the Mountain, **115**, **121**
Australian National University, **55**
Autonomy, Decentralization, and Self-Management, **48**, **155**
Awards Committee for Education, **119**
Bahia, Federal University of, **124**
Balanchine (George) Foundation, **121**
Baltimore City Department of Education, **119**
Banchte Shekha, **47**, **54**
Bangladesh, Government of, **53**, **96**, **153**
Bangladesh Agricultural University, **53**
Bangladesh Fertility Research Programme, **153**
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, **107**, **123**

-
- Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, **47, 54**
 Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation, **47, 54**
 Bangladesh Society of International Studies, **147**
 Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad, **147**
 Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition, **153**
 Bank for Socially Responsible Lending Organizing Group, **26**
 Bank Street College of Education, **13, 27, 70, 87, 111, 119**
 Baptist Educational and Missionary Service, **69, 87**
 Bard College, **61, 86**
 Baroda Citizens Council, **20, 30**
 Bay Area Institute, **94**
 Bay Area Residential Investment Development Group, **155**
 Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation, **27**
 Beijing Institute of Information and Control, **55**
 Benin, University of, **152**
 "Benito Juarez" de Oaxaca Autonomous University, **125**
 Berea College, **50, 51**
 Beth Israel Hospital Association, **95**
 Better Babies Project, **19, 28**
 Bhutan, Government of, **123**
 Bihar, Government of, **54**
 Bilateral Commission on the Future of United States–Mexican Relations, **139, 140**
 Bilingual Foundation for the Arts, **115**
 Biomass Users Network, **52**
 Birzeit University, **107, 122, 123**
 Black Lawyers' Association Legal Education Trust, **72, 89**
 Black Sash Advice Office Trust, **72, 89**
 Black Tradition in American Modern Dance, The, **115**
 Bonifacio (José) University, **124**
 Boston Housing Partnership, **26**
 Boston University, **147**
 Boston Women's Health Book Collective, **152**
 Brandeis University, **15, 28**
 Braudel (Fernand) Institute of World Economics, **97**
 Brazilian Association for Population Studies, **153**
 Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences, **124**
 Brazilian Interdisciplinary AIDS Association, **85, 97, 153**
 Brazilian Society for Instruction, **56**
 Bridgeport Board of Education, **119**
 British Columbia, University of, **104-5, 147**
 Brookings Institution, **75, 79, 146**
 Brooklyn Academy of Music, **113**
 Bucket Dance Theatre, **115, 121**
 Buenos Aires, University of, **124**
 Business Foundation for the Support of Mexican Youth, **91**
 California, University of, **19**
 California, University of (Berkeley), **119, 121, 147**
 California, University of (Davis), **50, 144**
 California, University of (La Jolla), **145**
 California, University of (Los Angeles), **106, 109, 120, 124, 145**
 California, University of (Riverside), **57**
 California, University of (San Diego), **148**
 California, University of (San Francisco), **28**
 California Association of Nonprofits, **93, 155**
 California Child Care Resources and Referral Network, **14, 27**
 California Institute for Rural Studies, **50**
 California State University, **86, 121**
 California Tomorrow, **27**
 Campinas, State University of, **56, 124**
 Cape Town, University of, **102, 122**
 Care International Bangladesh, **54**
 Caribbean Studies Association, **146**
 Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, **148**
 Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, **120**
 Catholic Relief Services, **29**
 Catholics for a Free Choice, **87**
 Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, **141, 145**
 Center for Community Change, **27, 28**
 Center for Community Self-Help, **51**
 Center for Constitutional Rights, **87**
 Center for Environment, Commerce and Energy, **50**
 Center for Excellence in Government, **76, 94**
 Center for Immigration Studies, **94**
 Center for Leadership in School Reform, **120**
 Center for National Policy, **50**
 Center for National Security Negotiations, **135**
 Center for People's Law, **90**
 Center for Peruvian Women, **124**
 Center for Population Options, **16-17, 27**
 Center for Public Advocacy Research, **12, 27**
 Center for Public Studies, **97**
 Center for Resource Economics, **50**
 Center for Responsive Politics, **74, 93**
 Center for Social Policy Studies, **25**
 Center for Socio-Economic Studies of Development, **96**
 Center for Strategic and International Studies, **134, 144**
 Center for Studies of the State and Society, **124**
 Center for Teaching and Research in Economics, **149**
 Center for the Defense of Human Rights, **91**
 Center for the Promotion of Women Factory Workers, **153**
 Center for the Study of Philanthropy and Voluntarism, **78-79**
 Center for Women in Government, **70**
 Center for Women Policy Studies, **87**
 Center Josue de Castro, **91**
 Center of Educational Research and Development, **30**
 Center of Research for Urban Studies, Architecture and Design, **31**
 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, **19, 28, 79, 94, 133, 144**
 Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law, **71**
 Central American Higher Education Council, **107, 125, 148**
 Central America Resource Center, **86**
 Central and Eastern Europe Publishing Project, **61, 86**
 Central Himalayan Rural Action Group, **54**
 Central Mindanao University, **37, 55**
 Central Pennsylvania Youth Ballet, **121**
 Centre Africain d'Animation et d'Echanges Culturels, **122**
 Centre d'Études et de Recherches sur la Démocratie Pluraliste dans le Tiers-Monde, **95**
 Centre for Applied Legal Studies, **72**
 Centre for Applied Systems Analysis in Development, **54**
 Centre for Development and Population Activities, **30**
 Centre for Economic Policy Research, **128, 144**
 Centre for Foreign Relations, **141, 146**
 Centre for Mass Education in Science, **47, 54**
 Centre for Strategic and International Studies, **147**
 Centre for Women's Development Studies, **123**
 Centre International de Formation a L'Enseignement Des Droits de l'Homme et de la Paix, **89**
 Chapingo Postgraduate School, **125**
 Cheikh Anta Diop University, **146, 152, 152**
-

