



FORD FOUNDATION

1990 ANNUAL REPORT

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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 moved to a national and international program of giving. The Foundation has had no ties to the Ford family or company for many years.

Including the fiscal year 1990, the Foundation has made commitments totaling more than \$7 billion. The recipients have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and various foreign countries, especially in less-developed areas.

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

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.

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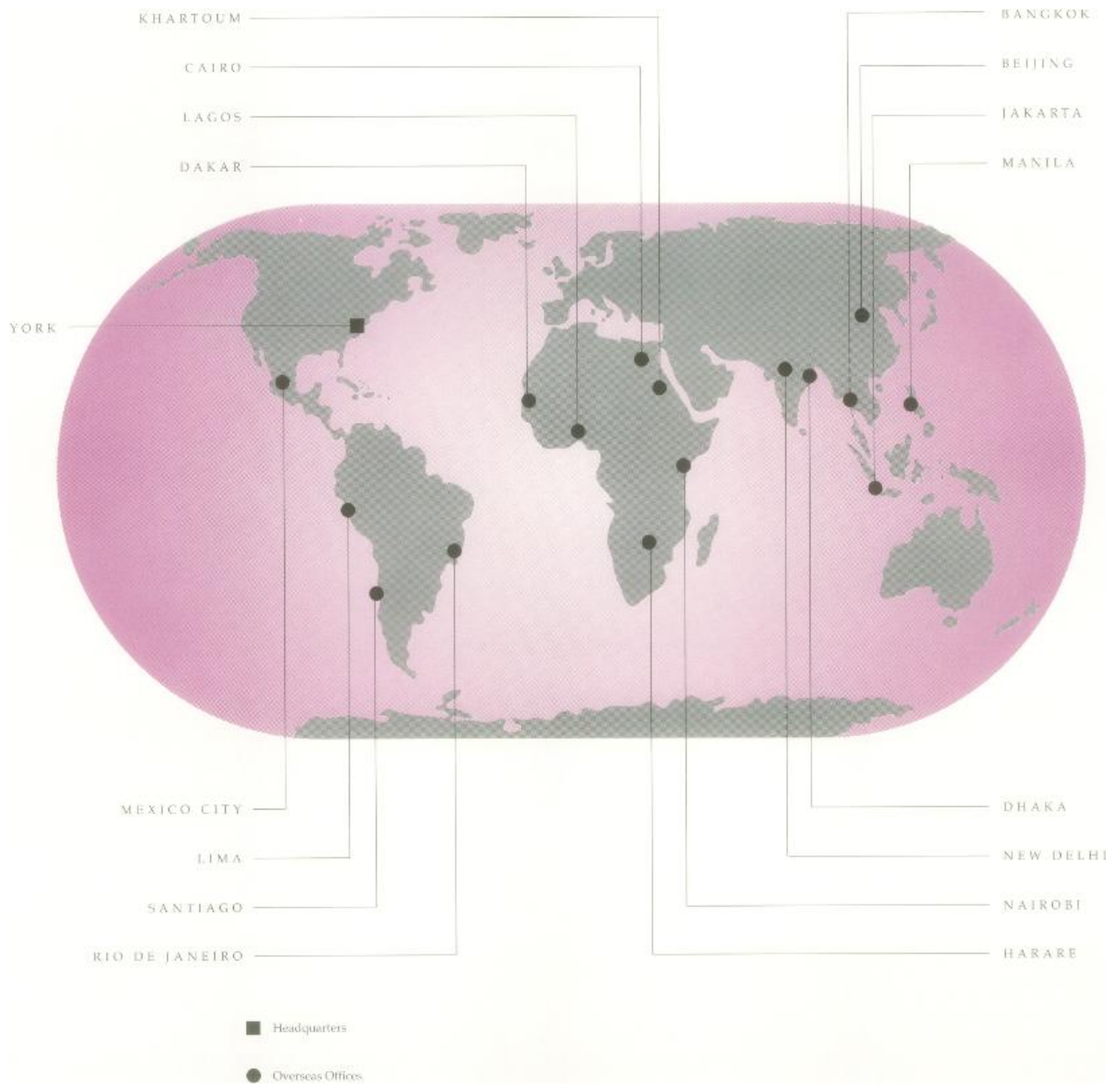
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he history of America is the story of peoples from every part of the world struggling to forge a common destiny. Perhaps no nation has ever contained greater diversity—cultural, racial, and ethnic—than the United States. As the nation evolved, it found its strength in a constant reaffirmation of the value of pluralism, democracy, and tolerance, and in the capacity to benefit from the talents of its people, no matter what country or continent they came from, why they came, the language they spoke, or their beliefs and customs.

Yet at times there has also been an ambivalence toward this magnificent richness; at times our nation's willingness to cope with its diversity has been strained. Recent debates about America's civil rights agenda, incidents of racial conflict, and a new wave of immigrants suggest this is one of those times. It is also a time when the world is drawing closer together and many countries are facing challenges similar to those the United States has been struggling with since its inception. For more than forty years, the Ford Foundation's programs have addressed these issues.

BALANCING ASSIMILATION AND IDENTITY

Over the last two decades the United States has experienced one of the largest immigration flows in its history. An estimated 15 million newcomers have come to America during that time. And with recent legislation permitting the entry of 700,000 immigrants a year, we can expect that pattern to continue for the foreseeable future.

This new wave of immigration is occurring at a time when the country seems less certain of its ability to cope with legacies of past discrimination and when national fatigue in completing unfinished work on civil rights has caused some to question the country's commitment to inclusion. It is also a time when long-resident minorities are making more determined assertions of identity. All these factors are having profound effects on the nation's life, effects that are likely to intensify in the coming years.

In Los Angeles, where more than ninety foreign languages are spoken in the public schools, ethnic and racial "minorities" now compose the majority. The same is now true in New York City. But this is not merely a bi-coastal phenomenon. In Garden City, Kansas, minorities have doubled in number in the last ten years and now account for nearly 40 percent of the population—including Southeast Asian refugees, Hispanic immigrants, and American blacks. By the middle of the next century it is estimated that more Americans will trace their ancestry to Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, and the Pacific Islands than to Europe.

Some longer-resident Americans see in these changes a threat to this country as they have known it. They fear that any further expansion will endanger the traditions and values that are at the heart of our national identity. Such reactions are understandable and to some extent to be expected. Rapid change, whether for an individual or for a society, is seldom welcomed without reservations. But we would do well to recall that America

as we know it did not issue full-blown from the decade of its founding and the transcendent documents written during that time.

The America we now inhabit was created over the course of the ensuing two centuries, through the unceasing demand of men and women in every generation that the promise of America include more and more of its people, that the American identity be rooted in a person's willingness to commit to the ideal of America and to work toward its realization. The commitment to an America that provides opportunity for all its people remains the central principle of our national life and the deepest source of our strength. Our nation is replete with examples of the strength that historically excluded groups and newcomers can bring. All they require is that the nation provide a rational basis for the belief that through their own labors they can help strengthen and then claim their fair share in America. Our diversity is one of our greatest national assets. Our future health and vitality as a society depend on it. It is an area in which we clearly lead the world.

Many nations are now struggling with these same issues. In developing countries, strains caused by flows of refugees and migrants are particularly sharp. And the break-up of the Soviet empire has sprung loose long-dormant ethnic antagonisms in that part of the world. It is becoming more and more evident that the experiment in multiracial, multi-ethnic living that the United States has been conducting for more than two hundred years must also be attempted by the larger world.

If the world is, in fact, becoming a global village, it is a village where many voices must be heard, the counsels of many different traditions taken, and many different points of view understood. As issues of trade, peace and security, and the environment have become more global in both their scope and consequences, they have vastly increased the need for international cooperation. In such a world, only a shared commitment to equitable economic growth and to the ideals expressed in such documents as the U.N. Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and our own laws and Constitution will safely guide us on our way.

A COMMITMENT TO DIVERSITY

The work of the Ford Foundation is about many things. It reaches into many different areas of the world and into at least as many different areas of human endeavor. And yet, common to our work across the world is our commitment to helping people and nations come to terms with diversity—by removing barriers that prevent people from reaching levels of excellence and accomplishment, by encouraging pluralism of ideas and cultural expressions, and by bringing to bear the talents of all people on problems facing communities, nations, and the world. Keeping that commitment in mind will help readers understand the work described in our 1990 Annual Report.

I would like now to touch on a few of the ways our commitment to diversity finds expression in our work: First, in our efforts in the United States to help newcomers and the nation as a whole make necessary adjust-

ments; second, in our work to increase both the cultural and intellectual diversity of higher education in the United States; and finally, in our efforts to strengthen multilateral institutions, particularly the United Nations.

Newcomers. The causes and consequences of international movements of people have been a concern of the Foundation since the early 1950s, when it helped East European refugees resettle in the United States and other countries. Throughout history, few areas of the world have been unaffected by the millions of people who have left their homelands because of persecution, civil strife, and economic hardship.

Many Foundation-supported projects relate to the needs and responsibilities of refugees, migrants, and those seeking asylum or safe haven in the United States and in other countries. For example, over the past few years the RAND Corporation and the Urban Institute have received support for a joint program to track the economic and social effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986, the most comprehensive domestic immigration legislation in thirty years. In recent years the Foundation has also supported several U.S. groups working to ensure IRCA's fair and effective implementation, including several organizations that seek to clarify the status of newcomers and preserve constitutional and other safeguards. In addition, the Foundation has made grants to a variety of national, regional, and local projects that are educating alien groups, lawyers, employers, social agencies, and the public at large about the rights and responsibilities defined in the new law. And, to frame the principal domestic and international immigration issues that policy makers should consider and research should address, the Foundation this year helped establish the Immigration Policy Institute in Washington, D.C.

Since 1987 the Foundation has been supporting a national project entitled "Changing Relations: Newcomers and Established Residents in U.S. Communities" to study the relationships forming among recent immigrants and longer-term residents. It is developing a representative portrait of the full range of interactions among immigrants and established residents, from those that cause conflict to those that result in greater accord. The recently completed research phase consists of ethnographic studies in six sites where immigration has had a particular impact: Miami; Philadelphia; Monterey Park, Calif.; Chicago; Houston; and Garden City, Kansas. The project will publish its final report in the fall of 1991, when a companion television documentary entitled "America Becoming" will be broadcast on PBS.

Educational Diversity. To broaden the range of cultural and intellectual diversity in American higher education, the Foundation this year launched the Campus Diversity Initiative. With the help of a panel of national educational leaders,* nineteen grants were made for projects that are weaving

* H. Keith H. Brodie, President, Duke University; Frances D. Fergusson, President, Vassar College; F. Sheldon Hackney, President, University of Pennsylvania; Bernard W. Harleston, President, City College of New York; Donald Kennedy, President, Stanford University; Blandina Cardenas Ramirez, Director, Office of Minority Concerns, American Council on Education; Donna Shalala, Chancellor, University of Wisconsin/Madison; Harold T. Shapiro, President, Princeton University; and Donald Stewart, President, The College Board.

diversity more thoroughly into academic life. The majority of the projects seek to introduce multicultural perspectives into core curricula, where they may not only affect the educational culture of the institutions but also reach large numbers of students. Many of the projects also combine curricula enrichment with faculty development, visiting scholar programs, faculty-student workshops on diversity, cultural activities, archival projects, and undergraduate internships and research grants.

The Campus Diversity program complements other Foundation efforts in American higher education to help young people live productively and responsibly in a multiracial, multicultural world. They include doctoral and postdoctoral fellowships to increase the number of minority faculty; support for Afro-American studies, women's studies, and international and foreign-area studies; and programs to improve instruction in non-Western languages. We support university programs in the last category because knowledge of foreign languages not only helps us better understand other parts of the world, but also understand and manage our own diversity as a people. For example, with Foundation support Southeast Asian languages are now taught at the University of Washington in Seattle not only for scholarly purposes but also to meet the needs of communities with growing numbers of people from Southeast Asia.

Strengthening Shared Values. Diversity provides the human resources, intellectual capital, and creativity that generate economic and social development and a rich variety of cultural expression. But it can also give rise to dissension and group conflict. One of the ways the Foundation works to reduce such conflict is by supporting efforts to increase understanding of the values and aspirations people hold in common.

As the United States approaches the bicentennial of the Bill of Rights in 1991, the Foundation is supporting research and public education projects that encourage understanding of the bill's enduring principles. Continuing an effort begun during the 1987 bicentennial of the Constitution, the Foundation has granted funds for discussion and analysis of the two-hundred-year evolution through which the U.S. constitutional system has become more inclusive. An important outgrowth of the Foundation's work related to the two bicentennials has been an international project on comparative constitutionalism. It is examining issues and problems shared by virtually all societies in trying to establish fair and workable systems of governance.

Over the years we have supported a range of efforts to build domestic knowledge and understanding of the ways in which the interests and concerns of the United States intersect with those of other countries. We also believe that confidence in multilateral organizations, especially the United Nations, is vital if they are to promote peace and stability.

The end of the Cold War and the Persian Gulf conflict have given multilateral institutions a new lease on life. But these international arrangements and cooperative mechanisms must prove themselves up to the new global challenges. In recent years, our funding in this area has increased steadily, from some \$840,000 in 1985 to \$6.2 million in 1990. This year, we awarded

grants totaling \$3.8 million to twenty-three U.S. law schools and one school of international law for fellowships for young scholars in the field of public international law. As part of our continuing support for projects intended to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations, we also recently funded a study by Brian Urquhart, Scholar-in-Residence at the Ford Foundation and a former U.N. Under-Secretary General, and Erskine Childers, another former senior U.N. official, recommending methods for improving the selection of leaders throughout the U.N. system.

In an effort to respond to new challenges and opportunities in international security and arms control, the Foundation this year made twenty-two grants totaling \$3.6 million to study worldwide and regional approaches to conventional arms control and international peacekeeping. The grants are supporting research at institutions in twelve countries: Australia, Canada, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, Singapore, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

In these and in many other of our programs, we are seeking to contribute to the creation of an international system that is truly participatory and truly multilateral in the broadest sense.

SOURCES OF STRENGTH

The grants and programs I have mentioned are only a sampling of the Foundation's efforts to help build a world that not only tolerates diversity but sees it as a source of strength. As I have mentioned before in previous reviews, besides pursuing these goals through its grants program, the Foundation strives for broad diversity on its own board and staff. Currently, 44 percent of the Foundation's Board of Trustees are minorities and 25 percent are women; 27 percent of the professional staff are members of minority groups and 62 percent are women.

The Foundation also seeks to encourage diversity on the boards and staff of organizations receiving its grants and loans. Organizations with diverse staffs and boards are in a better position to recruit from an expanded talent pool, to bring a wider range of views to decision making, and to gain greater public support for their activities.

I am pleased to welcome to the Board of Trustees David T. Kearns, chairman and former chief executive officer of the Xerox Corporation. We have already benefited from David's broad experience in the business and nonprofit worlds, his keen insights into educational policy, and his consistently good judgment.

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

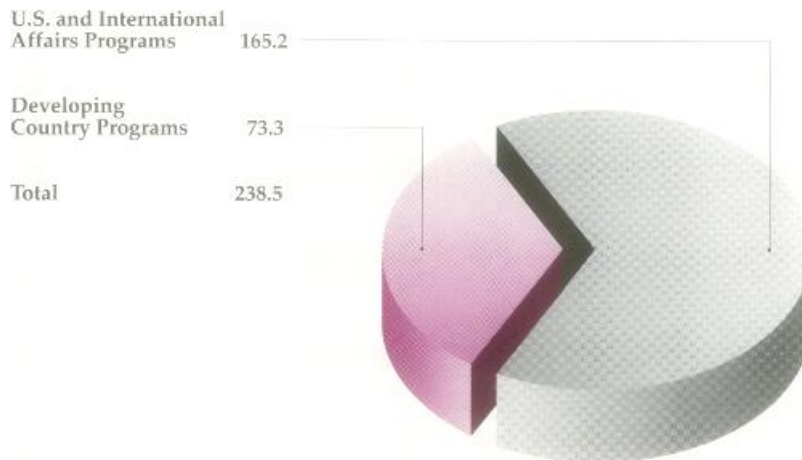


he Foundation's philanthropic work addresses problems and issues in the United States and abroad, with much of the overseas activity taking place in developing countries. Grants are made primarily within six broad categories: Urban Poverty, Rural Poverty and Resources, Human Rights and Social Justice, 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 1990 program activities are reviewed in the following pages.* The text is accompanied by a list of grants and projects approved in 1990.

1990 PROGRAM APPROVALS

(in \$ millions)

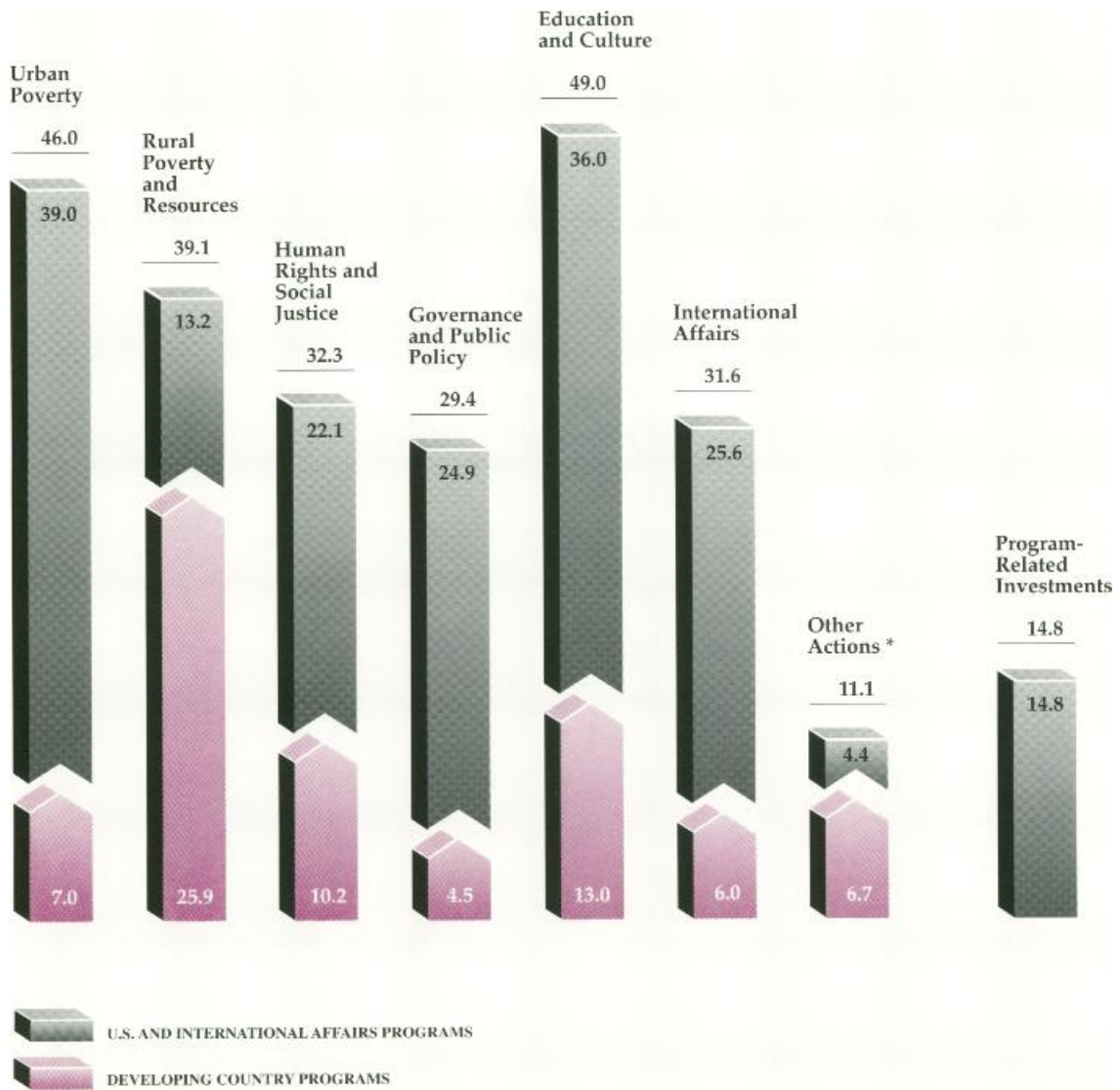


* Information about the Foundation's program activities may also be found in *Current Interests of the Ford Foundation* and the *Ford Foundation Letter*. The Foundation also publishes special reports describing particular programs or activities it has supported. Requests for a list of publications, or 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.