- Chiang Mai University, 22, 33, 30, 55, 123
- Chicago, University of, 51, 103, 104, 120, 123, 133, 144
- Chicanos Por La Causa, 6, 26
- Child Care Action Campaign, 12-13, 27
- Child Care Employee Project, 27
- Child Care Law Center, 27
- Children's Defense Fund, 19, 28
- Children's Emergency Hospital, 29
- Children's Storefront, 27
- Child Welfare League of America, 94
- Chilean Bar Association, 91
- Chilean Human Rights Commission, 61, 91
- Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, 55, 107, 124, 147, 148
- Chinese Scholars of International Studies, 148
- Chinese Young Economists, 55
- Chulalongkorn Food Policy Research Institute, 55
- Chulalongkorn University, 90, 148
- Church of the Province of Kenya, 52
- Cincinnati Board of Education, 119
- Citizen's Clearinghouse for Hazardous Wastes, 50
- Citizens Fund, 70, 87
- Cleveland Education Fund, 120
- Coastal Enterprises, 14, 27
- Coatlucue Feminist Collective, 91
- Colombian Agricultural Institute, 35, 56
- Colombian Association of Family Welfare, 91
- Colombian Communities Foundation, 91
- Colombian Corporation for Social Projects, 91
- Colorado, University of, 41, 50, 61, 86
- Colorado State University, 50, 52
- Columbia University, 29, 87, 90, 123, 124, 133, 136, 144, 145, 146
- Comisión Feminil Mexicana Nacional, 87
- Committee for Cultural Choices and Global Futures, 123
- Committee for Economic Development, 79, 94
- Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras, 91
- Commonwealth Secretariat, 52, 88
- Communication Foundation for Asia, 90
- Community Development Corporation (Colombia), 97
- Community Development Corporation of Boston, 26
- Community Funds, 86
- Community Oriented Policing System (COPS), 11
- Community Resource Exchange, 93
- Composer/Choreographer Commissioning Project, 114
- Conciencia Movement, 97
- Coneg Policy Research Center, 50
- Confederation of African Medical Associations and Societies, 29
- Congress of National Black Churches, 68, 87
- Connecticut, University of, 50
- Consortium on Financing Higher Education, 120
- Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, 34
- Consumer Action Group, 90
- Consumer Institute Foundation, 96
- Copenhagen, University of, 144
- Corisco Films, 125
- Cornell University, 12, 13, 27, 52, 90
- Corporation for Enterprise Development, 28, 50
- Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development, 51
- Corporation Fund for the Support of Associative Enterprise, 56
- Costa Rican Commission for Human Rights, 91
- Council for Advancement and Support of Education, 120
- Council of Churches in Namibia, 122
- Council of Michigan Foundations, 93
- Council of New York Law Associates, 26
- Council of State Community Affairs Agencies, 26, 50
- Council of State Governments, 50
- Council of State Policy and Planning Agencies, 43, 50
- Council on Foundations, 93, 120, 146
- Cuban American National Council, 94
- Cultural and Women's Promotion Association, 91
- Cultural Association for Contemporary Culture, 91
- Cultural Association for Contemporary Studies, 69, 91
- Curry Foundation, 140, 146
- Cuyahoga Community College, 99, 119
- Dade County Board of Public Instruction, 120
- Dance Theatre Workshop, 114, 121
- Dar es Salaam, University of, 52, 118
- Dartmouth College, 145
- De La Salle University, 37, 55
- Detroit Board of Education, 119
- Development Alternatives, 97
- Development and Peace Service, 31, 56
- Development Group for Alternative Policies, 140, 145
- Development Innovations and Networks, 53
- Development through Self-Reliance, 152
- Development Training Institute, 26
- Diego Portales University, 96
- District of Columbia, University of the, 75, 94
- Dorchester Youth Collaborative, 27
- Drew (Charles R.) University of Medicine and Science, 7
- Drew Economic Development Corporation, 5, 7-8, 26
- Duke University, 78-79, 93, 106, 121, 144, 148
- Dumiat Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit, 9
- Dunant (Henry) Institute, 88
- East Baton Rouge Parish School Board, 119
- Eastern Cape Legal and Information Support Service, 89
- Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration, 96
- East Harlem Block Nursery, 28
- East Rock Institute, 144
- Economic System Reform Institute of China, 55
- Ecuadorean Foundation for the Preservation of Nature, 36, 56
- Educational Broadcasting Corporation, 28
- Educational Products Information Exchange Institute, 120
- Educational Testing Services, 119
- Education Development Center, 119, 120
- Egypt, Government of, 29, 141, 146, 152
- Eisenhower (Dwight D.) World Affairs Institute, 141, 145
- El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, 149
- El-Hakawati Theatre Group, 123
- El Teatro Campesino, 115
- El Teatro de la Esperanza, 115
- Emilio Goeldi Museum of Para, 124
- Emory University, 89, 94, 140, 145
- Encampment for Citizenship, 28
- Enda-Carice, 57
- Energy Conservation and Facilities Management Corporation, 93
- Enterprise Foundation, 6, 26
- Environmental and Energy Study Institute, 50
- Environmental Defense Fund, 41, 50
- Environmental Policy Institute, 42
- Episcopal Conference of Haiti, 92
- Equal Rights Advocates, 70, 87
- Esperança Foundation, 31
- Etnollano Foundation, 30
- Eyes on the Prize*, 69

- Family Care International, 29
 Family Center, 27
 Family Planing Council of Central Pennsylvania, 27
 Farmworker Justice Fund, 71
 Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, 10
 Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance, 56
 Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations of Senegal, 53
 Federation of Southern Cooperatives, 51
 Feminist Press, 52
 Fernand Braudel Institute of World Economics, 97
 First Nations Financial Project, 49, 51
 Flag Human Rights Foundation, 90
 Florida, University of, 54
 Focus Project, 94
 Food Research and Action Center, 28, 50, 71, 87
 Foreign Policy Research Institute, 144
 Fort Collins, City of, 93
 Foundation-administered project: activities of scholar-in-residence, Brian Urquhart, 145
 Foundation-administered project: commission on U.S.-Mexican relations, 148
 Foundation-administered project: study tours, consultancies, and workshops on social forestry, 55
 Foundation-administered project: Innovations in State and Local Government Awards Program, 93
 Foundation-administered project: meetings on key economic reform issues in China, 55
 Foundation-administered project: panel on "Social Welfare and the American Future," 94
 Foundation-administered project: program-related books and journals for distribution in India, 54
 Foundation-administered project: reference books and journals for Chinese research centers and universities, 55
 Foundation-administered project: research competition in international relations and comparative politics, 146
 Foundation-administered project: research on nongovernmental health programs in India, 30
 Foundation-administered project: study of how private foundations responded to the urban crisis, 28
 Foundation-administered project: study of India's civil service training programs, 96
 Foundation-administered project: symposium on the demography of higher education, 120
 Foundation-administered project: to strengthen Indian organizations in Brazil, 91
 Foundation-administered project: training workshop for Indian development workers, 54
 Foundation-administered project: workshop on health financing in India, 30
 Foundation-administered project: workshop on social forestry in Southeast Asia, 55
 Foundation-administered project: workshops and studies on women's issues, 155
 Foundation-administered project: workshops on poor people's access to ground water, 54
 Foundation Center, 78, 93
 Foundation Center for Cooperation with Indigenous Communities, 56
 Foundation for African Prehistory and Archeology, 122
 Foundation for American Communication, 144
 Foundation for Higher Education, 79, 97
 Foundation for the Development of Polish Agriculture, 142
 Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, 86
 Franklin Institute, 120
 Freedom and Democracy Institute, 96
 Freire (Luiz) Cultural Center, 31
 French Institute of International Relations, 88, 142, 145
 Friends in Village Development, 47, 54
 Friends of the Family, 17, 27
 Friends of WWB/USA, 52
 Fudan University, 148
 Fund for International Conference of Agricultural Economists, 52
 Fund for Peace, 145, 155
 Fund for Renewable Energy and the Environment, 50
 Fund for the Advancement of Science and Mathematics Education of North Carolina, 120
 Fund for the City of New York, 76, 93, 94
 Funding Exchange, 50
 Future Educational Films, 87
 Gadjah Mada, University of, 20, 30, 90, 124
 Gambia Women's Bureau, 89
 Ganados del Valle, 51
 Gary Community School Corporation, 119
 George Balanchine Foundation, 121
 Georgetown University, 143, 145
 George Washington University, 25, 28, 56, 94
 Gifts in Kind, 93
 Girls Clubs of America, 110
 Givat Haviva Educational Foundation, 65, 88
 Global Perspectives in Education, 144
 Goeldi (Emilio) Museum of Para, 124
 Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, 130, 147
 Gono Unnayan Prochesta, 54
 Good Faith Fund, 49
 Grahamstown Rural Committee, 89
 Grameen Bank, 9, 46-47, 49, 54, 155
 Grand Canyon Trust, 50
 Grantmakers in the Arts, 121
 Greater Columbia Chamber of Commerce, 119
 Greater Washington Research Center, 28
 Great Jones Repertory Company, 114
 Greek Institute of International Security Studies, 135, 144
 Greenzweig (Emile) Institute for Democracy and Peace, 89
 Groupe Multimedia Sud Communication, 95
 Group I Acting Company, 121
 Group Theatre Company, The, 115
 Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center, 115, 121
 Guatemala, Government of, 97
 Guinea-Bissau, Government of, 122
 Gujarat Institute of Area Planning, 30, 54
 Guttmacher (Alan) Institute, 19, 28, 152
 Haitian Center for Human Rights, 92
 Haitian Refugee Center, 64, 86
 Haitian Task Force, 26
 Hardy (Harriet) Institute, 88
 Hartford Public Schools, 119
 Harvard University, 13, 14, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 50, 52, 62, 76, 86, 87, 88, 93, 106, 110, 119, 120, 121, 144, 145, 147
 HAVANA (Israel), 65, 90
 Hawaii, University of, 96
 Health, Education and Welfare Society of South Africa, 122
 Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 89
 High/Scope Educational Research Foundation, 14-15, 17, 27, 28, 29, 119
 Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, 100, 119