1990 PROGRAM APPROVALS

(in \$ millions)



* Includes Population, Special Program Actions, and Individual Grants.

URBAN POVERTY



Despite the sweeping technological changes and economic growth of this century, millions of people remain poor, lacking adequate education, employment, or shelter. As we approach the twenty-first century, urban societies throughout the world are increasingly polarized between rich and poor, and poverty amid plenty remains an underlying threat to the social and political stability of communities and nations. Recognizing this enormous challenge, the Foundation supports a wide range of efforts that address the problems of urban poverty.

The Foundation's Urban Poverty program works to improve the lives of the urban poor in three interrelated ways. First, it supports projects that are rebuilding distressed neighborhoods through efforts in economic development, affordable housing, advocacy for better municipal services, and local governance. Second, it funds efforts to intervene at crucial points in the life cycles of disadvantaged individuals and families to help them take advantage of opportunities to become self-sufficient. Third, it supports research, policy analysis, and information dissemination to provide a basis for future policy and programs.

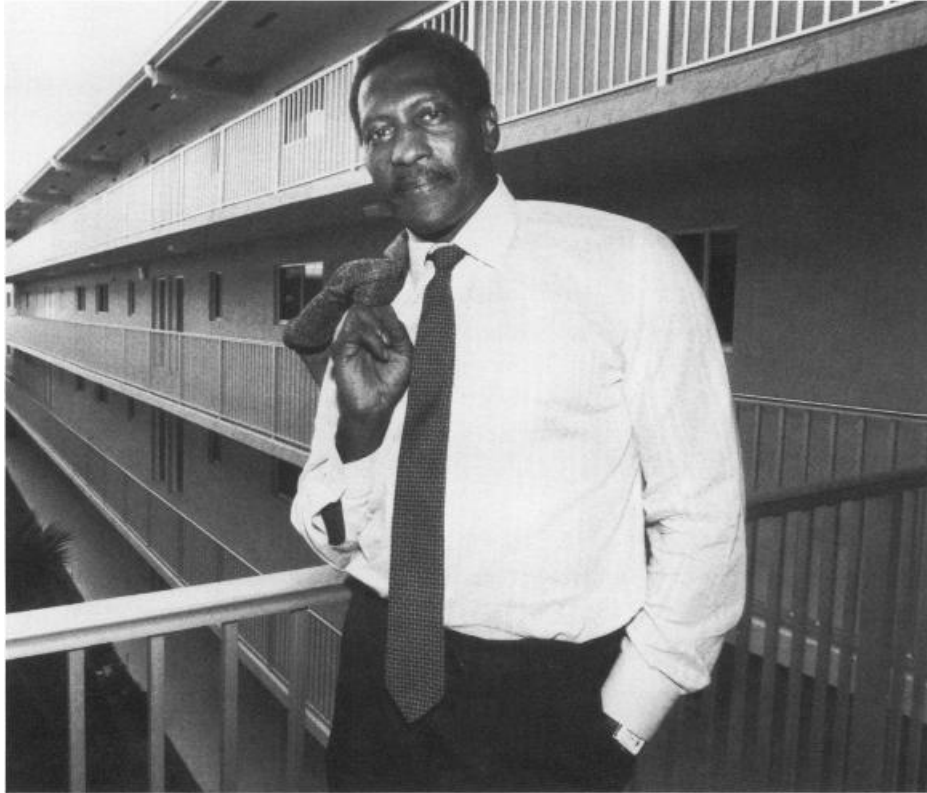
Although most of the Foundation's work in urban poverty is in the United States, it continues to expand its support for projects in many cities in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. As the global dimensions of urban poverty have become clearer, funding has increased for efforts to improve physical, economic, and social conditions in slums and squatter communities, for employment and income-generating activities, and for research on public policies relating to the urban poor.

In 1990 the Foundation made grants totaling \$46 million for urban initiatives worldwide.

COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION

For the past two decades, one of the most important forces in rebuilding America's distressed urban areas has been the community development corporation (CDC). These nonprofit organizations are committed to improving the quality of life in disadvantaged communities, largely through projects that promote self-help and the participation of residents in the development process. In the past two years they have been among the nation's major producers of affordable housing in low-income and minority neighborhoods. In addition, CDCs work for improved municipal services, create new financing and investment opportunities (including the development of retail centers), and have recently begun to provide a range of such social services as child care, employment training, and alcohol and drug counseling. Since they are governed by community boards, CDCs are also effective means of developing local leadership, shaping community values, and building community pride.

Since the late 1960s, the Foundation has committed more than \$215 million in grants and loans to CDCs and other organizations that support their



Otis Pitts, president of Tacolcy Economic Development Corporation in Miami, on the balcony of a new housing unit sponsored by the organization. Tacolcy is one of several Foundation-supported CDCs committed to improving the quality of life in disadvantaged communities.

work. Today, there are more than 2,000 CDCs helping rebuild communities throughout the United States. Among those supported by the Foundation are Chicanos Por La Causa in Phoenix, Ariz., which has co-developed a downtown Mexican-style shopping center, or *mercado*, that includes restaurants, shops, and office space, as well as a Chicano Museum and Cultural Center; Eastside Community Investments in Indianapolis, Ind., which is helping family-based child-care providers improve their services and facilities; and the Tacolcy Economic Development Corporation in Miami, Fla., which has constructed, among other things, a 121-unit housing project in the once riot-torn Liberty City neighborhood. All of these efforts create jobs and business opportunities for low-income residents, often in areas that were once written off as hopeless.

Recent support is enabling many CDCs to strengthen their development and to implement programs on a larger scale. Federal and local governments have also contributed funding to CDCs, but public support has been sharply curtailed by economic pressures and budget reductions. This cutback has come at a time when inner-city communities across the country have been ravaged by the spread of drugs (especially crack cocaine) and by drug-related violence and have also been hurt by the nation's recession. CDCs have

therefore intensified their efforts to inform local decision makers and residents about the critical issues affecting their communities.

Given these increasingly difficult circumstances, the present challenge is to help CDCs achieve greater economies of scale and to develop community-based public and private partnerships that can channel substantially more funding into neighborhood revitalization.

In several communities, CDCs have also placed greater emphasis on developing social services. To help CDCs interested in providing child-care services as an essential contribution to neighborhood revitalization, the Foundation granted \$137,500 to the National Economic Development and Law Center in Berkeley, Calif. The center will design a program of technical assistance for a few CDCs already active in child care. Two such groups, Eastside Community Investments in Indianapolis and the Drew Child Development Corporation in Los Angeles, received grants to participate in the Law Center's child-care initiative.

A major portion of the Foundation's community development program entails support for two kinds of intermediary organizations. Some, like the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), the Enterprise Foundation, and Seedco (Structured Employment Economic Development Corporation), give CDCs financial and technical assistance. Others, like the National Economic Development and Law Center, the Council of New York Law Associates, and Pratt Institute's Center for Community and Environmental Development in Brooklyn, N. Y., provide legal advice and such services as assistance with project planning and development, staff training, and management. In 1990 a total of \$6.6 million was granted to such intermediary organizations.

A new initiative supported this year illustrates the imaginative approaches that have evolved among community development intermediaries. Seedco, a New York-based nonprofit organization that helps urban institutions, such as hospitals and universities, form partnerships with nearby community groups to revitalize their neighborhoods, received \$1.5 million to enable five historically black colleges and universities in the Southeast to develop such partnerships. The institutions are: Johnson C. Smith in South Carolina, Jackson State in Mississippi, Xavier in Louisiana, Clark in Georgia, and Hampton in Virginia.

The second component of the Foundation's community development strategy is to support mature CDCs—organizations that, over the last twenty years, have become an effective force for community revitalization. Having built their programs at a time when more funds flowed from Washington, D.C., they have been seriously affected by the decline of federal funding during the 1980s. This year, the Foundation granted a total of some \$2 million to five such groups: the Mexican American Unity Council in San Antonio; the Spanish-Speaking Unity Council of Alameda County, Calif.; Chicanos Por La Causa in Phoenix; Mississippi Action for Community Education in Greenville; and the Watts Labor Action Committee in Los Angeles.

Since the early 1980s, a third component of the Foundation's strategy has focused on emerging CDCs. The aim is to strengthen newer groups by offer-

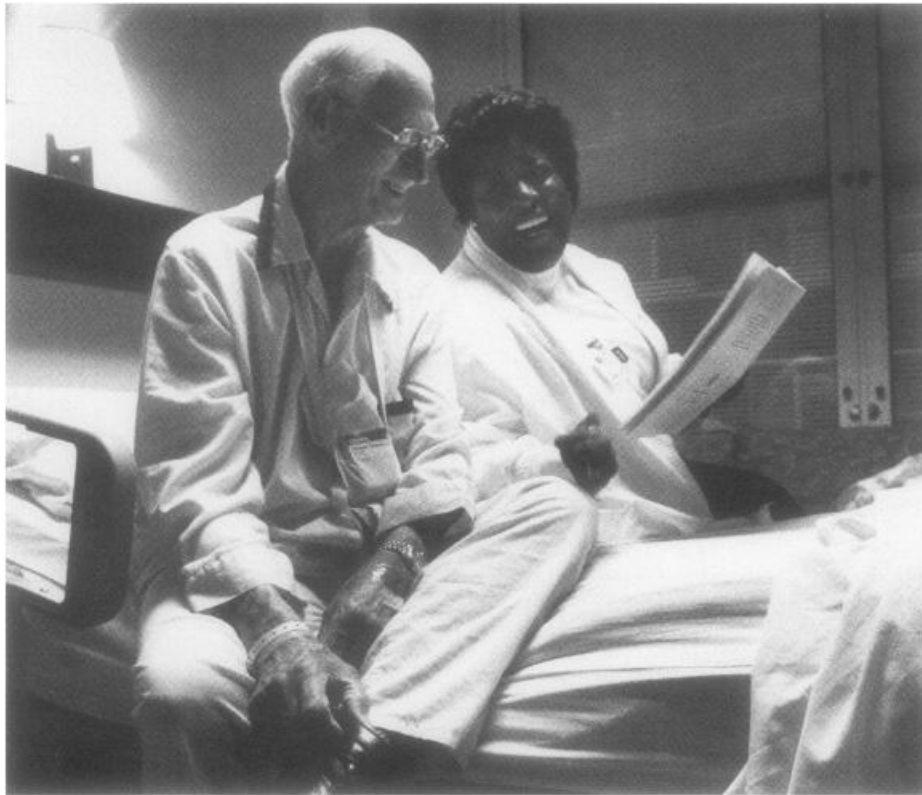
ing up to five years of administrative support. In 1990 the Foundation granted a total of \$650,000 to help stabilize the operations and diversify the funding base of three such CDCs: the Task Force for Historic Preservation in Richmond; the Drew Economic Development Corporation in Los Angeles; and Operation Life in Las Vegas.

As the Foundation phases out the emerging CDC program, support is increasingly being provided through local funding partnerships. These partnerships, which include foundations, banks, corporations, and city governments, have joined together to support local CDCs. They constitute a large and diversified system of support for CDCs, and they also bridge the gap between the "outside" community and inner-city neighborhoods. The Foundation has helped create supporting partnerships in several cities, including Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Denver, Miami, and Washington, D.C. This year, a \$500,000 grant to the Pittsburgh Partnership for Neighborhood Development is helping increase its fund raising and expand its support to CDCs. And the Dade Community Foundation in Miami received \$1.5 million to help launch a fund-raising campaign for local CDCs and other neighborhood organizations.

Funding local support systems through community foundations has become an important part of the Foundation's community development efforts. In 1990 the Foundation granted a total of \$3.9 million to strengthen and expand local partnerships in four additional cities: Atlanta, Portland, Ore., San Diego, and Newark, N.J. The grants went to: the Metropolitan Atlanta Community Foundation, the Oregon Community Foundation, the San Diego Community Foundation, and the Newark Collaboration Group, a consortium of local funders and the local office of LISC.

CDCs have grown in number over the last twenty years and have produced impressive results, yet they are still not sufficiently known or understood by the public, policy makers, or potential donors. The fourth and final part of the Foundation's program seeks to remedy this by supporting studies of the distinguishing characteristics and work of CDCs and by raising CDCs' visibility. This year, \$1 million was granted to Pratt Institute's Center for Community and Environmental Development for its Oral History Project, which is chronicling the early years of the community development movement. Funds will also be used for the center's program of staff training for CDC leaders. Another grant, to the Council for Community-Based Development, is supporting dissemination of information about CDCs and about their support by private donor institutions.

Overseas, the Foundation supports both research and action projects in community development. In Mexico, a \$91,500 grant is supporting research and training for community development organizations at the Center for Housing and Urban Studies. A \$115,000 grant to the National Council of Churches of Kenya, a leading development organization, is helping strengthen the management of its community improvement program, and a \$111,000 grant is supporting the Undugu Society, a community development organization in Nairobi. In Bangladesh, Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra,



A health-care aide and a patient share a warm moment. As part of its work in economic development, the Foundation supports efforts to increase the access of low-income people to jobs in the health-care industry and to other mainstream opportunities.

a rural development organization that has had considerable success in organizing the rural poor, received \$149,000 to help organize men and women in the Dhaka slums to improve their job prospects and their living conditions.

Housing. Although decent, affordable housing is essential to creating and maintaining strong communities, the lack of low-cost housing plagues most cities and towns throughout the United States, especially in the poorest areas. Even as housing prices have stabilized or declined, rents paid by the poor have risen. Because poor families are unable to pay the full economic cost of their housing, low-income neighborhoods are especially susceptible to the loss or deterioration of their housing stock. Landlords often find it more profitable to convert their properties to other uses, or even to abandon them, than to collect low rents. Although the 1990 National Affordable Housing Act offers real hope for the future, federal support for housing programs remains at an all-time low, and hundreds of thousands of subsidized units face expiration of restrictions on low-income use or weak financial conditions that further threaten their viability.

Besides supporting the housing-related work of CDCs, the Foundation funds a range of specific housing activities and organizations. For example, a \$250,000 grant to the National Housing Trust is assisting its efforts to

preserve low-income units. Established in 1988, the trust is a valuable source of information about problems stemming from the expiration of restrictions on low-income use throughout the nation. It also provides technical assistance to nonprofit housing developers addressing such problems.

The Foundation also supports organizations that represent the interests of poor families and distressed neighborhoods in the national debate on housing policy. The Low Income Housing Information Service, the National Council of La Raza, and the National American Indian Housing Council received grants totaling \$550,000 for such advocacy work. In addition, the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities received \$100,000 for a series of reports on the housing needs of the poor in ten cities.

In conjunction with its interest in affordable housing, the Foundation is funding studies of programs that combine comprehensive social services with housing subsidies to help the poor move toward economic independence. This year grants went to the University of North Carolina and Johns Hopkins University to review the achievements of three such combined programs. Also, the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials received a grant for a conference to discuss these innovative models among local housing practitioners, national policy makers, and foundation representatives. Supplemental support went to a demonstration project organized by Urban Initiatives. It uses a portion of emergency funds for the homeless to rehabilitate deteriorated housing for long-term use at affordable rents.

To share its experience in housing activities with other funders, the Foundation granted the Neighborhood Funders Group \$77,000 for a national conference for both current funders and prospective donors. A \$750,000 supplement was given to the United Way of America for its Housing Initiatives Program, which is designed to help CDCs in five cities develop housing and increase contributions for housing from local United Ways and other funders.

In developing countries, the Foundation also focuses on housing for the urban poor. In Mexico, the University of Guadalajara received \$64,000 for research on self-help housing in the western region of the country. In Kenya, the National Cooperative Housing Union was granted \$150,000 to test new ways to finance housing development and to provide technical assistance for the construction or rehabilitation of housing for low-income groups. The National Council of Churches of Kenya also received support to provide credit and technical assistance to self-help housing efforts in Nairobi.

Economic Development. During the 1980s, the urban poor found themselves more and more isolated from the economic mainstream. The Foundation, therefore, has focused its economic development grants on efforts to increase the access of the poor to mainstream opportunities.