-
- Hispanic Leadership Opportunity Program, **83, 84**
 Hispanic Policy Development Project, **82, 94**
 Holmes Group, **109**
 Homes for South Florida, **26**
 Housing Assistance Council, **26, 51**
 Housing Law Project, **71-72**
 Howard University, **120**
 Hudson Institute, **133, 144**
 Hudson River Film Company, **51**
 Human Environment Center, **28**
 Humanitarian Assistance Society (Manabik Shahajya Sangstha), **9, 29**
 Human Rights Advocates, **86**
 Human Rights Trust, **89**
 Human SERVE Fund, **94**
- Ibadan, University of, **44, 106, 122**
 Illinois, State of, **93**
 Illinois, University of, **54, 135, 144**
 Immigrant Legal Resource Center, **64, 86**
 Independent Broadcasting Associates, **155**
 Independent Mediation Service Trust, **95**
 Independent Sector, **78, 93**
 India International Centre, **155**
 Indian Council of Medical Research, **153**
 Indian Development Service, **54**
 Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, **30**
 Indian Institute on Management, **54**
 Indian Law Resource Center, **87**
 Indian Museum, **125**
 Indian Society for Prehistoric and Quaternary Studies, **123**
 Indigenous Business Advisory Service, **53**
 Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts Trust, **123**
 Indonesia, Government of, **20, 30, 35-36, 40, 55, 124**
 Indonesia, University of, **20, 30**
 Indonesian Arts Institute, **124**
 Indonesian Musicological Society, **118, 124**
 Institut du Sahel, **152**
 Institute for Consultation and Legal Aid for Women and Families, **90**
 Institute for Development Research, **52**
 Institute for East-West Security Studies, **137, 144, 145**
 Institute for Educational Leadership, **120**
 Institute for European-Latin American Research, **129, 148**
 Institute for International Studies, **147**
 Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution, **94**
 Institute for Puerto Rican Policy, **94**
 Institute for Regional Education, **50**
 Institute for Resource Management, **50**
 Institute for Schools of the Future, **119**
 Institute for Social and Economic Change, **54**
 Institute for Social Studies and Action, **90**
 Institute for Socio-Economic and Development Studies, **31**
 Institute for Socioeconomic Research, Training, and Information (Indonesia), **40**
 Institute for Studies of Religion, **77, 97**
 Institute for Women's Policy Research, **87**
 Institute of Amazon Studies, **56**
 Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (Jordan), **116**
 Institute of Business Administration, **153**
 Institute of Communication and Popular Education, **91**
 Institute of Cultural Action, **77**
 Institute of Cultural Affairs, **26, 53**
 Institute of Development Studies, **54**
 Institute of Diplomatic Studies (Egypt), **141**
 Institute of International Affairs, **135, 144**
 Institute of International Education, **96, 102, 121, 122, 149**
 Institute of Law in the Service of Man, **89**
 Institute of Peace Research and Action, **65-66, 90**
 Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, **129-30, 147**
 Institute of Southern African Studies, **83**
 Institutional Development and Economic Affairs Services, **112, 119**
 INTAR, **115**
 InterAction Foundation, **142, 145**
 Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, **59**
 Inter-American Dialogue, **142**
 Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, **61, 91**
 Intercultural Development Research Association, **112, 119**
 Interfaith Revolving Loan Fund, **26**
 Intermediate Technology Development Group, **52, 54**
 International African Institute, **118, 122, 152**
 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, **52**
 International Center for Integrative Studies, **28**
 International Center for Living Aquatic Resources, **53, 55**
 International Center for Research on Women, **52**
 International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, **117-18, 122, 123**
 International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia), **34n**
 International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, **34n, 35, 53**
 International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, **22, 30**
 International Centre for Ethnic Studies, **123**
 International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, **34, 54**
 International Commission of Jurists, **60, 88, 89, 90**
 International Commission on Central American Recovery and Development, **129**
 International Council for Adult Education, **52, 96**
 International Council for Research in Agroforestry, **53**
 International Council of Museums, **122**
 International Council of Voluntary Agencies, **56, 89**
 International Development Research Centre, **53, 152**
 International Food Policy Research Institute, **34n, 38, 52**
 International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, **86**
 International Institute for Environment and Development, **52**
 International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, **54**
 International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria), **34, 53**
 International Irrigation Management Institute, **38, 54**
 International Law Institute, **89**
 International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico), **34n**
 International Organization of Consumers Unions, **30, 55**
 International Peace Academy, **136, 145**
 International Relations Documentation Center, **141**
 International Rescue Committee, **147**
 International Rice Research Institute (Philippines), **34n**
 International Service for Human Rights, **86**
 International Social Science Council, **123**
 International Studies Association, **147**
 International Theatre Institute of the United States, **121**
-