Economic development in a poor community is hindered by the myriad problems the poor face—inadequate housing, health care, and child-care services; poor schools; and crime. Overcoming these barriers requires a coordinated and comprehensive strategy. This year, the Foundation granted

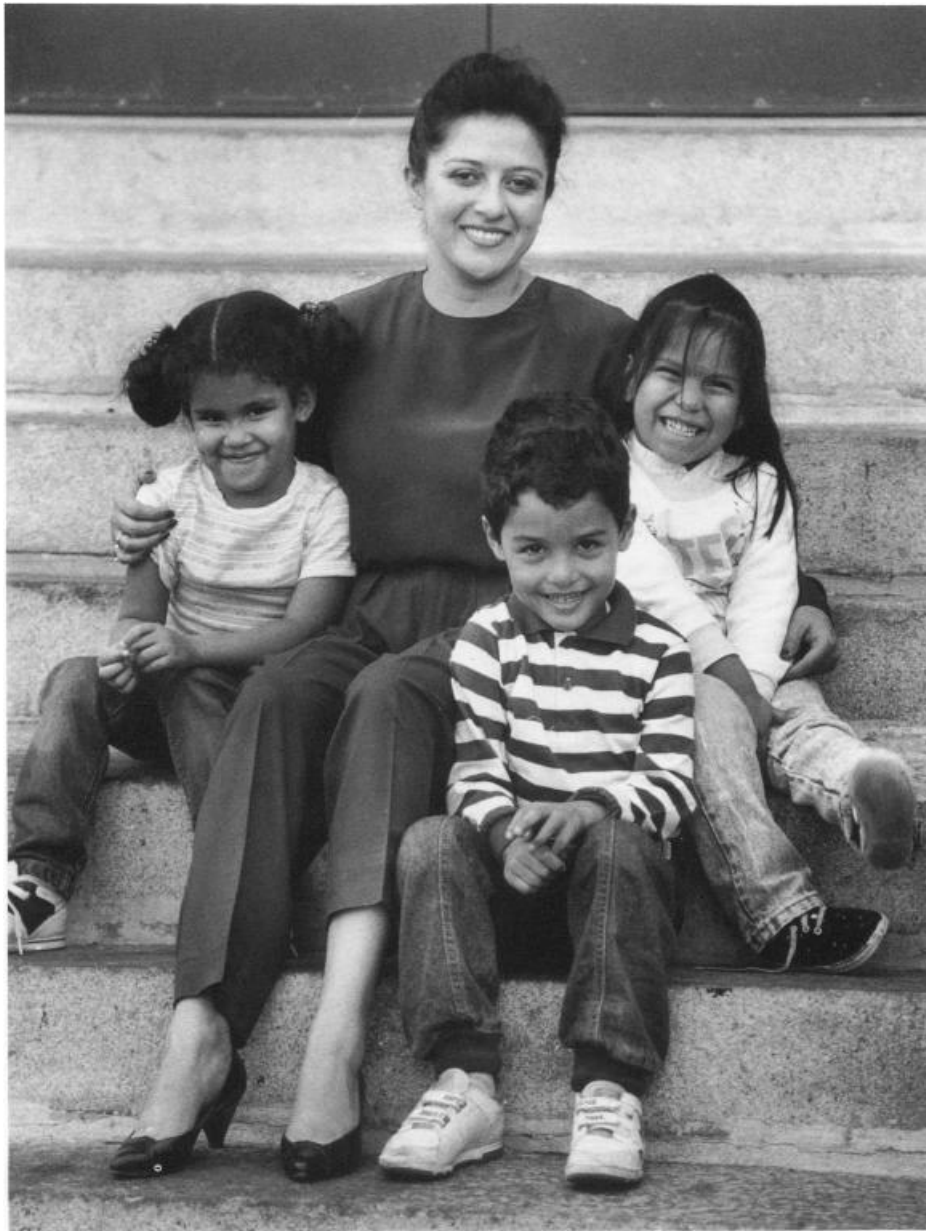
\$200,000 to East Bay Funders, a collaborative of donors in Oakland, Calif., to encourage neighborhood-based projects that integrate economic development with social services in a broad approach to alleviating poverty.

The Foundation continued to support efforts to seek out industries that offer opportunities for stable employment for the poor. Several grants were made to groups working to improve the access of low-income people to jobs in the health-care industry. A grant of \$150,000 to the Community Service Society of New York is supporting a project that is testing ways to provide formal training and counseling to upgrade the skills of home health aides. Similarly, a \$150,000 grant was made to the South Carolina Institute on Poverty and Deprivation to help the poor obtain jobs and other economic benefits in local and regional industries.

In developing countries, the Foundation supports efforts to enhance income-earning opportunities for the most disadvantaged city dwellers, particularly women. The International Centre of Diarrheal Disease Research in Bangladesh received \$45,000 for a pilot project focused on skills training and employment for poor urban women. The Jerusalem-based Economic Development Group was awarded \$90,000 for training programs in small-business development in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In Brazil, the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro received support for a study of urban women who do paid work at home.

Neighborhood and Family Initiative. This aspect of the Foundation's work builds on efforts to revitalize distressed communities and strengthen the families who live in them. The approach is comprehensive and neighborhood-focused. Among other things, it aims to test whether investments are more effective when they are targeted to a single neighborhood and to whole families as well as to the neighborhood's housing and businesses. The initiative entails partnerships with community foundations in four cities: Detroit, Hartford, Memphis, and Milwaukee. A grant of \$125,000 to each city's community foundation this year enabled it to set up a neighborhood collaborative, which will bring together community leaders and representatives from the public and private sectors to develop a comprehensive plan for their neighborhoods. The collaboratives are taking stock of community resources and needs and trying to find the most effective ways to realize neighborhood improvements over a five-year period, with an emphasis on the interdependence of physical, economic, social, and human factors. Other characteristics of the initiative include the development of local leadership; the creation of community-building activities that increase contact among residents and enhance a sense of belonging; and the organization of enough constructive activity to generate confidence, both inside and outside the community, that change is possible.

A grant of \$263,000 to the Center for Community Change will enable its staff to assist the Neighborhood and Family Initiative by providing technical assistance to the four sites; arranging for information-sharing and support; and documenting the activities at each site to enhance understanding of the process of comprehensive neighborhood development.



Carmen DeRusha is the director of Betances Center, the Hartford site of "The School of the Twenty-First Century," a comprehensive program of education, child care, and family-support services. This and similar in-school programs for low-income families are a major focus of the Foundation's early childhood work.

SERVICES TO CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

In the United States today, nearly one in four children under the age of six lives in poverty. The rate increases to one in three for children living in inner-city neighborhoods, and to nearly one in two for Hispanic and black children. Poor urban families are poorer than they were a decade ago, stay poor longer, live in neighborhoods of more concentrated poverty, and

include a higher proportion of single mothers and their children. They also have fewer resources needed for successful childrearing. As a result, many children are growing up isolated from the crucial influences of healthy family life and strong neighborhoods.

The Foundation's work to improve services to children, youth, and families is guided by the belief that interventions should be designed for those crucial points in the life cycle when they are most likely to result in dramatic improvements in, for example, growth and cognitive development in early childhood, in a young person's ambition and readiness for work, or in a family's earnings and economic well-being.

The Foundation has also begun making grants based on a more holistic approach to family development. The grants recognize the interdependence of family members and the need to coordinate a wide range of services in order to move whole families into the social and economic mainstream.

About one-quarter of the funds devoted to children, youth, and families supports research and demonstration projects. Typically, these are multi-site demonstrations designed to evaluate a program model's success in reducing teen pregnancy, promoting employment for welfare recipients, or achieving some other social goal. Two research and demonstration intermediaries that have for several years organized, administered, and analyzed innovative social programs for the disadvantaged and offered impartial and authoritative information about what works for which groups are the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC) and Public/Private Ventures (P/PV). Their rigorous research efforts have had an increasingly important impact on the formulation of public policy affecting the disadvantaged. This year the Foundation continued support for both (see pages 15 and 16).

Early Childhood. With more single-parent and young-parent families, American children, particularly those from minority groups, are increasingly threatened with the prospect of short- or long-term poverty. A number of state and local programs in early childhood education and child care have emerged in the last several years to meet the needs of these children and their families. Those sponsored by or located in public schools are a major focus of the Foundation's work in early childhood.

In 1990 the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education was granted \$200,000 to complete an evaluation of its Parents as Teachers Program. The program involves regular home visits by school personnel, as well as group meetings and other activities in the schools. These services, available to all first-time parents in Missouri, begin soon after a child's birth and last several years. The objective is to reinforce parents' natural role as their children's first teachers. The evaluation seeks to identify the program's effects on different kinds of families (for example, low-income city dwellers, or teenage parents) as well as the effects of different levels of participation.

"The School of the Twenty-First Century" is another comprehensive service program receiving Foundation support. Designed by Edward Zigler of Yale's Bush Center, it combines early childhood education, child care, and family-support services in schools. Funded through public-private partnerships, the

model is already operating in Connecticut and Missouri and is being considered by several other states. The programs in Connecticut are partially funded by a Foundation grant of \$85,000 to the state's Department of Human Resources. The whole program is being evaluated through a Foundation grant of \$300,000 to Yale University.

A third model receiving Foundation support is the private-public preschool partnership of the National Learning Center/Capitol Children's Museum and the District of Columbia's Public Schools. This comprehensive program of early childhood education, child care, and family support will be an experimental demonstration and training site for all D.C.-area public schools. The program is initially serving thirty-six three- and four-year-olds from poor families.

Many children from low-income families, particularly children under three, are spending part of each day in family day care rather than in school-affiliated or center-based programs. Family day care is provided by non-relatives in their homes; it is often preferred by parents of young children for its comfortable atmosphere and its lower cost compared to the fees of private day-care centers.

A second major focus of the Foundation's early childhood program is the development and evaluation of projects that seek to increase the quantity, as well as the quality, of family day care. Such efforts have been started by several types of organizations, including child-care resource and referral agencies and community development corporations. With \$300,000 from the Foundation, the California Child Care Resource and Referral Network is replicating its successful supply-building initiative in Oregon and Michigan. Concurrent grants to the Oregon Community Foundation (\$315,000) and the Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association (\$300,000), coupled with other national, state, and local funds in private-public collaborations, are supporting these replications.

The development of high-quality early childhood services, especially through staff training, is the Foundation's third priority in this area. Continued funding of \$200,000 to the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation will help extend its teacher-training program to staff in child-care resource and referral agencies. This intensive program, based on High/Scope's Perry Preschool Project, now operates at more than sixty sites nationwide and entails some thirty-five days of training over a year. Another type of training was supported through an \$80,000 grant to the University of North Carolina's Frank Porter Graham Center, which is developing a study guide to be used with the center's film series "Raising America's Children." The series is designed to reach a wide audience, including family day-care providers and parents and relatives who may not be connected to a formal training system. Finally, the Foundation of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey was granted \$100,000 to produce a video to advise teachers and family day-care providers about the exceptional development that is possible for young children from low-income families, a group whose abilities often go unnoticed and unaddressed.



Mothers are instructed in proper nutrition in India. The Foundation's child survival program operates in the developing world, focusing on women as the main providers of children's health, and on the effects of a woman's livelihood on her children's health and her own.

Child Survival/Fair Start. The Foundation's child survival program, which operates in the developing world, focuses on women as the principal providers of their children's health, and on the connections between a woman's livelihood and health and the health of her children. Accordingly, the Foundation supports a wide range of activities at the community and policy levels, including public education, comprehensive approaches to maternal and child health care and other reproductive health services, and research on the social factors contributing to poor health, especially among disadvantaged women.

A \$349,000 grant to the Population Council supported a program of competitive awards to enable Bangladeshi scientists to conduct research on reproductive health, including child survival. Funds were also used to establish a Population Council office in Dhaka to provide technical support for the research program.

Through experimentation with a variety of community-based programs, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have achieved important improvements in the health of women and their children. In India, where the Foundation has supported a wide range of these programs, a \$240,000 grant was made to the Voluntary Health Association of India to continue its publication series, *Anubhav* (Hindi for "experience"). The series is analyzing the work of Indian NGOs in the health field and distributing the booklets to policy plan-

ners, service providers, researchers, and other interested groups.

The Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in India started as a union of street vendors, providing small loans to its members. When the union evaluated its program, it found that virtually all the women who had not repaid their loans had either died or were severely debilitated from pregnancy-related complications. This led SEWA to expand its activities to involve poor urban and rural women in community health work. The Foundation granted SEWA \$260,000 to expand its research on the socioeconomic and health problems of its members. Subjects will include occupational health problems, maternal morbidity, and gynecological problems of poor women. SEWA will also use the grant funds to strengthen the training of community health workers and SEWA staff.

The University of Sriwijaya in Indonesia received \$200,000 for training, at home and abroad, of researchers specializing in studies of women's and children's health. The grant will also enable the university to complete its study of demographic and health indicators in rural South Sumatra.

Many of the underlying causes of illness in infants and children stem from poverty, including inadequate nutrition, impure water and food, poor sanitation, and crowded living conditions. The Foundation, therefore, supports research on the social and economic causes of poor health. Among the grants for such purposes this year was \$126,000 to the National Research Center in Cairo, Egypt, to develop a series of staff training workshops in research methods.

Youth Development. Many young people growing up in disadvantaged communities are beset with not one but several related problems, including dropping out of school, becoming parents, and having poor basic skills and difficulties finding and keeping a job. The Foundation supports programs that try to deal with these problems comprehensively.

This year, a grant of \$65,000 was made to the Academy for Educational Development to identify the key public and private organizations serving youth and to consider traditional as well as new program approaches and constraints on the field of youth development. The reviewers will publish a report aimed at helping foundations, service organizations, advocacy groups, and government strengthen their youth development efforts.

A principal aim of the Foundation's work in youth development is to increase opportunities for disadvantaged youth to acquire employment skills and leadership abilities while involved in productive work. A \$1.3 million supplement to Public/Private Ventures is supporting the Urban Corps Expansion Project, a five-year, sixteen-city demonstration project in which young people between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one work in environmental or community service projects and receive job training, modest stipends, and a financial bonus that can be used for continued education.

The Foundation also granted \$300,000 to the East Harlem Block Nursery for YouthBuild USA. Its participants rehabilitate abandoned buildings to provide affordable permanent housing for homeless or very low-income people. YouthBuild's programs include academic classes, counseling, peer-

support groups, and recreational and cultural activities. Emphasis is on developing leadership abilities through training and practice in decision making. Over the next three years, YouthBuild programs will be established in five cities.

Another Foundation aim is to help those working with young people develop comprehensive approaches to serving low-income youth. Although there have been dramatic changes in the populations they serve and in the services they must provide, these professionals rarely have the time or opportunity for either the intensive study or quiet reflection that could lead to better programs. The Foundation granted \$220,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and \$150,000 to Brandeis University to provide practitioners with two kinds of assistance. Staff at MIT's Community Fellows Program will establish a university-based program for mid-career youth professionals; staff at the Center for Human Resources at Brandeis will publish a quarterly account of current information on key issues in the youth development field.

Many youngsters from disadvantaged circumstances choose healthy lifestyles. To analyze the processes by which young people who grow up in high-risk environments make positive life choices, the Foundation granted \$173,650 to Emory University. Over the next three years, a research team headed by Dr. Margaret Spencer will assess the effects of such factors as support systems, family and school experiences, neighborhood conditions, cultural identity, and physical and psychological changes on the lives of several hundred sixth-, seventh-, and eighth-grade students in four Atlanta public schools.

Two research projects on the prevention of teenage pregnancy were supported. A grant of \$50,000 to the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority funded the dissemination of information about an educational series, "Postponing Sexual Involvement," and the National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations received \$75,000 to collect information about pregnancy-prevention and parenting programs for Hispanic youth.

MDRC received support to conduct a long-term follow-up of participants in JOBSTART, a multi-site program for school dropouts that combines basic education, occupational-skills training, job placement assistance, and social support services. Early research findings indicate promising gains in educational attainment, but further study is required to determine the longer-term effects on employment, earnings, and welfare use. The Foundation also granted MDRC \$1.2 million to further develop its programs and multifaceted dissemination efforts. Over the past two years, MDRC staff has made over 150 presentations of its findings before a wide variety of audiences and produced more than a dozen monographs and books and over 100 articles.

Employment and Welfare. In 1990 the Foundation supported efforts to improve employment opportunities for the disadvantaged, including those on welfare and chronically jobless men, by improving their education and training. To provide an overall background to such activities, the Foundation granted the Center for Social Policy Studies at George Washington University



YouthBuild USA trainees in Boston are converting a former crack-house into low-income housing. A Foundation-supported effort to increase employment and leadership opportunities for disadvantaged youth, YouthBuild provides academic counseling, vocational training, peer-support groups, and recreational and cultural activities.

\$539,000 for research on national social policy and employment programs.

Improving employment opportunities for the welfare poor is the most well-established of these efforts, since the Foundation has for many years supported welfare reform and basic skills training. This year the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities received \$300,000 for an analysis of federal and

state programs and policies affecting poor people, and for expanded research on the federal Earned Income Tax Credit. The California State Department of Social Services received \$320,000 to evaluate the comparative merits of using basic-education courses or job-search assistance as the best way to start a welfare-to-work program. The United States Basic Skills Investment Corporation received \$1.25 million to continue expanding and improving the network of learning centers offering the Comprehensive Competencies Program, a computer-assisted remedial education system designed to help welfare recipients and other low-income people prepare for work.

Additional action in the area of employment and welfare included research on the child support assurance system, the effects of higher education on welfare recipients, and strategies to combine work and welfare. The University of California (Berkeley) received \$260,000 for the development of the Center for the Publicly-Supported and Non-Profit Social Services. The center will link graduate social work education more directly with the needs and challenges of social-service delivery in the twenty-first century.

Since current U.S. employment policies for low-income people are largely focused on women, the Foundation has begun to address the problems of men and families. Underrepresentation of men in both basic-skills and job-training programs has been documented by the U.S. Government Accounting Office, which reported that in 1990 black men were less likely than others to receive occupational training for moderate- or higher-skill jobs. To address this issue, MDRC was granted \$300,000 to plan pilot job-training programs for absent fathers of children receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

To draw further attention to the problems facing disadvantaged men, the University of Michigan received \$84,000 to publish a monograph describing the changing socioeconomic status of black and Hispanic men, and Morehouse College will use a \$150,000 grant for a series of conferences and research on the economic and social condition of black men in America. Simultaneously, Morehouse will launch an interdisciplinary research institute for the study of black men in American society. The work will provide an opportunity for collaborative work by minority researchers.

A new emphasis on improving education and training for the disadvantaged grows out of a rising awareness that the demands of global competition will require that workers have a range of skills beyond reading, writing, and computation. They must be able to adapt to different situations, to think creatively, and to work effectively in a group.

To encourage training in these skills in New England, the Foundation granted \$50,000 to Jobs for the Future (JFF), a national nonprofit organization that helps states meet the challenges of America's changing economy. JFF is working with state legislators in the region to build consensus on public policies to improve the preparation of workers in line with the recommendations of the U.S. Commission on the Skills of the American Workforce.

Although company managers continue to be concerned with the poor quality of entry-level workers, offering training prior to employment does

not yet appear to be a priority for employers. U.S. Department of Labor studies show that two-thirds of companies surveyed spend less than \$2,000 annually per entry-level worker on any kind of training, and many companies spend nothing at all. Only 3 percent of companies' training budgets are devoted to remedial education, and only 9 percent of companies sponsor English-as-a-second-language programs for employees. To address these concerns, the Work in America Institute received a \$300,000 grant to support the identification, replication, and evaluation of model literacy programs in private business.

Family Development. This year the Foundation began a program to explore ways to meet the needs of persistently poor families in a comprehensive manner. The program will address issues of policy and administrative reform in the social services; integration of service delivery (for example, comprehensive family centers and case management); strengthening community institutions that support the family; evaluation and replication of successful local or state experiments; and research on family poverty.

To help finance training and technical-assistance activities for ten states engaged in reforming policies and programs for poor families, the Foundation granted \$50,000 to the Council of State Policy and Planning Agencies (CSPPA). The Foundation also made grants to three of those states (Arkansas, Colorado, and Maryland) to help their reform efforts, and granted a \$200,000 supplement to CSPPA for technical assistance during the implementation phase. The John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University received \$180,000 for case studies of the experience of the three states for use by policy makers and program planners at national, state, and local levels.

The Foundation is also assisting efforts to reform and improve the administration of social services for families. A \$100,000 grant went to the Remediation and Training Institute for a study of ways to improve the delivery of such services, including case management of consolidated family benefits.