-
- International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 152
- International Women's Health Coalition, 152, 153
- Intertect Institute, 86
- Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society, **133-34**
- Irian Jaya Rural Community Development Foundation, 55
- ISIS International-Women's Information and Communication Service, 124
- Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival, 121
- Jawaharlal Nehru University, 90
- Jefferson Foundation, **73, 94**
- Jisaidie Cottage Industries, 53
- Jobs for America's Graduates, 28
- Jobs for the Future, 26
- Johns Hopkins University, **17, 22-24, 27, 28, 30, 78, 93, 134, 144**
- Johns Hopkins University Center for Chinese and American Studies-Nanjing University, 148
- Joint Center for Political Studies, **73-74, 80, 94**
- Juba, University of, **63-64, 89**
- Junior Achievement of New York, 121
- Ju/wa Bushman Development Foundation, 89
- Kaiser (Henry J.) Family Foundation, 95
- Kansas, University of, 28
- Kansas State University, 50
- Kasetsart University, 55
- KCTS Association, 12, 27
- Kentucky, Commonwealth of, 93
- Kenya, Government of, 89
- Kenya Workers Relief Association, 29
- Khartoum, University of, 89, 96, **117, 123**
- Khon Kaen University, **22, 30, 35, 55**
- Koinonia Southern Africa, 95
- Labour and Economic Research Centre, 89
- Lagos, University of, 146
- LaGuardia Community College, **99, 100**
- La Mama Experimental Theatre Club, **114, 121**
- Land Development Guidance System, **74**
- Land Research institute, 54
- L'Association Six S, 53
- Latin American Center for Economics and International Politics, 148
- Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, 56, **77, 96, 141, 148, 149**
- Latin American Institute for Mental Health and Human Rights, 91
- Latin American Institute of Doctrine and Social Studies, 97
- Latin American Social Science Council, 124
- Latin American Studies Association, 146, 149
- La Trobe University, 90
- LAWASIA Research Institute, 90
- Law Reform Commission of Tanzania, **61, 88**
- Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, 87
- Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, **68, 86, 87, 94**
- Leadership Conference Education Fund, **73, 87, 93**
- League of Women Voters Education Fund, 87
- Legal Action Center of the City of New York, 87
- Legal Resources Foundation, 89
- Legal Resources Trust, **72**
- Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center, 90
- Legal Services Corporation, **71**
- Lesotho, National University of, **83, 95**
- Let My Children Hear Music, 121
- Library of Congress, 120, 144
- Lingnan College, 148
- Little Rock School District of Pulaski County, 119
- Livestock International, 57
- Local Initiatives Support Corporation, **6, 26, 155**
- London School of Economics and Political Science, 52
- Los Angeles Board of Education, 119
- Los Angeles Educational Partnership, 120
- Los Angeles Theatre Center, **115**
- Low-Income Housing Fund, **8, 26, 155**
- Low-Income Housing Information Service, **10, 26**
- Loy Films, 122
- Lutheran World Federation, 52
- Madras Craft Foundation, 123
- Makerere University, **44, 122**
- Malian National Museum, **117**
- Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (Humanitarian Assistance Society), **9, 29**
- Manipal Industrial Trust, 54
- Manipuri Nartanalaya, 123
- Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, **17, 27, 28**
- Manuela Ramos Movement, **71, 91**
- Maricopa Community College District, 119
- Maryknoll College Foundation, 90
- Maryland, University of, 87, 121, **133, 144, 146, 147, 149**
- Mary McLeod Bethune Museum Archives, **69, 87**
- Massachusetts, Commonwealth of, 93
- Massachusetts Human Services Coalition, **19, 28**
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, **10, 26, 51, 93, 119, 133, 144, 145**
- Mathematical Association of America, **111, 119**
- Math/Science Network, 119
- Matlab Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Project, **22**
- Mazingira Institute, **9, 29**
- MDC, Inc., 27, 51
- Meet The Composer, **114, 121**
- Memphis City Schools, 119
- Memphis State University, 51, 120
- Mendenhall Ministries, 87
- Meridian House International, 145
- Methodist Church in Kenya, 152
- Metropolitan State University, **106, 121**
- Mexican Academy of Human Rights, 91
- Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, **63, 67-68, 87**
- Mexican American Unity Council, **6, 26**
- Mexican American Women's National Association, 87
- Miami-Dade Community College, **99, 119**
- Michigan, University of, **82-83, 94, 106, 120, 128, 144**
- Michigan Foundations, Council on, 93
- Michigan State University, **109, 120**
- Midwest Voter Registration Education Project, **68, 87**
- Minnesota, University of, 27, **62, 86, 87, 120**
- Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee, **60, 86**
- Minnesota Project, **42, 50**
- Minority Business Information Institute, 26
- Minority Business Legal Defense and Education Fund, 87
- Minority Developer Assistance Corporation, 26
- Mississippi, University of, 121
- Missouri, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, **13, 27**
- Missouri, University of, 87
- Montagu and Ashton Community Service, 53
- Montana Coalition Fund, 87
- Montana State University, 50
- Montego Bay Legal Aid Clinic, 92
-