RESEARCH ON POVERTY

Research on poverty is central to the Foundation's and other donors' efforts to alleviate problems of the nation's cities. The University of Michigan received two grants for work based on its Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), a longitudinal data set on poverty in the United States. The PSID has collected individual and family data since 1968, and is widely regarded as a preeminent source of information on the dynamics of American poverty, including characteristics of long-time recipients of welfare and the transmission of poverty from one generation to the next. The first grant will support analysis of neighborhood-level data, thereby facilitating research on how families and neighborhoods affect individual development in such areas as children's health, schooling, teen pregnancy, welfare, and success in work. The second grant is supporting the inclusion of a survey of 2,000 Hispanic households in the PSID to enable researchers to analyze Hispanic income, labor-force participation, and poverty and welfare rates. The inclusion of the

America's Drug Problem Is Not As Big As You Think.



If you're a parent, you should be aware that the drug problem is getting smaller every day. As hard as it is to believe, kids who get pushed into drugs for the first time are about twelve years old. That being the average, it means a lot of these kids are only seven or eight when they have their first drug experience. By age thirteen, twelve percent have already tried marijuana. Eight

percent have tried cocaine. And one out of every ten kids surveyed said they would like to try crack just once.

With odds like that, it's never too early to start teaching your children about the dangers of drug abuse. Call 1-800-662-HELP and ask for preteen drug-abuse-prevention information. Call today before the problem gets any smaller.

Partnership for a Drug-Free America

This year the Foundation granted \$1 million to The Media-Advertising Partnership for a Drug-Free America. A volunteer organization, the partnership uses advertising and marketing techniques to warn people about the dangers of drugs.

Hispanic sample is expected to contribute to a clearer understanding of the economic situation of U.S. Hispanics. In addition, the Foundation granted support to the Urban Institute for symposia, workshops, and research on changing patterns of urban opportunity, and to the Civil Rights Project for a public television documentary series called "America's War on Poverty."

To provide more reliable information on the nature and scope of poverty in cities in the developing world, the Foundation supported a number of research projects. The University of Toronto's Center for Urban and Community Studies was granted \$160,000 to form the African Research Network for Urban Management. The network will bring together university researchers, government policy makers, and development professionals from Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Uganda, and Nigeria to address a broad range of urban development issues, including economic productivity, social equity, and the governance of cities. In Chile, the Program in Labor Economics at the Academy of Christian Humanism received \$102,000 for research on employment and the quality of life of the urban poor.

Several projects were supported to examine ways to inform policy makers of the experience of community initiatives. In Mexico, OPCION, a local research intermediary, received \$68,000 to coordinate a participatory research program and conference on low-income housing in Mexico City. The program is bringing together representatives from several community housing organizations with public and private housing professionals to identify the most serious obstacles to the "scaling-up" of successful self-help efforts. The Ibero-American University was granted \$65,000 for a comprehensive training program for leaders of community and nongovernmental organizations in Mexico City.

The effects of race and sex on socioeconomic status were the focus of three grants: the Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration received \$89,000 to analyze successful municipal policies and programs for poor and black women and to disseminate the results; the Foundation for Higher Education and Development was granted \$70,000 for applied research on female-headed households in Colombia; and the Population Council received support for an international study on households headed by women.

Drug Abuse. Current polls show that Americans now view drug abuse as the country's leading social problem. It is one that costs billions of dollars every year in direct spending on prevention, treatment, and law enforcement, and that has a multitude of indirect costs, not the least of which is the physical and psychological toll on families and communities affected by drug-related crime. Moreover, residents of poor city neighborhoods already in crisis suffer some of the most devastating consequences of illicit drug activities.

This year the Foundation provided drug-related grants in three areas. The first aims to improve the quality and quantity of information about illegal substance abuse and its associated problems. A \$1 million grant was awarded to the RAND Corporation for the Drug Policy Research Center, which RAND established in 1989 with Foundation assistance. The center aims to develop more accurate and policy-relevant information on the use of illicit drugs, drug markets, the socioeconomic consequences of the illegal drug trade, and the effects of prevention, treatment, and enforcement programs. The center has assembled a team of researchers to work on various drug-related studies, completed eight policy-research projects, established a

research fellowship program, and begun a seminar series on drug policy.

The second line of Foundation funding seeks to broaden and systematize knowledge about drug-abuse prevention and treatment. A \$200,000 grant was made to the Twentieth Century Fund for a one-year planning effort, headed by William Grinker, former Commissioner of New York City's Human Resources Administration. The project will determine the feasibility of establishing a research-and-demonstration intermediary to design and test drug programs using methods that have proven effective in welfare-to-work programs. The Foundation places particular emphasis on preventing drug abuse. Both the RAND center and the research-and-demonstration intermediary will be conducting studies on this topic.

The Foundation also contributed \$1 million to the Media-Advertising Partnership for a Drug-Free America. The partnership is a collaboration of volunteer media representatives who use marketing and advertising techniques to make illegal drugs unattractive to potential users. The partnership hopes to raise \$10 million over the next three years, which it will use to leverage \$1 billion in donated production costs and media time and space. Foundation funds will be used to expand the scale of the media campaign and to help make it effective in reaching minorities and youth.

URBAN POVERTY

Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1990

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

UNITED STATES

Physical, economic, and social revitalization

Atlanta Economic Development Corporation	\$ 300,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	305,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Chicago, University of	108,000
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	450,000
Cleveland Foundation	77,000
Community Foundation for Southeastern Michigan (Detroit)	125,000
Community Foundation of Greater Memphis (Tennessee)	125,000
Community Service Society of New York	150,000
Council for Community-Based Development (Washington, D.C.)	5,000
Council of New York Law Associates	100,000
Dade Community Foundation (Miami)	1,500,000
Drew Child Development Corporation (Los Angeles)	40,000
Drew Economic Development Corporation (Los Angeles)	300,000
East Bay Community Foundation (Oakland, Calif.)	200,000
Eastside Community Investments (Indianapolis)	20,000
Enterprise Foundation (Columbia, Md.)	1,500,000
Film News Now Foundation (New York)	22,000
Grizel Ubarry, Inc. (South Orange, N.J.)	25,000
Hartford Foundation for Public Giving (Connecticut)	125,000
Jobs for the Future (Somerville, Mass.)	27,000
Johns Hopkins University	15,000
Local Initiatives Managed Assets Corporation (New York)	250,000
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York)	2,000,000
Low Income Housing Information Service (Washington, D.C.)	350,000
Metropolitan Atlanta Community Foundation (Georgia)	500,000
Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio, Tex.)	450,000
Milwaukee Foundation (Wisconsin)	125,000
Mississippi Action for Community Education (Greenville)	165,000
National American Indian Housing Council (Stewart, Nev.)	100,000
National Association of Community Development Loan Funds (Philadelphia)	110,000
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
National Economic Development and Law Center (Berkeley, Calif.)	1,130,000
National Executive Service Corps (New York)	150,000
National Housing Trust (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
National Urban Coalition (Silver Spring, Md.)	125,000
New School for Social Research (New York)	25,000
Newark Collaboration Group (New Jersey)	300,000
North Carolina, University of (Chapel Hill)	131,000
Operation Life (Las Vegas)	150,000
Oregon Community Foundation (Portland)	500,000
Pittsburgh Partnership for Neighborhood Development	600,000
Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	1,000,000
San Diego Community Foundation	250,000
San Francisco Development Fund	100,000
Seedco (Structured Employment and Economic Development Corporation) (New York)	3,049,750
South Carolina Institute on Poverty and Deprivation (Columbia)	150,000
Spanish-Speaking Unity Council of Alameda County (Oakland, Calif.)	472,000

Task Force for Historic Preservation and the Minority Community (Richmond, Va.)	200,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	300,000
United Way of America (Alexandria, Va.)	750,000
Urban Initiatives (Stamford, Conn.)	435,000
Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles)	300,000
Wellesley College	29,100
 <i>Crime prevention and neighborhood security</i>	
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (Washington, D.C.)	450,000
Police Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	2,400,000
Vera Institute of Justice (New York)	200,000
 <i>Welfare and teen pregnancy</i>	
Arkansas, State of	125,000
California, State of	320,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	260,000
Children's Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Colorado, State of	125,000
Columbia University	171,000
Council of State Policy and Planning Agencies (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
Displaced Homemakers Network (Washington, D.C.)	15,000
Fulton-Dekalb Hospital Authority (Atlanta)	50,000
Harvard University	180,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	1,500,000
Maryland, State of	125,000
Mathematica Policy Research (Princeton, N.J.)	70,000
MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	50,000
National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
New York, City University of	100,000
Remediation and Training Institute (Alexandria, Va.)	100,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	90,000
 <i>Youth employment</i>	
Academy for Educational Development (Washington, D.C.)	65,000
Brandeis University	150,000
Brooklyn USA Athletic Association (New York)	78,300
East Harlem Block Nursery (New York)	300,000
Emory University	173,650
Encampment for Citizenship (Berkeley, Calif.)	50,000
Jackie Robinson Foundation (New York)	75,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	225,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	252,700
Memphis Urban League (Tennessee) [\$50,000-1987]	(28,800)
National Executive Service Corps (New York)	60,000
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia)	1,295,000
U.S. Basic Skills Investment Corporation (Alexandria, Va.)	1,350,000
 <i>Child survival/Fair start</i>	
Arizona, University of	40,000
Bank Street College of Education (New York)	127,300
California Child Care Resource and Referral Network (San Francisco)	300,000
Center for the Improvement of Child Caring (Studio City, Calif.)	35,000
Columbia University	50,000
Connecticut, State of	85,000
Cornell University	50,000
Denver, University of	15,000

Foundation of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (Newark)	100,000
Harvard University	295,000
High/Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.)	400,000
Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association (East Lansing)	300,000
Mississippi, State of	44,600
Missouri, State of	200,000
National Council of Jewish Women (New York)	50,000
National Learning Center (Washington, D.C.)	162,000
North Carolina, University of (Chapel Hill)	80,000
Oregon Community Foundation (Portland)	315,000
Pacific Oaks (Pasadena, Calif.)	154,000
Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)	300,000
Tufts University	100,000
Tulane University	59,000
Wellesley College	124,500
Yale University	300,000
 <i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
California, University of (Berkeley)	50,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Foundation-administered project: study of community development corporations	250,000
George Washington University	539,000
Institute for Women's Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Jobs for the Future (Somerville, Mass.)	50,000
Media-Advertising Partnership for a Drug-Free America (New York)	1,000,000
Michigan, University of	84,000
Morehouse College	150,000
National League for Nursing (New York)	200,000
New York, City University of	50,000
Northside Center for Child Development (New York)	50,000
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	1,000,000
Twentieth Century Fund (New York)	200,000
Work in America Institute (Scarsdale, N.Y.)	300,000
 <i>Other</i>	
Dade Community Foundation (Miami)	30,000
International Center for Integrative Studies (New York)	48,000
Moving Image (New York)	50,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

Child survival/Fair start

California, University of (San Francisco)	49,800
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AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

Physical, economic, and social revitalization

Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	9,000
Natal, University of (South Africa)	50,000
National Cooperative Housing Union Limited (Kenya)	300,000
National Council of Churches of Kenya	247,000
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	220,000
Undugu Society of Kenya	111,000

<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	268,500
Presbyterian Church of East Africa (Kenya)	16,250
Toronto, University of (Canada)	160,000
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Cranfield Institute of Technology (England)	55,000
Economic Development Group (West Bank)	90,000
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Social Planning, Analysis, & Administration Consultants)	5,000
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Association for Development and Support of Street Food Vendors in Minia City)	13,500
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Association for the Development and Enhancement of Women)	50,000
Institute of Cultural Affairs (Chicago)	15,000
Near East Foundation (New York)	34,000
Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)	25,000
<i>Refugee and migrant resettlement</i>	
Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development (England)	190,000
Episcopal Church of the Sudan	140,000
<i>Child survival/Fair start</i>	
America-Mideast Educational and Training Services (Washington, D.C.)	11,850
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the National Research Centre)	125,600
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
American Research Center in Egypt (New York)	255,000
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of Cairo's Union of Social Professionals)	36,150
Harvard University	50,000
ASIA	
Bangladesh	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research	44,886
Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra	149,000
<i>Child survival/Fair start</i>	
Concerned Women for Family Planning [1973-1983]	(31,358)
International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research	34,688
Population Council (New York)	348,680
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Association for Craft Producers (Nepal)	150,000
<i>Child survival/Fair start</i>	
Aravind Eye Hospital (India)	50,000
Centre for Economic and Social Studies (India)	144,000
Chinmaya Tapovan Trust (India)	150,000
Foundation for Research in Community Health (India)	204,000
Indian Council of Medical Research	20,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	123,000
Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (India)	88,000

Johns Hopkins University	549,000
Mahila SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association) Trust (India)	260,000
Society for Indian Institute of Health Management Research	200,000
Voluntary Health Association of India	240,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (India)	150,000
<i>Other</i>	
Indian Institute of Management [\$300,000-1975]	(18,899)
Southeast Asia	
<i>Child survival/Fair start</i>	
Andalas University (Indonesia)	2,770
International Organization of Consumers Unions (Netherlands)	10,000
Sriwijaya University (Indonesia)	200,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Child survival/Fair start</i>	
Etnollano Foundation (Colombia)	28,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Center of Planning and Social Studies (Ecuador)	70,000
Foundation for Higher Education and Development (Colombia)	70,000
Program in Labor Economics (Chile)	102,000
Research and Popular Education Center (Colombia)	80,000
Brazil	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
AFINCO (Administration and Finance for Community Development)	90,000
Center of Support for Informal Activities	120,000
Institute for Studies of Religion	50,000
SOS-Corpo—Women's Health Group	150,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Bento Rubiao Center for the Defense of Human Rights	5,000
Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration	177,275
Center for Labor History	25,000
Minas Gerais, Federal University of	33,000
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of	35,000
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Center for Housing and Urban Studies (Mexico)	91,500
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
El Colegio de Mexico	26,000
Guadalajara, University of (Mexico)	64,000
Ibero-American University (Mexico)	65,000
OPCION, S.C. (Mexico)	68,000
Caribbean	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Women's Working Group Foundation Limited (Jamaica)	40,000
TOTAL, URBAN POVERTY	<u>\$45,940,292</u>

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES



Since the early 1950s assisting rural development has been a priority of the Foundation's work in developing countries. Despite substantial increases in global food production resulting from the Green Revolution, millions of landless agricultural workers and resource-poor farmers continue to endure hunger, illiteracy, and precarious incomes. To help improve the welfare and opportunities of the rural poor, the Foundation supports efforts that:

- analyze factors limiting agricultural productivity;
- encourage more efficient, equitable, and environmentally sound management of natural resources;
- increase the capacity of individuals and institutions to contribute to the formulation of rural policies;
- help generate non-farm employment and income for women and other disadvantaged groups; and
- strengthen grass-roots and intermediary organizations providing credit, training, and other services to the rural poor.

In 1982 the Foundation began a companion program in rural areas of the United States, where a large proportion of low-income people live. Support focuses on promoting coherent rural development policies, improving environmental protection, helping the rural poor participate more effectively in managing the natural resources on which they depend, and expanding employment opportunities for rural people at or below the poverty line, with special emphasis on helping low-income women and minorities. The Foundation also supports projects in environmental protection and natural resource management in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

In 1990 the Foundation awarded grants totaling \$39.1 million for rural initiatives worldwide.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

New high-yielding crop varieties, combined with greater use of fertilizers and irrigation, have dramatically increased food supplies over the past thirty years. Modern agricultural technologies, however, have not been universally beneficial. 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. To address the needs of these areas, a growing number of agricultural scientists have shifted from the pursuit of ever-higher yields under the ideal conditions of the research station to concentrate on improving traditional farming systems practiced on marginal lands.

In recent years farming systems research (FSR) has emerged as a promising approach to assessing factors that limit the productivity of resource-poor lands. FSR departs from traditional agricultural research and extension in



Farm workers from a traditional water-user group known as a subak thresh rice in Indonesia. To help make agricultural research more relevant to actual farming needs and practices, the Foundation supports analyses of the socioeconomic and environmental as well as biological factors that influence agricultural production.

that it examines the socioeconomic as well as the biological and environmental constraints on agricultural production. The farming systems approach taps the technical expertise of small-scale farmers and engages them in on-farm research, testing, and evaluation. The goal is to make agricultural research more directly relevant to the particular conditions and needs of marginal farm households.

To help develop and diffuse agricultural technologies appropriate for poor farmers, the Foundation provides core budget support to six centers* in a network of international agricultural research institutes supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Established by the Ford and Rockefeller foundations in the early 1970s, CGIAR includes more than forty government, multilateral, and private organizations that sponsor thirteen international agricultural research centers.

The Foundation also provides project support to several of the centers. This year, for example, a \$420,000 grant to the International Institute of

* 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, based in Syria, and the International Food Policy Research Institute in the United States.

Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria will help provide fellowships for West African women pursuing advanced degrees in agricultural sciences. And the Syria-based International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas received \$200,800 to coordinate a series of case studies on environmental and agricultural problems of arid lands in the Middle East and North Africa.

To encourage more productive, equitable, and sustainable agriculture in the high-risk rainfed areas of the Himalayan region, the Foundation this year granted \$75,000 to Tribhuvan University in Nepal. The funds will assist the development of a participatory, field-based research and training program at the university's Institute of Agricultural and Animal Science, Nepal's only center of formal agricultural education.

Support was also provided for symposia on farming systems research and extension sponsored by Michigan State University. These meetings, which bring together scholars and practitioners from industrialized and developing countries, have played an important role in promoting understanding of FSR and fostering an international exchange of ideas, insights, and information on sustainable agricultural practices.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

In many of the poorest and most densely populated countries, subsistence farms typically are located in areas with poor soil, erratic rainfall, little access to irrigation, and few sources of credit. Prospects for improving incomes and the quality of life largely depend on achieving better and more equitable use of limited land and water supplies.

Land Management. 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. Millions of poor rural people, however, continue to exploit these lands out of economic necessity, cutting down trees for fuel and farmland and collecting such non-wood products as fiber and fodder grasses, medicinal plants, mushrooms, and fruit.

To help stem further degradation of forest lands, the Foundation supports efforts that both protect the environment and serve the needs of poor rural communities. Activities focus on developing ways to increase and sustain the productivity of forest lands, strengthen nongovernmental and community-based organizations, and improve government capacities to work with local rural groups. Also supported are efforts to protect rural people's right of access to the resources on which they depend.

In Asia, where a large percentage of forest lands are under government jurisdiction, national forest agencies have become increasingly unable to prevent encroachment as populations increase. A growing number of forestry experts and public administrators are recognizing that unless forest departments can involve local communities in plans to protect and regenerate these lands, deforestation and ecological degradation will continue at a rapid pace.

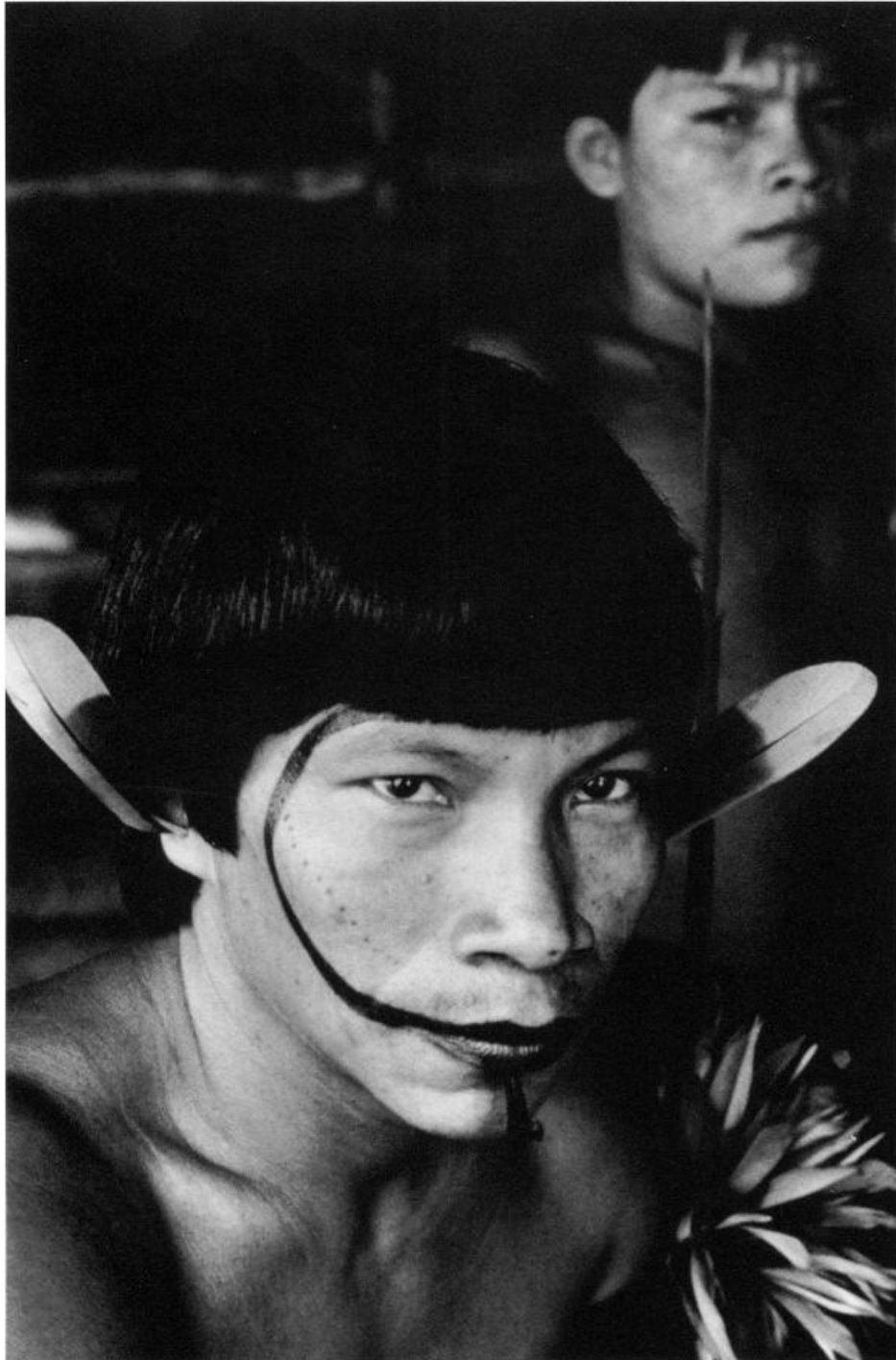
Through grants to social forestry projects, the Foundation supports efforts to prevent further deterioration of forest lands and to encourage the controlled use of state forests. The term “social forestry” refers to management systems that seek to involve local communities in land-use practices that reconcile their livelihood needs with sound environmental objectives. An emphasis on equity and broad community participation distinguishes social forestry from commercial tree-planting projects.

In India, where some 300 million rural people depend on state forests for fuel, fodder, and other products, an estimated 1.5 million hectares of forest land are denuded annually. This year the Foundation granted \$111,000 to the Haryana Forest Department to extend its collaborative forest management program throughout the state’s ecologically fragile hill region. Also, the Tata Energy Research Institute received \$294,000 to establish a national research and documentation center that will work with state forest agencies to develop joint management systems to improve degraded forests.

The Foundation also provided supplemental funding for social forestry projects in Thailand, where 40 percent of the land is designated as official forest reserve. Uncontrolled cutting of trees on state-owned lands over the last four decades has reduced actual forest cover by half and damaged the environment. Although commercial logging in national forests was recently banned, some six million poor villagers continue to rely on these lands for food and cash crops. A \$308,000 grant to the Royal Forest Department will help expand efforts to increase community participation in village-based forest management systems. Support to Khon Kaen University and Chiang Mai University will enable social scientists to collaborate with the Royal Forest Department in developing and implementing alternative forest management projects that are responsive to the needs of local communities. Similar collaborative social forestry projects linking government agencies, university researchers, and village groups were assisted in the Philippines and Indonesia.

The Foundation also supports the spread of agroforestry, a land-use approach in which farmers combine trees, shrubs, and other perennials 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 supplement farm income and utilize farm labor throughout the year. The conversion from annual to perennial crops is gradual, requiring neither a large initial investment nor interruption of farmers’ income. Crop diversity offers farmers protection against both natural hazards and economic fluctuations. Moreover, even the poorest rural households can employ this approach.

For many years the Foundation has supported the Kenya-based International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), a leading international research and educational organization. This year ICRAF received funds to publish and distribute information on farm-based agroforestry research. A grant of \$323,433 to Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development will continue support for a research and training program that



The culture, health, and survival of the Yanomami Indians in the Brazilian Amazon are threatened by destructive development in the region. The Foundation funds efforts to help indigenous groups defend their land rights and improve management of the natural resources essential to their livelihood.

helps government and nongovernmental organizations in Bangladesh to establish agroforestry projects in poor rural areas.

To help improve the livelihoods of millions of impoverished villagers who live on degraded upland areas in the Philippines, the Foundation supports a growing network of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that assist upland farmers to develop productive and sustainable agricultural practices.

To strengthen the effectiveness of the NGOs, many of which are limited by their small size and relative isolation, a grant was made to Philippine Business for Social Progress to organize a consultative workshop. The meeting will enable some thirty-five NGOs to develop solutions to problems they have faced helping farmers with agroforestry technology, land tenure options, and marketing. De La Salle University in Manila has played a key role in serving government agencies, NGOs, and academic institutions involved in upland development work. A supplemental grant of \$150,000 will support such activities as information distribution, social forestry training and documentation, and policy-related research.

In China's southern province of Yunnan, the Foundation supports an innovative new program to improve resource management in ecologically damaged upland areas. A grant of \$196,000 to the Office for the Yunnan Provincial Leading Group for the Economic Development of Poor Areas is assisting a consortium of provincial government and research institutions working in four remote villages that contain a high proportion of ethnic minorities. In each village interdisciplinary teams are testing new approaches to agricultural research and development that are appropriate to the region's varied ecology and socioeconomic conditions.

In Brazil, where government policies promoting land settlement and outside investments in the Amazon have led to massive deforestation, the Foundation supports organizations that are helping indigenous Indians defend their land rights and improve their management of natural resources. For example, the Nucleus for Indigenous Culture, which received \$150,000, runs a program of undergraduate training in law and land management for young Indian leaders, the first systematic attempt in Brazil to train Indians as lawyers.

Water Management. Promoting efficient and equitable water management is a central component of the Foundation's rural program. Support goes to initiatives that provide technical services, that improve professional training and research, and that involve local farmers in the planning, design, and management of irrigation systems.

The Foundation has been a major funder of the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI), a training and research institution established in 1984. Headquartered in Sri Lanka, IIMI helps developing countries improve the management and performance of irrigation systems. Following a highly favorable external review of IIMI's programs in 1990, the Foundation provided supplemental core funding totaling \$1.2 million. Several companion grants will assist the development of new IIMI programs in Egypt, Nigeria, and Latin America. To enable IIMI to continue its successful efforts

to strengthen community participation in irrigation management in Nepal, the Foundation granted it \$176,000 for a collaborative program with the Nepalese Ministry of Water Resources.

In Southeast Asia, experience has shown that the knowledge and technical expertise of local farmers can make important contributions to the design and management of irrigation systems. Yet irrigation investments in the region over the past three decades have concentrated on physical facilities, with inadequate attention paid to the social dimensions of irrigation. Moreover, state funding has often shifted irrigation development from local communities to government agencies. In Indonesia, however, the government is implementing a major program to transfer the management of small-scale irrigation systems to local farmers. To assist water-users' groups in assuming these responsibilities, a grant of \$320,000 to the Indonesian Ministry of Public Works continued support for the training and advisory activities of two leading nongovernmental organizations. Companion grants to four Indonesian universities will help strengthen interdisciplinary irrigation studies programs.

Resource Management in the United States. Building on its experience in the developing world, the Foundation supports efforts in the United States to improve the welfare of disadvantaged rural groups through more equitable, effective, and environmentally sound management of natural resources. In addition to supporting policy studies that document the effects of resource decisions on the rural poor, the Foundation assists projects aimed at improving the access of the poor to natural resources through more effective negotiation and conflict resolution. Support is also provided for educational and information activities and for experimental programs that demonstrate more effective use of rural land and water resources.

In the arid southwestern and western parts of the United States, control of water has long been a key factor in sustaining urban and rural development, agricultural productivity, and environmental quality. But competing demands for water from various sectors have strained existing supplies. Because financial constraints preclude expanding the region's water infrastructure, continued economic growth and development will depend largely on transfers from the agricultural sector, which currently controls a major share of available water supplies.

In New Mexico and Arizona, Native American and Hispanic communities have long sought to secure their water rights. One organization that has played a leading role in assisting these communities to assert their claims and to participate more effectively in resource-management decisions is Western Network. Founded in 1982 and based in Santa Fe, N.M., Western Network has developed a program of workshops, publications, and other activities to train members of minority communities in mediation, negotiation, and cross-cultural communication skills.

This year Western Network received \$150,000 for several projects aimed at fostering dialogue between Native American and Hispanic communities with competing water demands and strengthening relations between these

groups and the public agencies that control access to the region's natural resources. The Foundation also granted \$50,000 to Northern New Mexico Legal Services, which emphasizes negotiation to foster quick and equitable resolutions to water adjudication cases involving Hispanic communities.

For the past eight years Designwrights Collaborative has conducted a highly effective research and education program to encourage better and more equitable resource management in the Southwest. This year Designwrights received a \$138,000 supplement to expand its activities aimed at improving water quality and management in the Upper Rio Grande River Basin, which includes southern Colorado, New Mexico, and extensive areas along the Texas-Mexico border.

Organizations with environmental concerns play an increasingly important role in the debate on reallocation of water resources in the western United States. 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. This year EDF received \$475,000 to expand its efforts to promote the kind of natural resource management that reconciles economic development with environmental concerns. Also, the National Conference of State Legislatures received \$80,000 to analyze various policy options for reallocating water, and to prepare a report on the effects of water transfers on rural communities in the West.

A continuing Foundation concern is the protection of ground water, on which most rural residents depend for drinking water. Because so many communities are threatened by contamination of ground water resources, the lack of safe and affordable drinking water has become one of the most serious problems facing rural America. Among the grants addressing this problem in 1990 were:

- \$155,000 to the Center for Community Change for policy-oriented research on federal programs to develop drinking water supplies and sanitary waste-water treatment facilities in rural areas.

- grants totaling \$795,000 to two intermediary organizations, the Community Resource Group (CRG) and the Virginia Water Project, which are members of a network of six regional centers that provide technical assistance to improve water and waste-water systems in rural communities. CRG's activities include projects that focus on the water needs of poor rural, predominantly Hispanic residents along the Texas border with Mexico. A grant of \$270,000 will support this work and help CRG expand its program to poor rural households in the Mississippi delta region. In addition, a program-related investment of \$1 million to CRG will enlarge the reserves in its revolving loan fund, which finances drinking- and waste-water projects. The Virginia Water Project will use its grants (\$525,000) to help local communities throughout the Southeast develop private-public partnerships to ensure that low-income families have access to safe and affordable drinking water and waste-water treatment services.



A continuing Foundation concern is the protection of ground water, on which most rural Americans depend for their drinking water. Support is provided to a network of local, regional, and national organizations that help low-income rural communities obtain safe and affordable drinking water and waste-water treatment services.

Despite a wealth of natural resources, many rural areas contain some of the country's highest levels of persistent, abject poverty. This contradiction is apparent in northern New Mexico, Appalachia, the deep South, and the U.S. border with Mexico. To help overcome the pervasive poverty in these areas, the Foundation supports several projects that are testing new business development and market schemes that will tap the income and employment potential of forest and timber resources.

The Mountain Association for Community Economic Development, based in Berea, Ky., received \$266,000 to provide technical assistance to low-income loggers and small-scale sawmill operators. The goal is to improve their productivity, create more job opportunities, and increase incomes. A supplemental grant to the Mississippi-based United Woodcutters Services is funding technical, legal, and marketing assistance to predominantly black logging contractors.

Supplemental support also went to the Forest Trust, a technical assistance agency in northern New Mexico that seeks to expand incomes and employment related to national and private forests and to protect the region's timber lands. The trust's Mora Forestry Center conducts educational programs that teach resource management, environmental awareness, and fundamental job skills to the predominantly Hispanic residents of one of the poorest rural areas in the United States.

Rapid industrialization and population expansion have placed enormous pressure on the fragile resource base along the U.S.-Mexico border. Unless sound and effective management practices are implemented in the near future, such rapidly expanding border cities as El Paso, Ciudad Juarez, and Nogales are expected to suffer sharply worsening water shortages. At the same time, the dumping of hazardous materials, excessive use of pesticides, and inadequate sewage systems threaten the quality of the region's rivers and ground water supplies.

Addressing these issues on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border are a growing number of grass-roots environmental groups. One organization that is committed to binational collaboration is the Border Ecology Project, which received Foundation support to monitor water quality along the U.S. border with Mexico and assist environmental groups in both countries to develop better resource management policies for the region. Also, the Texas Center for Policy Studies received \$64,000 to strengthen binational networks of citizen groups, expand outreach and education programs, and conduct policy analysis on key border issues and institutions.

The Foundation also supports efforts to develop professional opportunities for minorities in natural resource management and environmental conservation, fields where minority groups have traditionally been under-represented. In 1990 grants totaling \$140,000 went to the Human Environment Center and the Center for Environment, Commerce, and Energy, both based in Washington, D.C., to increase minority participation in environmental organizations by providing internships for college students, job placements, and educational activities. Part of the grant to the Center for

Environment, Commerce, and Energy is supporting community outreach programs that encourage minority groups in the watershed regions of Chesapeake Bay and the Hudson and Delaware rivers to join in efforts to protect water resources. A grant to Minorities in Agriculture, Natural Resources and Related Sciences, a national membership organization made up of more than twenty colleges and universities, will help strengthen its programs to encourage minorities to pursue professional careers in agricultural sciences and natural resource management.

In recent years the Foundation has funded efforts to develop natural resource management skills and expertise in Native American communities. This year Northern Arizona University, located near the Navajo and Hopi reservations, received \$150,000 for its new Native American Forestry Program. The program seeks to attract Native American candidates to post-graduate study in forestry and resource management, and to strengthen tribal efforts to conserve and manage their forest lands.

Global Issues. Efforts to reach international consensus and cooperation on ways to address such global environmental challenges as the depletion of the ozone layer and the threat of worldwide climate change have proved difficult. In particular, many developing countries, which are likely to suffer the most from climate change, are not adequately represented in the rapidly evolving debate on this issue—in part because they lack the legal, scientific, and negotiating expertise to play an effective role in international talks.

This year the Foundation increased its support for efforts to ensure that debate about global warming and its implications takes place in developing countries and that the views of those countries are included in international discussions and negotiations. For example, the Woods Hole Research Center received \$150,000 for a series of conferences on global climate change and its implications for developing countries. Cosponsored with local universities and research institutes, these meetings have been held in India, Kenya, Brazil, and Thailand.

The Foundation granted \$250,000 to the Centre for International Environmental Law in London for research and analysis on the international legal aspects of global warming, and for strengthening the participation of developing countries in international negotiations. As talks on a treaty to address the causes of climate change move ahead, the center will issue a series of policy reports in 1991 on the effects of global warming. It will also provide technical assistance to public and private groups in developing countries to increase their expertise on this and other international environmental issues. To further strengthen the role of nongovernmental groups in the international debates on global climate change, the Environmental Defense Fund received support to broaden the participation of developing countries in a growing international network of organizations concerned with climate change.

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. In 1989 the Foundation's Board of Trustees approved an expanded program of grant making related to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Activities supported covered legal and

political reform, economics, and the environment. This year the Foundation for Water Supply to Rural Areas, a nongovernmental organization in Poland, received \$250,000 to strengthen its role as the primary Polish institution concerned with the quality, supply, and management of water. The funds will support efforts to help community groups plan and implement projects to provide safe drinking water in regions where ground water supplies are badly contaminated.

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. In the United States, the Foundation emphasizes the fostering of rural policies that take into account the needs of the most disadvantaged. The program seeks to advance knowledge about the rural economy, particularly as it affects jobs, incomes, and the persistently high levels of poverty in rural areas. A central Foundation interest is to increase public understanding of rural problems, including an awareness that they encompass much more than those that affect farming.

Today more than nine million rural Americans live in poverty. The development of effective policy responses, however, has been hampered by the limited number of researchers studying the problems of rural communities. In 1985 the Foundation helped establish the Aspen Institute's Rural Economic Policy Program (REPP), which has encouraged researchers to investigate 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. This year the Foundation provided \$600,000 in core support to Aspen's REPP.

Recognizing constraints on the federal government's ability to promote rural economic and community development, the Foundation also granted REPP an additional \$400,000 for research on the potential of states to assume increasing responsibilities in this area. Funds will help the Aspen Institute coordinate a nationwide network of policy makers, nonprofit organizations, and academics addressing issues related to state roles in rural policy. Companion grants went to the Council of State Policy and Planning Agencies and the Corporation for Enterprise Development, which received \$275,000 and \$450,000 respectively for educational and research activities aimed at strengthening state roles in rural policy development and at expanding interest among researchers and policy makers in rural problems.

Communities along the U.S. border with Mexico are among the poorest in this country. Despite the region's economic growth, these predominantly Hispanic border settlements, called "colonias," have high unemployment rates, substandard housing and public services, and low levels of education. The Foundation has placed growing emphasis on addressing the problems



Members of the Country Women Association of Nigeria frying cassava. A community development association with some 15,000 members, COWAN is one of several Foundation-supported nongovernmental organizations working to improve the incomes, education, and employment prospects of the rural poor in developing countries.

of border communities by supporting efforts to improve education, training, and job opportunities for their low-income residents. To help inform the development of training programs and labor policies, the University of Texas at El Paso received \$160,000 to assess the skills and work abilities of the region's labor force. Researchers will also seek to identify barriers to training faced by border residents and explore more effective ways of matching prevailing skills with employment requirements.