-
- Mountain Association for Community Economic Development, **48-49**, 51
- Mozambique, Government of, 52, **118-19**, 122, 146
- Mozambique University, 122
- Mrigendra Medical Trust, 30
- Multicultural Education Training and Advocacy Center, **65**, 86
- Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training, 124
- Multi-Ethnic Center for Ministry, 87
- Museum Trustees of Kenya, 122
- Myrada, 54
- NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, **66**, 87
- Nabuco (Joaquim) Foundation, 97
- Nairobi, University of, 29, **44**, 95
- Nalanda Dance Research Centre, **118**, 123
- NALEO Education Fund, **82**, 94
- Namibia Foundation for Education, 122
- Nanjing University–Johns Hopkins University Center for Chinese and American Studies, 148
- Natal, University of, 89, **102**, 122
- National Academy of Sciences, 28, 50, **70**, **80-81**, 86, 87, 94, **101**, 119, 124, **143**, 145
- National AIDS Network, **85**, 93
- National Association for the Southern Poor, 93
- National Association of Regional Councils, **76**, 93
- National Autonomous University of Mexico, 125, 149
- National Bank for Development (Egypt), **9**
- National Black Women's Health Project, **69**, 87
- National Bureau of Economic Research, **128**, **131-32**, 144
- National Center for Charitable Statistics, **78**
- National Center for Fair and Open Testing, 87
- National Center for Policy Alternatives, 51
- National Centre for Economic Management and Administration, 95
- National Charities Information Bureau, 93
- National Child Care Staffing Study, **14**
- National Child Labor Committee, 28
- National Church Residences, 26
- National Church Residences and Retirement Housing, 155
- National Coalition for Haitian Refugees, 86
- National Coalition of Advocates for Students, **64-65**, **112**, 119
- National Commission for Museums and Monuments, **117**
- National Commission on the Public Service, **75**, 94
- National Committee for Citizens in Education, **112**, 119
- National Committee on U.S.–China Relations, 56, 148
- National-Community AIDS Partnership, **85**
- National Conference of Puerto Rican Women, 87
- National Conference of State Legislatures, 50, **77**, 93
- National Congress for Community Economic Development, 26
- National Congress of American Indians, **42**
- National Cooperative Housing Union, **9**, 29
- National Council for Black Studies, **106**, 120
- National Council for Research, 53
- National Council for Urban Economic Development, 28
- National Council of Applied Economic Research, 147
- National Council of Jewish Women, **12**, 27, 87
- National Council of La Raza, **82**, 94
- National Council of Negro Women, **140**, 145
- National Council of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers, **140**, 145
- National Council of Rubber Tappers, **36**, 56
- National Council of State Housing Agencies, 26
- National Council on Employment Policy, **25**, 28
- National Dairy Development Board, 54
- National Economic Association, 28
- National Economic Development and Law Center, 26, **71**
- National Farmers Association of Zimbabwe, 95
- National Federation of Community Development Credit Unions, 51
- National Forum for Colombia Foundation, 31
- National Governors' Association, **43-44**
- National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research, 27, 51, **77**, 93
- National Housing and Community Development Law Project, 26, **71**, 87
- National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum, **64**, 86
- National Indigenous Institute, 31
- National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence, 27
- National Institute for Dispute Resolution, 94
- National Institute of Bank Management, 147
- National Irrigation Administration (Philippines), **38-39**
- National League of Cities Institute, **79**, 94
- National Legal Aid and Defender Association, **72**, 87
- National Low Income Housing Preservation Center, **10**, 26
- National Municipal League, 26
- National Neighborhood Coalition, 26
- National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, **11**, 27
- National Performance Network, **114**
- National Policy Institute, **80**
- National Public Radio, **138**, 145
- National Puerto Rican Coalition, **82**, 94
- National Technological University of the Altiplano, 56
- National Training and Information Center, 28
- National University of Engineering, 124
- National Urban Coalition, 26
- National Urban Fellows, **83**, 94
- National Wildlife Federation, 50
- National Women's Education Fund, 87
- National Women's Law Center, **69-70**, 87
- Native American Rights Fund, **68**, 87
- Natural Resources Defense Council, 52, **135**, 144
- NCAI Fund, 50, 87
- Nebraska, University of, 93
- Negro Ensemble Company, 121
- Nehru Foundation for Development, 30, **37**, 54
- Neighborhood Initiatives Support Program, **7**, **10**
- Neighborhood Institute, 26
- New Chance, **17**
- New Israel Fund, 90
- New Mexico, University of, 52
- New Mexico State University, 50
- New School for Social Research, 86
- New Ways to Work, **70**, 87
- New York, City University of, **82**, 93, 94, 119, 121, 145
- New York, State University of (Albany), **65**, **70**, 87, 88, 144
- New York City Board of Education, 119
- New York City Mission Society, 87
- New York Commission for the United Nations and Consular Corps, 155
- New York Community Trust, 93
- New York Foundation for the Arts, 94
-

- New York Public Library, 121
New York Regional Association of Grantmakers, 93
New York University, 120, 121
Next Wave Festival, 113
NGO Management in East and Southern Africa, 95
Nicaraguan Ministry of Health, 31
Nigeria, Government of, 29
Nigeria, University of, 53
Nigerian Cartographic Association, 152
Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, 152
Nonprofit Coordinating Committee of New York, 93
North Carolina, State of, 93
North Carolina, University of, 10, 26
Northwestern CUED Institute, 79, 94
Northwestern University, 24-25, 28
Northwest Regional Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies, 104
Northwest Renewable Resources Center, 50
Notre Dame University, 87
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, 70, 87, 119, 120
Nucleus for Indigenous Culture, 91
- Obafemi Awolowo University, 29, 53, 95
Occupational Safety and Health Law Center, 88
OEF International, 91, 140, 146
Oglala Lakota College, 51, 119
Old Globe Theatre, 115
Omni Development Corporation, 26
1000 Friends of Oregon, 50
Open University, 147
Operation Civic Services, 120
Operation Life, 26
Operation SMART, 110
Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America, 15, 28
Oranim, School of Education of the Kibbutz Movement, 89
Oregon, University of, 104-5
Orient Foundation, 123
Overseas Development Institute, 52
Overseas Development Network, 50, 155
Oxford Forestry Institute, 52
Oxford University, 143, 145
- PACCA, 52
Pace of Philadelphia, 26
Pacific, University of the, 124
PADATIK, 123
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, 123
- Pan African Institute for Development, 53
Pan Asian Repertory Theatre, 115, 121
Panos Institute, 140, 144, 152
Paraphrase, 121
Participatory Institute for Development Alternatives, 96
Patna University, 54
Paulista State University, 56
Pennsylvania, University of, 22-23, 30, 104, 120
Pennsylvania State University, 27, 119
Pension Rights Center, 87
People for the American Way, 94
People's Institute for Development and Training, 55
Pernambuco, Federal Rural University of, 56
Pernambuco, Federal University of, 31, 83, 97
Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences, 124
Peruvian Center for International Studies, 148
Peruvian Institute of Polemology, 96
Peruvian Women's Association, 71, 91
Pesticide Education and Action Project, 52
Pew Charitable Trusts, 133
Phelps-Stokes Fund, 87, 120
Philadelphia, Community College of, 99, 119
Philadelphia Board of Education, 119
Philadelphia Miniversity, 11, 27
Philippine Council for Foreign Relations, 147
Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, 55
Philippines, Government of the, 38-39, 54, 55
Philippines, University of the, 83-84, 96, 123, 124, 147
Philippine Social Science Council, 123, 147
Photosynthesis, Inc., 12
Physical Research Laboratory, 123
Piton Foundation, 7, 26, 27
Pittsburgh, University of, 28
Pittsburgh Foundation, 7, 26
Pittsburgh Partnership for Neighborhood Development, 7
Pittsburgh Public Schools, 120
Police Executive Research Forum, 11
Police Foundation's Third Decade Fund for Improving Public Safety, 11, 27
Policy Studies Organization, 51
Poor Support: Poverty in the American Family, 23
Popular Legal Aid Institute, 91
Population Council, 22, 30, 31, 51, 52, 152, 153
- Population Reference Bureau, 79, 87, 94
Population Resource Center, 152
Portland State University, 50
PPEP Housing Development Corporation, 51
Prairie View A & M University, 51
Pratt Institute, 26
Presbyterian Church of East Africa, 152
PRIDE-India, 20, 30
Prince of Songkla University, 22, 30
Princeton University, 56, 104, 120, 133, 144
Production Partnership, 113
Professional Advisory Program for International Norms Related to Amnesty International, 91
Professional Assistance for Development Action, 54
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, 22, 29, 30, 152, 153
Pro-Nature Foundation, 56
Prospect Archive and Center for Education and Research, 27
Public Affairs Committee, 51
Public Agenda Foundation, 94
Public Interest Law Center, 94
Public/Private Ventures, 15, 27, 28
Puerto Rastrojo Foundation Biology Station, 36, 56
Puerto Rican Civil Rights Institute, 87
Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre Company, 115, 121
- Quan Consulting, 93
Quantum Opportunities Program, 15
Queen Elizabeth House, 89
Quitman County Development Organization, 68, 87
- Radio Bilingue, 65, 86
Radio Free Europe/Radio Library Fund, 145
RAND Corporation, 144, 130-31
Range Management Society of India, 54
Rayalaseema Seva Samithi, 30
Refugee Policy Group, 132, 144
Refugee Women in Development, 27, 63
Regional Coordinator of Economic and Social Research, 125
Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights Educational Fund, 87
Religious Task Force Education Fund, 28
Remediation and Training Institute, 15, 28