The garment industry has long been an important source of employment for poor women in the Texas border region. Over the last decade, however, competition from overseas producers has caused manufacturers along the border to reduce production and eliminate jobs. Concerned about the impact of serious contraction of the garment industry, the Centro Del Obrero Fronterizo, an organization that seeks to improve economic conditions for Hispanic textile workers, is collaborating with the city of El Paso to establish a commission that will explore ways of strengthening local garment enterprises. The commission will bring together representatives of government, industry, labor, and community groups to develop programs and policies designed to improve the competitive position of the garment industry in the El Paso border area.

Also assisted are a wide range of projects to encourage key groups in

research, education, and development to sharpen their focus on rural poverty issues. For example, studies by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities have been highly effective in raising awareness of the prevalence of poverty in rural areas. Foundation support has also encouraged Public Voice for Food and Health Policy, a national consumer research, education, and advocacy organization, to expand its work on issues of nutrition to include the rural poor.

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 training of scholars analyzing agricultural and other crises faced by the poorest countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Support for policy research is designed to complement efforts to improve agricultural productivity, the management of natural resources, and income and employment opportunities for the most disadvantaged people in the developing world. The Southern Africa Foundation for Economic Research, based in Zimbabwe, is one of the few independent centers in the region to contribute to the reexamination of rural economic policy. This year the organization received \$100,000 to continue its policy research on rural market and enterprise development, communal finance, and national planning systems in Zimbabwe. A \$150,000 grant to the University of Wisconsin in Madison will support an intensive training program in land tenure and land reform policy for academics, community activists, and government land program administrators from Southern Africa. Other Foundation-assisted activities include such projects as a collaborative study to improve national irrigation systems conducted by the International Irrigation Management Institute and the International Food Policy Research Institute.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Alleviation of rural poverty in the United States as well as in many developing countries will depend to an important extent on increasing non-farm employment for the "working poor." However, commercial agriculture and large industries can absorb only a small fraction of the growing rural labor force. Increasingly, therefore, development planners are looking to small-scale rural industries and self-employment as crucial sources of income for poor rural households.

In the United States, the Foundation is helping establish and strengthen rural intermediary organizations that provide technical assistance, policy research, credit and investment financing, and other activities that contribute to economic and community development in key geographic regions and economic sectors. Among the leading organizations assisted in rural America are the Southern Development Bancorporation in Arkansas, Coastal Enterprises in Maine, and the PPEP Housing Development Corporation in Arizona.

The Arkansas Enterprise Group (AEG), a nonprofit affiliate of the Southern Development Bancorporation, received grants totaling \$425,000 for several projects. Funds will help support a marketing assistance program for small rural businesses in southern Arkansas; a feasibility study to expand AEG's activities to poor rural areas in the eastern part of the state; and the group-based lending program of the Good Faith Fund. Patterned after the well-known Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, a pioneer in group borrowing, the Good Faith Fund provides small loans to low-income, self-employed people, most of whom lack the collateral and credit history required for a conventional bank loan.

Coastal Enterprises, a leading rural economic development organization based in Wiscasset, Me., provides financial and technical assistance to unemployed and self-employed Maine residents, small businesses, and child-care providers. A \$200,000 grant will help it expand these programs and explore the feasibility of establishing a credit union and equity investment fund to complement its revolving loan fund for small businesses.

The PPEP Housing Development Corporation received \$200,000 for its Micro Industry Credit Organization (MICRO), which seeks to create new jobs and stabilize existing employment in the border towns of the Southwest. Funds will assist the expansion of MICRO's program of loans and technical assistance to Hispanic small businesses in the border towns of southern Arizona and California. A companion grant will enable Acción International of Cambridge, Mass., to continue training PPEP staff in financial analysis and the management of loan funds.

Many rural development organizations face a continuing challenge in finding employment opportunities in areas once dependent on ranching and agriculture. In northern New Mexico, Ganados del Valle has organized a program with Foundation support to revitalize traditional businesses such as sheep ranching, weaving, and craft production among the area's predominantly Hispanic residents. A \$75,000 grant this year is helping Ganados expand three of its new enterprises: a lamb-marketing cooperative, a wool-washing plant, and a combined general store and handicraft outlet.

A growing number of rural communities in the Midwest are suffering from the decline of agriculture as a major and reliable source of income. Increasingly, people who once depended on farm-related jobs for their livelihoods are turning to self-employment as a means of survival. To help rural households explore such opportunities, the Center for Rural Affairs received \$160,000 to develop a small-business loan program in Nebraska. The project will test the feasibility of using modest loans to generate new economic ventures in distressed rural areas. It will also complement the center's policy-related research on the impact of state development strategies on small Midwestern agricultural communities.

Women and female-headed households continue to bear the heaviest burden of poverty in the rural United States. In response to this problem, community-based groups have identified new ways to overcome the diverse barriers to women's economic self-sufficiency. One such group in rural West



A loan from Coastal Enterprises, Inc., in Wiscasset, Me., helped a child-care provider move her family day-care business from a cramped trailer to a new house. The Foundation helps rural intermediary organizations like Coastal Enterprises assist economic and community development projects in low-income rural areas.

Virginia is Women and Employment, a statewide nonprofit organization committed to improving the economic position of low-income and minority women in Appalachia. In 1990 the Foundation granted Women and Employment \$225,000 for programs that help poor rural women gain access to such nontraditional jobs as construction and road building, and for training and education to help them make the transition from public assistance to regular employment.

To further the ability of women's organizations to pursue economic projects, the Foundation supports the Ms. Foundation's annual Institute on Women and Economic Development. This intensive training program for grass-roots women's organizations from across the country offers sessions on public policy, nontraditional employment, self-employment loan funds, housing development, and evaluation of economic development projects. Support was continued this year for the Ms. Foundation's Donors' Collaborative for Women's Economic Development, which will make grants to women's organizations for projects aimed at generating employment and business opportunities for rural women.

In developing countries, the Foundation supports projects that seek to improve the income and employment prospects of the rural poor. A \$400,000

grant to the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), the largest nongovernmental organization in Bangladesh, will assist the expansion of its comprehensive rural development program. BRAC activities include primary education of village children, research and evaluations, rural enterprise development, and skills and management training. This year's grant, made in collaboration with eight other international donors, will enable BRAC to establish a development bank to provide small loans to poor villagers for a range of income-generating activities.

In Kenya, the Foundation continued support through grants totaling \$443,000 for three organizations working to improve rural employment opportunities. The Young Women's Christian Association of Kenya is operating a program that involves low-income rural women in mango harvesting and marketing. Tototo Home Industries Limited, which helps promote business activities among women in Kenya's coastal areas, is now developing a system to measure the progress of its work. The World Education Rural Enterprise Program of Kenya, which has become the leading intermediary for local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) involved in enterprise development, provides small grants, training, and technical assistance, and represents NGOs in national policy discussions.

The Corporation Fund for the Support of Associative Enterprises (CORFAS) is a leading nongovernmental institution in Colombia that seeks to create stable employment and income for the poor while also improving their social, economic, and political participation in society. To achieve these goals, CORFAS supports and links the work of many local NGOs that are promoting community economic development. With twenty-seven offices nationwide, CORFAS manages a credit fund for a wide range of small enterprises and also gives them technical and managerial assistance. This year a Foundation grant helped CORFAS widen its credit program and begin a campaign to increase the loan fund's capital base.

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES

Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1990

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

UNITED STATES

Land and water management

Border Ecology Project (Naco, Ariz.)	\$ 87,500
Center for Environment, Commerce and Energy (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Center for Resource Economics (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Colorado, University of	15,000
Community Resource Group (Springdale, Ariz.)	520,000
Designwrights Collaborative (Santa Fe, N.M.)	138,000
Environmental Defense Fund (New York)	475,000
Foundation for Water Supply to Rural Areas (Poland)	250,000
Human Environment Center (Washington, D.C.)	90,000
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Austria)	20,000
Minnesota Project (Minneapolis)	204,000
Minorities in Agriculture, Natural Resources and Related Sciences (Fort Valley, Ga.)	50,000
Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (Berea, Ky.)	266,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	45,000
National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver)	80,000
National Wildlife Federation (Washington, D.C.)	170,000
New Mexico, University of	137,000
Northern Arizona University	150,000
Northern New Mexico Legal Services (Santa Fe)	50,000
Northwest Renewable Resources Center (Seattle)	200,000
Office for Farmworker Ministry (Apopka, Fla.)	100,000
Partnership for Democracy (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
Rural Community Assistance Program (Leesburg, Va.)	100,000
South Dakota, University of	35,000
Southwest Research and Information Center (Albuquerque, N.M.)	50,000
Texas Center for Policy Studies (Austin)	64,000
Tides Foundation (San Francisco)	212,000
United Woodcutters Services (Louisville, Miss.)	122,000
Virginia Water Project (Roanoke)	525,000
Western Network (Santa Fe, N.M.)	150,000

Policy development

Americans for Indian Opportunity (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Queenstown, Md.)	1,000,000
California Institute for Rural Studies (Davis)	225,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	17,277
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	155,000
Center for the Great Lakes (Chicago)	100,000
Center for the New West (Denver)	50,000
Center for Resource Economics (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Center for Rural Affairs (Walthill, Neb.)	200,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Centro Del Obrero Fronterizo (El Paso, Tex.)	60,000
Corporation for Enterprise Development (Washington, D.C.)	450,000
Council of State Policy and Planning Agencies (Washington, D.C.)	275,000
Duke University	20,000
Economic Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Foreign Trade Research Institute (Poland)	20,000
Institute for Southern Studies (Durham, N.C.)	50,000
Jobs for the Future (Somerville, Mass.)	125,000
Massachusetts, University of (Amherst)	80,000

MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	300,000
Michigan, University of	36,000
Minnesota, University of	120,000
Mississippi State University	50,000
Neighborhood Institute (Chicago)	19,000
New Hampshire, University of	165,000
Oregon State University	4,500
Policy Studies Organization (Urbana, Ill.)	13,600
Population Council (New York)	54,000
Public Voice for Food and Health Policy (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Resources for the Future (Washington, D.C.)	29,000
Rural Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	125,000
Rural Sociological Society (Madison, Wisc.)	25,000
South Dakota State University	77,300
Southern California, University of	125,000
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	64,100
Texas, University of (Austin)	160,000
Virginia Water Project (Roanoke)	15,000
Washington Media Associates (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Washington State University	168,000
Washington, University of	150,000
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation (Princeton, N.J.)	366,100
World Bank (Washington, D.C.)	50,000

Employment generation

Acción International (Cambridge, Mass.)	240,000
Arkansas Enterprise Group (Arkadelphia)	425,000
Association for Community Based Education (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Bendick and Egan Economic Consultants (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Coastal Enterprises (Wiscasset, Me.)	200,000
Federation of Southern Cooperatives (Epes, Ala.)	100,000
First Nations Financial Project (Falmouth, Va.)	325,000
Friends of WWB/USA (New York)	40,000
Ganados del Valle (Los Ojos, N.M.)	75,000
HandsNet Incorporated (Santa Cruz, Calif.)	135,000
Harvard University	50,000
Institute for Cooperative Community Development (Manchester, N.H.)	75,000
Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (Berea, Ky.)	200,000
Ms. Foundation for Women (New York)	200,000
New Mexico Community Foundation (Santa Fe)	30,000
Northern Michigan University	150,000
Overseas Development Network (Cambridge, Mass.)	20,000
PPEP Housing Development Corporation (Tucson)	200,000
Prairie View A&M University	20,000
Seventh Generation Fund for Indian Development (Forestville, Calif.)	75,000
Women and Employment (Charleston, W.V.)	225,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

Agricultural productivity

Arkansas, University of	50,000
Keystone Center for Continuing Education (Keystone, Colo.)	50,000
Michigan State University	100,000
Population Council (New York)	46,000

<i>Land and water management</i>	
Associates for Middle East Research (Philadelphia)	16,000
CAB International (England)	3,000
Centre for International Environmental Law (England)	225,000
Centre for Our Common Future (Switzerland)	40,000
Colorado State University	26,000
Cornell University	47,500
Environmental Defense Fund (New York)	100,000
Media Natura Trust Limited (England)	60,000
Minnesota, University of	50,000
Overseas Development Institute (England)	20,000
Pesticide Action Network North America Regional Center (San Francisco)	50,000
PTV Productions (New York)	65,000
Rodale Institute (Emmaus, Pa.)	40,000
Woods Hole Research Center (Massachusetts)	150,000
World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
American Assembly (New York)	26,100
California, University of (Berkeley)	50,000
ETV Endowment of South Carolina (Spartanburg)	200,000
Fund for International Conference of Agricultural Economists (Oak Brook, Ill.)	25,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Acción International (Cambridge, Mass.)	150,000
Aid to Artisans (Farmington, Conn.)	34,000
Population Council (New York)	350,000
 AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST	
Eastern and Southern Africa	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
Mozambique, Government of	100,000
Museums Trustees of Kenya	216,650
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$35,000–1985]	(15,392)
<i>Land and water management</i>	
CARE Inc. (New York)	62,500
Commonwealth Secretariat (England)	100,700
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	28,000
Moi University (Kenya)	16,800
Sokoine University of Agriculture (Tanzania)	103,300
Tanzania, Government of	150,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
African NGOs Environment Network (Kenya)	105,000
Florida, University of	25,200
Social Science Research Council (New York)	200,000
Southern Africa Foundation for Economic Research (Zimbabwe)	100,000
Wisconsin, University of	150,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Center for Health and Development (Boston)	49,000
Development Innovations and Networks (Switzerland)	100,000
Kenya Energy Non-Governmental Organizations Association	7,000
Montagu and Ashton Community Service (South Africa)	200,000
Organization of Rural Associations for Progress (Zimbabwe)	150,000
Tototo Home Industries (Kenya)	125,000

Young Women's Christian Association of Kenya	180,000
Zimbabwe Women's Bureau (San Francisco)	30,000
Employment generation	
Cranfield Institute of Technology (England)	95,000
Foundation-administered project: discussions of small-scale credit programs	3,500
Kenya Small Traders Society	42,000
Kenya Women Finance Trust	200,000
Tanzania, Government of	107,500
WEREP Limited (Kenya)	138,500
West Africa	
Agricultural productivity	
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	420,500
Land and water management	
Friends of the Earth-Ghana	25,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	89,000
Nigerian Environmental Study/ Action Team	6,000
Policy development	
International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.)	135,000
Rural community development	
Association Culturelle d'Aide a la Promotion Educative et Sociale (Senegal)	46,300
Association pour le Developpement des Agriculteurs de Kaolack (Senegal)	48,300
Association Regionale des Agriculteurs de Fatick (Senegal)	48,300
Association of Farmers, Educators and Traders (Gambia)	38,000
Country Women Association of Nigeria	200,000
Development Innovations and Networks (Switzerland)	740,300
Farmers Development Union (Nigeria)	50,000
Federation des Associations de Developpement Communautaire du Balantacounda (Senegal)	49,200
Foundation-administered project: new funding mechanism for Francophone community development associations	66,000
Groupe Multifonctionnel de Promotion Rurale de Salsal (Senegal)	46,700
Igreja de Cristo Agricultural Projecto/Tessito (Guinea-Bissau)	42,500
IMO Self-Help Organization Njikoka Ltd. (Nigeria)	50,000
Inter-Entente des Groupements Associés au Senegal	46,000
Nsukka Area Leaders of Thought United Self Help Organisations (Nigeria)	150,000
Pan African Institute for Development (Cameroon)	75,000
Union des Groupements Paysans de Diogo (Senegal)	85,000
Union Regionale des Associations Paysannes de Diourbel (Senegal)	45,000
Women's Health and Economic Development (Nigeria)	40,000
Employment generation	
Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospitals (Nigeria)	164,000
Friends of WWB/USA (New York)	24,500
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria) [\$35,000-1987]	(13,663)
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	205,000
Nigeria, University of	10,000
Ondo State Country Women Association of Nigeria	50,000
Oyo State Committee on Women and Development (Nigeria)	42,000
Technoserve (Norwalk, Conn.)	255,000

Middle East and North Africa

Agricultural productivity

International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry
Areas (Syria) 200,800

Land and water management

American University in Cairo (Egypt) 250,000
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the National Commission
for UNESCO, Ministry of Education) 40,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)
Juba, University of (Sudan) 220,000
Sudan, Government of the (Ministry of Irrigation and Water
Resources) 8,000

Policy development

American University in Cairo (Egypt) 50,000

ASIA

Bangladesh

Agricultural productivity

Livestock Research Institute 128,400

Land and water management

Bangladesh, Government of 393,430
Centre for Sustainable Development 51,828
Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine (England) 260,565
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka) 32,133
Panos Institute (Alexandria, Va.) 42,233
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development
(Morrilton, Ark.) 323,443

Policy development

Bangladesh Institute of Development 354,770
Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad 181,200
International Institute of Environmental and Disaster
Management 113,170
Prokaushali Sangsad, Ltd. 5,189

Employment generation

Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee 400,000
Market Research Consultants of Bangladesh Limited 11,586
Netherlands Organization for International Development
Cooperation 50,000

India, Nepal, Sri Lanka

Agricultural productivity

Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand) 4,500
Indian Society of Agronomy 50,000
Overseas Development Institute (England) 50,000
Oxford University (England) 98,000
Tribhuvan University (Nepal) 75,000
Xavier Institute of Social Service (India) 30,000

Land and water management

Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West
(Honolulu) 49,750
Centre for Economic Development (Nepal) 64,000
Duke University 17,000

Foundation-administered project: improve management of village commons and state forest lands	50,000
Haryana, Government of (India)	111,000
Indian Environmental Society	20,000
Indian Institute of Bio-Social Research and Development	176,000
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (Nepal)	439,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	1,453,000
Jadavpur University (India)	25,000
Middlesex Polytechnic (England)	20,000
Nepal, Government of	150,000
Philippines, Government of the	9,200
Ramakrishna Mission (India)	114,000
Roorkee, University of (India)	250,000
Tata Energy Research Institute (India)	294,000
Tribhuvan University (Nepal)	135,000
 <i>Policy development</i>	
Association for Women in Development (Washington, D.C.)	17,000
Illinois, University of (Chicago)	50,000
Institute for Development Research (Boston)	80,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	5,450
Institute of Social Studies Trust (India)	50,000
International Institute for Environment and Development (England)	75,000
Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (India)	105,000
Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University (India)	10,000
Society for Participatory Research in Asia (India)	120,000
Tata Energy Research Institute (India)	92,500
21st Century Trust (England)	30,600
World Bank (Washington, D.C.)	35,500
 <i>Rural community development</i>	
National Labour Institute (India)	103,500
Self-Employed Women's Association, Mithila (India)	18,000
Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development (India)	20,000
 <i>Employment generation</i>	
Association for Craft Producers (Nepal)	7,000
Cranfield Institute of Technology (England)	50,000
Economic Development Associates (India)	20,000
Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India	38,000
Mahila Vikas Sangh (India)	20,000
Marketplace-Handwork of India (Evanston, Ill.)	40,000
SAKTI (Cambridge, Mass.)	50,000
Self-Employed Women's Association, Mithila (India)	62,000
 Southeast Asia	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
Cenderawasih University (Indonesia)	70,000
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)	26,350
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	43,000
NET Foundation (Thailand)	7,000
Yayasan Bina Swadaya (Indonesia)	82,400
 <i>Land and water management</i>	
Andalas University (Indonesia)	116,000
Asian Institute of Management (Philippines) [\$150,000-1982]	(10,024)
Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand)	32,000
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	47,300

Benguet State University (Philippines)	10,000
Cenderawasih University (Indonesia)	3,278
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)	245,600
Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	222,300
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	48,800
De La Salle University (Philippines)	150,000
Dhammaaat Foundation for Conservation and Rural Development (Thailand)	44,000
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	36,700
Indonesia, Government of	776,500
Indonesian Environmental Forum	32,186
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (Philippines)	50,000
Irian Jaya Rural Community Development Foundation (Indonesia)	9,008
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	194,600
Local Development Foundation (Thailand)	21,000
Ockenden Venture (Thailand)	26,700
Philippine Business for Social Progress	27,000
Philippines, University of the	134,500
Sathirakoses-Nagapradipa Foundation (Thailand)	31,000
Sriwijaya University (Indonesia)	103,000
Thailand, Government of	314,800
Thammasat University (Thailand)	2,000
Udayana University (Indonesia)	37,600
World Neighbors (Oklahoma City)	45,000
World Wildlife Fund (Washington, D.C.)	56,200
 <i>Policy development</i>	
Asian Institute of Management (Philippines)	127,000
Asian NGO Coalition for Research Foundation (Philippines)	130,000
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	100,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	8,200
Centre for International Environmental Law (England)	18,900
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	18,800
Foundation for Community Organization and Management (Philippines)	35,500
Irian Jaya Rural Community Development Foundation (Indonesia)	10,000
Kasetsart University (Thailand)	14,075
Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas	140,000
Philippines, University of the	150,000
Sathirakoses-Nagapradipa Foundation (Thailand)	22,100
Solidarity for Countryside Development and Agrarian Reform (Philippines)	21,000
Village Foundation (Thailand)	21,450
 <i>Rural community development</i>	
Population and Community Development Association (Thailand)	172,000
Satya Wacana Christian University (Indonesia)	300,000
 <i>Employment generation</i>	
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	112,000
Yayasan Pekerti (Indonesia)	99,500
 China	
 <i>Land and water management</i>	
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)	12,310
Office for the Yunnan Provincial Leading Group for the Economic Development of Poor Areas	196,000

State Council Leading Group for the Economic Development of Poor Areas [\$42,000–1989]	(18,446)
<i>Policy development</i>	
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	806,900
Chinese Association of Quantitative Economics	10,000
Chinese Young Economists (Toledo, Ohio)	35,800
Foundation-administered project: plan research on economic reform in China	25,000
George Washington University	106,000
Hainan Provincial Government	65,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	801,500
National Committee on U.S.–China Relations (New York)	174,000
National Environmental Protection Agency	50,000
Research Center for Economic, Technological and Social Development of China	100,000
St. Antony's College (England)	505,000
State Council Leading Group for the Economic Development of Poor Areas	20,000
Tufts University	13,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	23,000
Other Asia	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand)	50,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Institute for Development Research (Boston)	430,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Center for the Study and Development of Peruvian Agriculture	132,000
Ecuadorean Foundation for the Preservation of Nature	30,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Ecuador)	80,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru	90,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Corporation Fund for the Support of Associative Enterprises (Colombia)	123,000
Brazil	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
Open Space—Studies, Consulting and Other Services	45,000
Technical Assistance in Alternative Agriculture	120,000
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Center for Assistance to Workers and Alternative Non-Governmental Organizations	102,000
Nucleus for Indigenous Culture	150,000
Pernambuco, Federal Rural University of	120,000
São Paulo, University of	50,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
International Development Enterprises (Lakewood, Colo.)	19,800
National Council of Rubber Tappers	150,000

Mexico and Central America

Land and water management

Northern Border Research Institute (Mexico)	113,000
Organization for Tropical Studies (Durham, N.C.)	50,000
Support Center for the Popular Movement of Oaxaca (Mexico)	106,500

Policy development

Alternatives for Economic Development (Costa Rica)	100,000
Center for Development Training (Costa Rica)	70,000
National Autonomous University of Mexico Texas, University of (Austin)	27,000
100,000	
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (Switzerland)	39,000

Rural community development

Support and Counsel for Popular Organizations (Mexico)	44,000
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Caribbean

Agricultural productivity

Plan Sierra (Dominican Republic)	<u>10,000</u>
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TOTAL, RURAL POVERTY **\$39,050,606**

HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE



Ensuring equality of opportunity and strengthening democratic processes and institutions are central concerns of the Foundation's Human Rights and Governance program. Through the program's two components—Human Rights and Social Justice, and Governance and Public Policy—the Foundation pursues its longstanding interests in securing the basic rights of disadvantaged individuals and groups, in ensuring their access to economic opportunity and social justice, and in strengthening the effectiveness and responsiveness of democratic governments. Overall, the program seeks to help establish the legal framework and organizational initiatives necessary to attain these goals.

In 1990 the Foundation granted \$32.3 million for projects in Human Rights and Social Justice, and \$29.4 million for Governance and Public Policy initiatives.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

The Foundation seeks to secure fundamental civil and political liberties and to improve disadvantaged groups' opportunities to participate in all aspects of society. To this end, support is provided for research, education, and advocacy programs that foster appreciation of diversity; that challenge customary and legal barriers to economic, political, and social advancement; that protect the exercise of civil and political rights; and that promote observance of the rule of law.

International Human Rights. The Foundation uses a variety of strategies to promote compliance with the principles outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two International Covenants on Human Rights. The broad areas in which the Foundation works are protection of civil and political liberties; respect for international human rights law; promotion of freedom of expression and information; improvement of intergroup relations; and education, research, and dissemination of information about human rights.

To further civil and political liberties throughout the world, the Foundation supports local, regional, and international organizations that document violations of human rights and disseminate reports to policy makers and the general public. This year the Vienna-based International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights received \$230,000 to promote compliance with human rights standards within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. To enlist scientists and health professionals in defending the human rights of persecuted colleagues abroad, the Foundation granted funds to two professional organizations based in the United States: the National Academy of Sciences, \$100,000, for its Committee for Human Rights, and Physicians for Human Rights, \$180,000.

Other organizations receiving support to protect civil and political liberties included the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights and the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA). The institute received \$275,000



Guatemalan human rights leader Amilcar Mendez investigating abuses by the military. To further civil and political liberties around the world, the Foundation supports local, regional, and international organizations that document and report violations of human rights.

for technical assistance to local human rights organizations in Central America, and for seminars and courses for lawyers, educators, government officials, and human rights leaders. WOLA was granted \$125,000 for its reporting on human rights in Latin America and for its assistance to human rights groups in the region.

The Foundation continued to support a cluster of Haitian human rights organizations and a U.S.-based refugee organization that provides them with technical assistance and links their activities to international human rights organizations. For example, grants totaling \$424,800 were made to the Haitian League of Former Political Prisoners, Friends and Relatives of the Disappeared, the Haitian Association of Voluntary Agencies, the Haitian Center for Human Rights, the Ecumenical Center for Human Rights, the Mouvement Paysan de Papaye, and, in the United States, the National Coalition for Haitian Refugees.

Other human rights groups in Latin America also received Foundation support in 1990. The Archbishopric of Guatemala, for example, was granted \$121,000 to provide legal assistance to victims of human rights violations and training for human rights monitors. The Council of Ethnic Communities in Guatemala received support for human rights education, legal defense, and outreach activities. Other organizations awarded grants for human rights monitoring and educational activities in their respective countries

included: the Cultural Association for Contemporary Culture in Brazil, the Mexican Commission for the Defense and Promotion of Human Rights, and the Costa Rican Commission on Human Rights.

To help grass-roots organizations of the rural poor in Asia become more conversant with international human rights laws, conventions, and institutions, the Foundation granted \$110,000 to the New York-based International Center for Law in Development. In the Philippines, the Balay Rehabilitation Center received support for its works with victims of human rights violations. And in India, the LAWASIA Research Institute was granted funds for studies of bonded and child labor.

The Foundation granted \$450,000 to the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa to expand programs in labor law, freedom of expression, and internships at the university's Centre for Applied Legal Studies. In the West Bank, the Institute of Law in the Service of Man received \$260,000 to protect human rights through its research, documentation, and advocacy.

In 1990 the Foundation continued to assist efforts to strengthen international human rights law and to support the mechanisms that promote its implementation. The International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights received \$350,000 to promote the practical application of international and comparative human rights law in domestic, regional, and international courts and tribunals. The Andean Commission of Jurists in Peru was granted \$235,000 for human rights advocacy, education, and litigation in the Andean region.

Recognizing that the exercise of freedom of expression and access to information are critical to the health and well-being of society, the Foundation has supported a range of efforts since the 1950s to protect and promote freedom of expression throughout the world. In 1990 grants totaling \$444,000 were made to the London-based Writers and Scholars Educational Trust, which for twenty years has championed independent thought and expression. Its main vehicle for reaching public opinion is the periodical *Index on Censorship*, which publishes banned or suppressed literature, reports on violations of human rights, and chronicles acts of censorship.

To help ease the longstanding isolation of writers and scholars in Eastern Europe, the Foundation in 1986 helped establish the Central and East European Publishing Project. Located in Oxford, England, the project supports the independent publication of books and articles in various languages of the region and translations into Western languages through grants to publishers, editors, and translators primarily in the countries of the region. In 1990 the project received a three-year supplement of \$600,000 to continue its activities and to review its various roles in light of the new climate of openness and intellectual freedom in the region.

Other organizations receiving grants to encourage the free flow of ideas and information included the Ecumenical News Agency, a human rights news agency in Brazil, and the Senegal-based Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research for a conference on academic freedom in Africa.

In developing countries, the Foundation supports a variety of efforts to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and minorities. The Overseas Development Institute received \$50,000 for a background survey of land rights issues throughout the developing world and a study of the ability of local and international institutions to protect those rights. The Foundation also granted \$150,000 to the Colombian Communities Foundation for its program of legal services and rights education directed toward indigenous groups, and \$44,700 to the Association of Indigenous Communities of the Isthmus' Northern Zone in Mexico for a national forum on the social and human rights problems faced by indigenous peoples in Mexico.

The Foundation continued to assist efforts to promote education, research, and the dissemination of information about human rights. The University of Colorado, for example, received \$155,000 for its Consortium on Rights Development, which trains graduate students in the field of human rights and conducts research on rights-related questions. The Foundation granted \$400,000 to the International Institute of Education for its international internship program, which trains people working in human rights organizations.

In South Asia, the Law and Society Trust in Sri Lanka received \$150,000 for a publication and documentation center and for radio, television, and comic-strip programs to advise people of their legal rights and to counter discrimination on the grounds of caste, religion, and gender. The National Law School of India University was granted \$300,000 for its innovative legal education program, which aims to instill in students a strong sense of social responsibility and eventually to make the legal system more responsive to the disadvantaged.

The dramatic changes in the U.S.S.R. and in Eastern and Central Europe have enabled the Foundation to assist organizations in the Soviet Union, Poland, and Hungary working to promote the rule of law and respect for human rights. This year the International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity received \$75,000 for the Human Rights Project Group, which seeks to advance the rule of law and to promote the observance of international human rights standards in the U.S.S.R. Columbia University received \$150,000 to enable the All-Union Historical Educational Society Memorial to write a history of the human rights movement in the Soviet Union from 1965 to 1985 and an analysis of the movement's influence on current efforts to establish the rule of law there. And the Autonomy Foundation in Hungary was granted \$100,000 to assist its efforts on behalf of the nation's minorities, particularly the gypsies.

Refugees and Migrants. During the twentieth century, few regions of the world have been unaffected by the millions of people forced to leave their homes because of such factors as persecution, civil strife, and economic hardship. According to the World Refugee Survey, there are currently more than 14 million refugees worldwide, most of whom need protection and assistance.

The causes and consequences of international movements of people have been a longstanding concern of the Foundation. To clarify and safeguard the

rights and protections accorded refugees, migrants, and those seeking asylum or safe haven in the United States or in other countries, the Foundation supports research and policy analysis, public education, the dissemination of information, the strengthening of organizations that serve alien communities, and advocacy and litigation on their behalf. To encourage mutual understanding among various ethnic and cultural groups, the Foundation also assists efforts to improve relations between newcomers and established residents in the United States.

For many years the Foundation has encouraged the establishment of independent programs and centers around the world that can analyze policy questions relating to population movements and disseminate information about refugee and migration issues. In 1982 the Foundation helped establish the Refugee Policy Group, one of the major independent organizations in the United States devoted exclusively to policy analysis and research on refugees (see page 114).

The Refugee Studies Programme (RSP) of Queen Elizabeth House at Oxford University, also established in 1982, received \$150,000 this year for research and training on refugee flight, asylum, and resettlement in Africa, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia. RSP is the only university program that provides the opportunity for scholars and advocates from the developing world, many of them refugees themselves, to study refugee matters directly affecting their home countries. The Foundation's grant will support RSP's visiting fellowship program, the development of teaching materials and curricula, and its documentation center.

The Foundation granted \$200,000 to the State University of New York (Binghamton) for research by an international group of legal scholars and social scientists on the policies and standards the United States follows in determining refugee status and asylum adjudication. The group will meet with counterparts from countries where large numbers of refugees have originated, including Cuba, Haiti, Guatemala, and Vietnam. In a related action, the American Friends Service Committee received \$275,000 for a project monitoring immigration law enforcement at five key points on the U.S.-Mexico border and disseminating public information about problems affecting citizens as well as aliens, including cases of alleged abuse of Hispanics regardless of immigration status.

For many years the Foundation has supported legal organizations that assist newcomers in securing access to the courts and legal advice and assistance. In 1990 the National Refugee Rights Program of the San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs received \$175,000 for technical assistance to groups representing Southeast Asian, Central American, and Chinese aliens. The emphasis is on laws relating to employment and social service benefits. The Foundation also provided supplemental support to the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund for its immigrant civil rights program.

This year a number of grants were made to help strengthen organizations working on behalf of aliens. The Immigrant Legal Resource Center received



Stella Nkomo of the University of North Carolina and other researchers discuss the career development of black and white female managers and the way they balance work and family responsibilities. This research is one of a number of Foundation-assisted projects aimed at helping women and men handle their work and family obligations.

a \$200,000 supplement for disseminating instructional materials and training paralegal assistants who work in nonprofit community organizations. The American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education was granted \$200,000 to increase *pro bono publico* representation of immigrants and refugees, especially in U.S.-Mexico border areas. And the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service received support for a training and technical assistance conference and for follow-up consultations for groups across the United States providing legal services to immigrants and refugees.

Because relations between newcomers and established populations are often complex and occasionally problematic, the Foundation supports research on the processes of accommodation and adjustment and other activities to foster improved intergroup relations. For example, Radio Bilingue received \$100,000, for its bilingual programs on ways to foster intergroup understanding in the United States. In addition, two grants were made to help schools improve their responsiveness to newcomer children of school age, most of whom have limited knowledge of the English language and American customs and many of whom had terrifying experiences before coming to this country, including war, hunger, loss of family members, and dangerous flights to freedom.

The National Coalition of Advocates for Students received \$300,000 for its Immigrant Student Program, which analyzes current policies affecting

these children, collects and shares information about them with teachers, school districts, and advocates, and provides technical information to community-based organizations serving immigrants, refugees, and other newcomers. The second grant, \$162,000, was awarded to the Multicultural Education Training and Advocacy (META) Project, the only national legal advocacy organization specializing exclusively in the educational rights of immigrant youths, particularly those with limited English. Through training, public education, and when necessary litigation, META seeks to remedy the lack of resources needed to serve these youngsters adequately. Since its establishment in 1982, META has built up strong ties with school officials, policy makers, and community groups, which has enabled it to secure many changes through consultation and training of school staff.

Legal Services. Recognizing that the poor often have legal problems related to such basic aspects of life as housing, health care, and family matters, the Foundation supports a variety of programs in the United States offering quality legal services to low-income people and others whose legitimate claims would otherwise go unrepresented.

During the 1980s the federally funded Legal Services Corporation experienced substantial budget cuts, the loss of about 25 percent of its staff, and restrictions on those eligible for representation. In response to this situation, the Foundation has supported national "backup" centers that assist local legal services offices with research, training, technical assistance, and litigation. Among the backup centers receiving support this year were the Food Research and Action Center and the National Housing and Community Development Law Project. They were granted \$225,000 and \$250,000, respectively, for research and technical assistance to local legal services offices, data dissemination, and litigation related to food and nutrition or housing.

In 1989 the Foundation helped initiate the Interuniversity Consortium on Poverty Law, a joint effort of the law faculty at Harvard University, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the University of Wisconsin at Madison. The consortium, which coordinates a network of faculty from a number of law schools, seeks to mobilize resources to stimulate scholarship and teaching on poverty law and to develop joint activities by legal scholars, legal services lawyers, and other advocates for the poor. The Foundation renewed support this year with a \$250,000 grant to Harvard University.

To expand *pro bono publico* activities on behalf of legal services and to help create alternative means of funding them, the Foundation granted \$165,000 to the Atlanta Legal Aid Society. The society will establish the National Resource Development Project to provide training and technical assistance on fund raising for local legal services providers. To help inform legal services attorneys about the burgeoning field of alternative dispute-resolution techniques, especially as means of delivering legal assistance to the poor, the Foundation granted \$110,000 to the Center for Dispute Settlement. Funds will be used for training and technical assistance on the wide array of options for dispute resolution and how best to use them in the interest of their clients.

In developing countries, the Foundation supports applied legal research, paralegal training, community dispute resolution, public education on legal rights, and efforts to reform laws and practices that perpetuate the impoverishment of various groups. Also assisted are projects that help the poor and disadvantaged secure the resources and training essential to their livelihoods. The Foundation assists organizations that document, publicize, and defend the legal entitlements of groups lacking adequate protection of their rights or means of advancing their interests. Among the organizations assisted in 1990 were:

— Legal Assistance Trust (Namibia), \$300,000, for the Legal Assistance Centre, a public interest law firm in Windhoek that provides legal services to community organizations and labor unions, with special emphasis on workers' rights under the nation's new constitution. In the future, the center will pay special attention to Namibia's most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups—women, children, farm laborers, and domestic workers.

— Legal Resources Foundation (Zimbabwe), \$230,000, for a public interest law venture that provides legal assistance to the poor and works to improve the quality of the nation's legal profession, including judges and magistrates.

— University of Natal (South Africa), \$100,000, for its Legal Aid Clinic, which serves the dual function of giving free legal services to disadvantaged communities and advancing the practical legal skills of law students and recent graduates.

— Office for Legal Aid and Orientation (Mexico), \$140,000, and Council for Social Assistance (Mexico), \$120,000, for legal services to tenant organizations in, respectively, Mexico City and the state of Veracruz.

Strengthening legal education in China has been a major Foundation interest since 1983. To assist that country's judiciary, the China Senior Judges Training Center received \$200,000. The grant will enable the center to invite foreign specialists to conduct training seminars for judges in China, to send Chinese teams to Japan and the Soviet Union to study courts and the role of judges there, and to send eight young judges for training in the United States, Canada, Western Europe, and the Soviet Union.