-
- Research and Popular Education Center, 31
 Research Center for Economic, Technological and Social Development of the State Council of China, 56
 Research Center for Rural Development of the State Council of China, 56
 Research Institute of Peace and Security, 135, 144
 Retirement Housing Foundation, 26
 Rhode Island, University of, 119
 Rio de Janeiro, Federal Rural University of, 56
 Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of, 45, 56, 83, 97
 Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of, 148
 Rio de Janeiro Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS, 97
 Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research, 31, 56
 Riva Agüero Institute, 117
 Rochester, University of, 106, 120
 Rocky Mountain Institute, 51
 Rondonia State Forestry Institute, 56
 Royal Society of Fine Arts, 123
 Rural Coalition, 43, 51
 Rural Community Assistance Corporation, 155
 Rural Development Foundation, 55
 Rutgers University, 26, 51

 SACHED Trust, 95, 122
 St. Anthony's College, 96
 St. Louis, County of, 93
 Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, 141-43, 145
 San Carlos, University of, 97
 San Diego, City of, 93
 San Diego, University of, 86
 San Diego City Schools, 119
 Sandler (Martin) Productions, 93
 San Francisco, University of, 93
 San Francisco Development Fund, 10, 26
 San Francisco Education Fund, 120
 San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs, 62-63, 86
 San Francisco State University, 120
 San Jose Development Corporation, 26
 São Paulo, University of, 45, 56
 São Paulo Pro-Indian Commission, 72-73, 91
 São Paulo Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS, 97
 Savannah Board of Education, 119
 Save the Children Federation, 14, 27, 53

 School and Business Alliance of New York, 120
 Science Applications International Corporation, 144
 Sciences, University of, 90
 Scientists' Institute for Public Information, 27, 94
 Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development Agency, 53
 Senegal, Government of, 95, 119, 122
 70001, 28
 Shaker Heights, City of, 93
 Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, 107, 124
 Shanghai Institute for International Studies, 148
 Silliman University, 55
 Skotaville Publishers, 122
 Smithsonian Institution, 73-74, 93
 SNAP V Limited Partnership, 155
 Social Science Association of Thailand, 96, 123
 Social Science Foundation (Indonesia), 124
 Social Science Research Council, 44, 52, 94, 121, 144
 Society for Development Alternatives, 54
 Society for Education, Welfare and Action-Rural, 30
 Society for Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 54
 Society for Promotion, Analysis and Research of Traditional Arts, 123
 Society for Rural, Urban and Tribal Initiatives, 54
 Society for Rural Industrialisation, 54
 Society for the Defense of Human Rights of Maranhã, 91
 Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford Stuyvesant, 26
 Sokoine University of Agriculture, 36, 52
 South African Council of Churches, 89
 South Carolina, University of, 145
 South Carolina Educational Television Commission, 51
 South Carolina Institute on Poverty and Deprivation, 51
 South Coast Repertory, 115, 121
 South Dakota State University, 51
 South East Alabama Self-Help Association, 51
 Southeast Women's Employment Coalition, 49-50, 51
 Southern Africa Foundation for Economic Research, 52
 Southern African Development Coordination Conference, 146
 Southern African Development Research Association, 95

 Southern Africa Political Economy Series, 95
 Southern Association of Women Historians, 121
 Southern California, University of, 28, 120, 149
 Southern Development Foundation, 68-69, 87
 Southern Maine, University of, 120
 Southern Pueblos Governors Council, 50
 Southern Regional Council, 88, 112, 119
 South Mountain Community College, 99
 Southwest Research and Information Center, 41-42, 50
 Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, 68, 88
 Southwest Voter Research Institute, 88, 68, 94
 Space for Living Science, 31
 Spanish Institute of International Affairs, 145
 Spanish-Speaking Unity Council of Alameda County, 6, 26, 155
 Spanish Theatre Repertory Company, 115
 Spring Hill Center, 152
 Sriwijaya University, 30
 Stanford University, 56, 83, 94, 104, 120, 144
 State Higher Education Executive Officers Association, 119
 Statewide Youth Advocacy, 27
 Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, 144
 Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 144
 Streehitakarini, 20, 30
 Structured Employment and Economic Development Corporation (SEEDCO), 7
 Stuart (Martha) Communications, 88
 Sudan, Government of, 123
 Sudan Council of Churches, 53
 Sundance Institute for Film and Television, 114, 121
 SUR Professional Consultants, 77-78
 Svita Foundation, 55
 Syracuse University, 120
 Szanton Associates, 28

 Talent Consortium, 95
 Taos County Economic Development Corporation, 51
 Target '90/Goals for San Antonio, 119
 Task Force for Historic Preservation and the Minority Community, 27
 Teachers College (Columbia University), 120
-

- Teatro Avante, 115, 121
 Technological Institute of Santo Domingo, 92, 125
 Technoserve, 56
 Teen Parent Center (Phoenix), 16
 Telugu University, 119, 123
 Temple University, 51
 Texas, University of (Austin), 51, 82-83, 94
 Texas, University of (El Paso), 51
 Texas Agricultural Extension Service, 51
 Texas Center for Policy Studies, 50
 Texas Legal Services Center, 86
 Thailand, Government of, 55, 147
 Thammasat University, 90, 129, 147
 Theatre Living Laboratory, 123
 Tides Foundation, 51
 Tonantzin Land Institute, 50
 Trans Africa Forum, 140, 145
 Transcentury Development Association, 94
 Transvaal Rural Action Committee, 72
 Travelers and Immigrants Aid of Chicago, 64, 86
 Trenton Public Schools, 119
 Trust for Public Land, 27
 Tucson Unified School District, 119
 Tufts University, 28, 86, 145, 145
 Tupelo, City of, 93
 Twin Cities Public Television, 121
- Udayana University, 30
 Uganda Association of Women Lawyers, 71, 89
 Undugu Society of Kenya, 52
 Union des Federations des Groupements Naams, 53
 Union of West African Journalists, 95
 United Nations Association of the U.S.A., 136, 145
 United Nations Children's Fund, 29, 95
 United Nations University, 123, 124
 United Negro College Fund, 119
 University Grants Commission, 123
 Uppsala, University of, 147
 Urban Initiatives, 10, 27
 Urban Institute, 27, 28, 51, 88, 144, 130-31
 Urban Scientific and Educational Research, 50
- Vanderbilt University, 17, 28, 122
 Vanvasi Seva Kendra, 46, 55
 Vassar College, 100, 119
 Venezuelan Institute of Social and Political Studies, 148
 Vera Institute of Justice, 11, 27
 Vermont, State of, 93
 Visayas State College of Agricultural Development, 55
 Vivian Beaumont Theater, 121
 Voluntary Service Overseas, 29
- Warwick, University of, 148
 Washington, University of, 104-5, 120, 121, 144
 Washington Office on Latin America, 60, 92
 Washington State University, 51
 Washington Strategy Seminar, 144
 Water and Land Management Institute, 54
 WBGH Educational Foundation, 27
 Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, 13
 WEREP Limited, 48, 53
 West African Farming Systems Research Network, 34
 Western Australia, University of, 30
 Western Cape, University of the, 89, 102, 122
 Western Network, 42, 50
 Western Organization of Resource Councils, 50
 West Indies, University of the, 57, 97, 108, 125
 White Plains Public Schools, 120
 Wider Opportunities for Women, 28
 Wiley College, 51
 William and Mary, College of, 105, 121
 Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development, 36, 37, 52, 53, 56
 Wisconsin, University of, 24, 25, 27, 28, 57, 70, 88, 94, 111, 120
 Witwatersrand, University of the, 72, 88, 89
 Women and Employment, 51, 50
 Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy, 27, 93
 Women and Health Corporation, 91
 Women Employed Institute, 88
- Women for Women, 90
 Women in International Security, 134, 135
 Women Judges' Fund for Justice, 88
 Women Make Movies, 93
 Women's Action Group, 95
 Women's Bureau, 53
 Women's Economic Agenda Project, 88
 Women's Economic Development Corporation, 28
 Women's Equity Action League, 70, 88
 Women's Legal Defense Fund, 70, 88
 Women's Research and Education Institute, 88
 Women's State-Wide Legislative Network of Massachusetts, 88
 Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 88
 Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, 43, 51
 Woodstock Institute, 51
 World Affairs Council of Northern California, 145
 World AIDS, 85
 World Council of Churches, 86
 World Development Productions, 52
 World Neighbors, 36, 54, 57
 World Resources Institute, 145
 Worldwide Documentaries, 88
- Yale University, 13, 27, 28, 51, 88, 93, 104, 120, 133, 144
 Yarmouk University, 116, 123
 Yayasan Bina Swadaya, 36, 55
 Yayasan Nusantara Jaya, 124
 York, University of, 96, 123
 Young Women's Christian Association, 53
 Young Women's Christian Association of Kenya, 52, 53
 Youth Policy Institute, 28
 Youth Project, 88
 Youth Service America, 28
- Zerin Enterprises, 54
 Zimbabwe, University of, 37, 52, 53, 95, 106, 107, 122, 146, 152
 Zimbabwe Mozambique Friendship Association, 52

PHOTOGRAPHS

- p. 5, Stephenie Hollyman
- p. 8, Fred Mertz
- p. 13, J.T. Miller
- p. 16, Terrance Moore
- p. 21, William Rust
- p. 24, Michael Kienitz
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