Women's Rights and Opportunities. The Foundation seeks to advance women's legal status and improve their economic security, with a major emphasis on enhancing the ability of low-income and minority women to support themselves and their families. National women's legal organizations play an important role in clarifying and defending women's rights. These groups challenge sex discrimination in employment and education, seek to protect women's access to reproductive health care, and work to eliminate inequities in income and employment benefits, especially for low-income women. This year grants totaling \$2.8 million were made to the National Women's Law Center, the Women's Legal Defense Fund, the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, the Women's Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Equal Rights Advocates.

The Foundation also supports organizations overseas that are concerned

with women's rights. Groups receiving support in 1990 included the International Federation of Women Lawyers (Nigeria), which received \$38,300 for legal assistance and education for poor women; and the Legal Resources Foundation (Zimbabwe), which was granted \$200,000 for research on the socioeconomic and cultural factors that seem to hinder enforcement of laws protecting women and children.

Women are a critical resource for the U.S. work force. The Foundation assists efforts that provide training and help increase women's access to employment opportunities, especially in nontraditional fields. This year several organizations received support for policy research and advocacy programs. They include the State University of New York Center for Women in Government, \$275,000, and the Women Employed Institute, \$100,000.

The Foundation also assists projects aimed at helping women and men balance their work and family obligations. New Ways to Work received \$50,000 for dissemination of information on a range of alternative work schedules. And the University of North Carolina was granted \$62,000 for a study of how African-American and white female managers handle their careers as well as family responsibilities.

Around the world the Foundation supports programs serving women and families victimized by domestic violence. In the United States, grants have focused on enhancing the effectiveness of legal remedies for battered women and their families. This year the Foundation granted \$150,000 to the National Center on Women and Family Law, a legal services backup center, to establish a national legal clearinghouse on domestic violence. The clearinghouse will disseminate information, monitor federal administrative developments, and provide technical assistance and direct legal support to attorneys for battered women. Support was also provided to the Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence, in conjunction with the Family Violence Project of San Francisco, to develop a plan for a national public education campaign to prevent domestic violence.

In developing countries, the Foundation emphasizes training police and other professionals to be more responsive to cases of violence against women and developing model service programs. In Mexico, four women's organizations received grants totaling \$427,500 for counseling and legal services for victimized women; training courses for personnel of government, police, and health agencies on the psychological, legal, and social aspects of rape and other kinds of violence against women; and technical assistance to help women's groups improve the quality of their research and documentation on domestic crimes in order to enhance their credibility before the courts, legislatures, and media. The grantees are: Coatlicue Feminist Collective; the Center for Research and Struggle Against Domestic Violence; the Mexican Association Against Violence Against Women; and the Center for Research and Training of Women.

The Women, Law and Development (WLD) project of OEF International received \$150,000 for materials documenting successful programs for battered women and legal strategies to combat domestic violence and promote



Members of Hungary's new Parliament attend a workshop in Vienna on parliamentary practices. The Foundation has funded efforts to acquaint members of legislative bodies in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe with the workings of legislatures in other parts of the world.

legal literacy among women. A grant of \$90,000 to OEF International helped launch a WLD regional project in Africa. Like similar networks in Asia and Latin America, the new WLD project will help women's groups analyze legal problems specific to their country's economic, political, and social characteristics and then devise appropriate responses.

To encourage the participation of American minority women in the public debate on access to reproductive health services, the Foundation this year granted \$370,000 to the National Black Women's Health Project, \$120,000 to the Women of Color Partnership Project of the Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights Educational Fund, and \$48,000 to the NCBW (National Coalition of 100 Black Women) Community Services Fund.

Throughout the world, the Foundation supports research documenting the effects of the women's rights movement on the status of women and identifying issues warranting future study. This year grantees receiving support for such research included ISIS International (Chile), \$80,000, and St. Scholastica's College (Philippines), \$70,000.

Minority Rights and Opportunities. A longstanding goal of the Foundation is to advance the political, social, and economic status of members of historically disadvantaged minority groups in the United States, namely,

African Americans, Hispanics, and Native American Indians. Grants emphasize improving employment opportunities, political participation, clarification of legal rights, encouragement of church-based social service programs, and leadership development.

Through support of nonpartisan voter education and registration, litigation and advocacy, and programs that monitor compliance with the Voting Rights Act, the Foundation helps members of minority groups more freely exercise their right to vote and to enjoy the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. This year grants for such activities went to the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, \$300,000; the Midwest-Northeast Voter Registration Education Project, \$250,000; the Southern Regional Council, \$340,000; and the Center for Constitutional Rights, \$200,000.

To strengthen the leadership skills of minority elected and appointed officials and to help them fulfill their official duties, the Foundation assists such organizations as Mississippi Action for Community Education (MACE) and NALEO (National Association of Latino Elected Officials) Education Fund. This year a \$65,000 grant to MACE funded training conferences for black county and municipal officials throughout the state. NALEO received \$50,000 for a review of the special policy interests and technical assistance requirements of Latino elected and appointed officials.

To reduce racial or ethnic barriers that exclude minority-group members from opportunities in education, training, and employment, the Foundation supports a variety of research and educational outreach activities. For several years funding has been provided to the National Commission on Testing and Public Policy, an interdisciplinary, policy-oriented body analyzing the uses of tests and current developments in testing methods and theory. This year a \$350,000 grant to Boston College funded the staff work of the commission and the dissemination of its report, *From Gatekeeper to Gateway: Transforming Testing in America*, which examines the strengths and limitations of standardized tests. The National Center for Fair and Open Testing received \$200,000 for educational outreach on the effects of standardized testing on minorities and women.

Among the major contributors to the advancement of minorities in education, employment, housing, and political participation are several multipurpose civil rights organizations that combine litigation, advocacy, and education to protect and enhance the rights of minorities. In recognition of their important work, the Foundation this year made grants totaling \$3.8 million to the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the Native American Rights Fund, the Center for Constitutional Rights, and the Leadership Conference Education Fund.

As the only national network of institutions indigenous to the African-American community, the black church plays a key role in providing services and leadership, both locally and nationally. Supporting service programs and the dissemination of research and other information about these churches, the Foundation seeks to enhance their capacity to provide secular

services. Mendenhall Ministries in Mississippi, for example, received \$235,000 to enable a community law office to inform poor rural people of their legal rights and entitlements. Funds will also support a training program to assist clergy and laity in planning and developing social service programs.

Other organizations receiving Foundation support included:

— American Association for the Advancement of Science, \$275,000, to assist churches in developing mathematics and science education programs to help young people in their communities;

— Quitman County Development Organization (Mississippi), \$335,000, to train clergy and lay leaders in community development and the delivery of social services; and

— New York City Mission Society, \$309,300, to provide urban clergy with technical information, leadership development, and other assistance.

In the United States, the Foundation supports selected media projects that foster better intergroup relations and build a consensus supportive of civil rights. In 1990 the Civil Rights Project received \$1 million for a television documentary about the history and impact of the War on Poverty. The documentary is being produced by Henry Hampton, whose two-part series on the civil rights movement, "Eyes on the Prize," won critical acclaim.

Other Foundation-supported media projects aimed at improving understanding of intergroup relations included: Film Arts Foundation, \$35,000, for "The River People," a film about the assertion of Native American Indian fishing and water rights; and New Images Productions, \$300,000, for "Simple Justice," a docudrama to be aired on public television about the men and women who worked to secure desegregation of U.S. public schools. In a related action, author Taylor Branch received funds for writing volume two of *Parting the Waters*, a history of the civil rights movement in the United States.

In 1989 the Foundation launched a black leadership initiative, which seeks to prepare African Americans to address the social and economic problems they will confront in the twenty-first century. The program supports efforts that encourage African-American men and women to better understand the legacy of the civil rights movement and to become engaged in a wide array of service programs for the benefit of the black community.

Continuing the initiative this year, the Foundation granted \$50,000 each to three organizations: the 21st Century Leadership Project, for civil rights leadership development camps operating in twenty-eight counties in Alabama; the Highlander Research and Education Center, for programs that encourage young people to engage in community service; and the Rural Development Leadership Network, for its internship program to develop minority community leaders in rural areas. To introduce disadvantaged minority youth to the world of business, the National Urban League was granted \$150,000 for a program that draws on black volunteer professionals in collaboration with Junior Achievement to encourage young blacks to seek careers in business.

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

The Governance and Public Policy program supports activities designed to enhance pluralism and participation in society, improve the quality and responsiveness of governing institutions, and illuminate major public policy issues through independent research and analysis. Although program goals and strategies vary across different regions and countries, common themes include strengthening democratic institutions, increasing participation by disadvantaged groups in the policy-making process, improving government performance and delivery of services, and making public policies more responsive to the needs of the poor.

In the United States, the program is organized into three clusters of activities: governance, public policy work affecting minorities, and research on U.S. domestic policies. The governance cluster seeks to improve democratic processes and the provision of public services, and to strengthen philanthropy and the nonprofit sector. The minority public policy component emphasizes minority civic participation and leadership development, analysis of policies affecting disadvantaged minorities, and a graduate fellowship program for minorities in public policy and international affairs. The U.S. domestic policy research component supports applied research and analysis on U.S. economic and social policy, immigration, and the AIDS epidemic.

Strategies in developing countries vary to reflect differences in types of governance, the local political environment, and programming opportunities. In general, the Foundation's work in Latin America focuses on helping to sustain and deepen the commitment to democratic institutions, following the transition from military to civilian regimes. In Asia, the emphasis is on local resource management and efforts to alleviate rural poverty, frequently through "working groups," which involve cooperative efforts among government agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and researchers. In Africa, the focus is on strengthening grass-roots NGOs as means of helping citizens participate more actively in their governments and of encouraging governments to be more responsive to the poor.

To assist the emerging democracies of East/Central Europe and the Soviet Union, the Foundation is pursuing several new initiatives. Grants emphasize constitutional reform, parliamentary institutions, and the development of the nongovernmental sector.

Democratic Processes and Institutions. In both the United States and overseas the Foundation seeks to strengthen democratic institutions, to promote respect for the rule of law, and to broaden the base of popular participation in the governance process. Since the mid-1980s, the Foundation has supported efforts to promote constitutionalism as a fundamental basis of democratic governance. Earlier Foundation support to the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) for a series of international regional symposia on comparative constitutionalism led to follow-up initiatives by scholars and constitution writers in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.



Seattle has launched a far-reaching effort to recycle 60 percent of the city's solid waste by 1998. The recycling program was one of ten winners of 1990 Innovations in State and Local Government Awards, established by the Foundation in 1985 and administered by the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

This year, with Foundation support, the ACLS convened a symposium to enable legal scholars and political activists from four Eastern European countries (Poland, Hungary, the former German Democratic Republic, and Czechoslovakia) to discuss with U.S. and West European constitutional experts the transition to democracy in Eastern Europe, including the requirements of constitutional government. Columbia University received \$122,000 to enable Western scholars to assist the Constitutional Committee of the Polish Parliament as it develops a new constitution for Poland.

The Foundation also supported a series of educational seminars and workshops for newly elected members of parliament in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. To explore questions of parliamentary procedure and practice, the European Cooperation Fund received \$350,000 to bring together parliamentary members and staff from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and the Soviet Union with legislative leaders from Western Europe and the United States. In related actions, grants to the American Committee on U.S.–Soviet Relations and the U.S. Library of Congress Congressional Research Service are supporting technical assistance and the exchange of information to help strengthen the information services and policy-making capabilities of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) and the individual parliaments of the Soviet republics.

Strengthening public service is the second focus of governance grant making in the United States. In 1989 a report by the National Commission on the Public Service, chaired by former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, highlighted a major decline in the number of talented young people who choose public service careers. The report called for intensified efforts to rekindle young people's interest in serving their country, whether at national, state, or local levels. Building on the commission's work, the Foundation this year granted \$150,000 to the Council for Excellence in Government and \$109,000 to the Giraffe Project for campus outreach activities to encourage college students to pursue careers in government service.

State and Local Government. Decentralization of government programs is a phenomenon taking place in several parts of the world. In the United States, the Foundation has responded to the "new federalism" by supporting research, awards for innovative state and local programs, and dissemination of information. In 1990 the Innovations in State and Local Government Awards Program, sponsored by the Foundation and administered by the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, entered a second phase after a year of evaluation. Grants of \$100,000 each went to ten exemplary state and local programs,* which were chosen from more than 1,500 applications. A \$294,000 grant to Duke University funded two regional conferences on the public policy and management lessons that can be drawn from the Innovations Program. The regional conferences will complement and build on research related to the program and use study activities under way at the Kennedy School. A book and an educational video series, both entitled *Innovating America*,** also were produced by the Foundation and distributed to civic groups and associations of state and local officials.

Philanthropy and the Nonprofit Sector. In widely varying cultures and societies, nonprofit organizations play important roles in delivering services, as agents of social change, and as vehicles for popular representation and community self-help. The Foundation supports groups working to strengthen the nonprofit sector and programs that encourage the growth of indigenous philanthropy. In developing countries, a key objective is to reduce the dependency of local nongovernmental organizations on foreign donors. In the United States, efforts focus mainly on supporting the major "infrastructure" organizations that serve and represent the philanthropic sector. For example, the Foundation Center, a Foundation grantee since 1956, received renewed general support of \$450,000 for its information clearing-

* The jurisdictions and projects: Northwest Arctic Borough, Alaska, Inupiat Iitqusiat: Traditional Values; Merced County, California, Specialized Treatment and Rehabilitation Services for Sexually Abused Boys; Collier County, Florida, Landfill Reclamation Project; State of Iowa, Farm Family Assistance Program; Montgomery County, Maryland, Project Deliver: Assuring Quality Obstetrical Care; City of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Work Force Unemployment Prevention Program; Ramsey County, Minnesota, Electronic Benefit System; Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, XPORT, The Port Authority Trading Company; Fairfax County, Virginia, Medical Care for Children Project; City of Seattle, Washington, Seattle Recycling Program.

** Available on request from the Foundation's Office of Communications, 320 E. 43 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

house, educational programs, and reference services for grant seekers and the general public.

In recent years, more than two dozen umbrella groups of state and local nonprofit associations have been formed throughout the country. They enable their member organizations to share information, cooperate in monitoring public policies, and aggregate their purchasing power in buying insurance, office equipment, and other goods and services. This year the Union Institute received \$100,000 for its program of technical assistance and seed money to five new statewide associations and for challenge grants to enhance the organizational and financial stability of existing state and regional associations.

The Foundation also granted \$200,000 to the National Council of Non-profit Associations, a newly formed umbrella group of some thirty state and regional associations representing more than 10,000 nonprofit organizations. The funds will help the new council establish programs in information, policy analysis, and technical assistance for its members, as well as a national center to help nonprofits manage their liability insurance requirements.

The rising pressure on nonprofits to diversify their financial support has led them into increasing competition with for-profit firms. The propriety of tax-exempt organizations engaging in commercial activities has been the topic of considerable debate. To date, however, there has been little documentation or systematic analysis of these activities. To fill that gap, the Foundation granted \$100,000 to New York University for research designed to give policy makers, philanthropic executives, and leaders of business and nonprofits a better understanding of the scope and impact of nonprofits' commercial projects.

Three grants are designed to contribute to the worldwide growth and development of the private voluntary sector. The Council on Foundations was granted \$240,000 to help U.S. grant makers expand international grant making and provide technical assistance to emerging foundations in other countries. The Center for the Study of Philanthropy at City University of New York received \$175,000 to establish an international clearinghouse of information on the voluntary sector in different parts of the world and to set up cooperative relations with associations of voluntary organizations in Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. The third grant, \$100,000 to the Institute of Policy Studies at Johns Hopkins University, is funding a study of the cross-national differences and similarities in the structure, financing, and legal frameworks of nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations in five developing countries.

To encourage greater knowledge and support among U.S. donors for programs serving the needs of women worldwide, the Foundation granted \$150,000 to the Global Fund for Women, an international foundation established in 1987 mainly to assist projects for women in developing countries. To strengthen local philanthropy in Central America, the Foundation granted \$300,000 to the Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress in Costa Rica.



To examine the complex interactions between recent immigrants and longer-term residents, the Foundation has supported a national research project called "Changing Relations: Newcomers and Established Residents in U.S. Communities." Shown is a bilingual magnet school in Philadelphia, one of the project's research sites.

MINORITY PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC POLICY

Policy Research and Professional Development. The Foundation seeks to increase the number of minority professionals entering the public policy field, and to support research on major policy issues of particular concern to disadvantaged minority groups. Last year, for example, the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation received support for summer training programs for minority undergraduates and fellowships in public policy and international affairs for approximately 100 master's level graduates each year.

This year, the Foundation renewed support for minority policy research through grants of \$2.6 million to the Joint Center for Political Studies, the premier black public policy think tank in the United States, and \$600,000 to the National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO), which analyzes issues of major concern to the Hispanic community. Supplementary grants of \$182,600 to the City University of New York (CUNY) and \$138,000 to the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) supported applied research on Hispanics, carried out under the joint auspices of the Interuniversity Program for Latino Research at CUNY and the SSRC.

Hispanic Leadership Initiative. Hispanics are the most rapidly growing minority group in the United States. Their numbers, which increased by 34 percent between 1980 and 1988, will, it is estimated, exceed 10 percent of the total U.S. population by the year 2000. Efforts to increase their participation in American civic and political life and to analyze public policy issues of crucial concern to Hispanic communities have been a central part of the Foundation's governance and public policy work for the past several years.

A major element of the Foundation's initiative is the Hispanic Leadership Opportunities Program (HLOP), a series of leadership development activities for three groups of Latinos—high school youth, college students, and mid-career adults. Grants totaling some \$2.6 million renewed funding for HLOP, which combines group training and orientation to policy issues with internships or other experiences that expose participants to governmental institutions and the policy-making process at the local, state, and national levels. HLOP grantees receiving renewed funding in 1990 included the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, Aspira of America, the University of California (Los Angeles), LULAC National Educational Service Centers, and other major national Hispanic organizations.

The Foundation also supports national "infrastructure" and policy organizations serving the Hispanic community. Thus, the Hispanic Policy Development Project (HDPD), based in New York and with an office in Washington, D.C., received a two-year supplement of \$250,000 for projects to advance policies that will improve the education and employment of Latino youth.

To accommodate the increasing shift of policy responsibility to state and local governments, the Foundation has supported local and regional policy institutes in cities with major concentrations of Latinos, such as New York

City, Los Angeles, Miami, and Chicago. In 1990 grants went to two such organizations. The Institute for Puerto Rican Policy received a \$200,000 supplement, for research, advocacy, and networking on behalf of the Puerto Rican community in New York City, and the Cuban American National Council was granted a supplement of \$185,000 for similar work on issues of concern to Cubans, particularly in Miami. These grants are part of a new effort to test the potential of local policy analysis as a means of improving the well-being of the Latino community.

RESEARCH ON DOMESTIC POLICY

Economic and Social Policy Research. The Foundation continues to support research and policy analysis on critical issues of national social and economic concern. One major area of interest focuses on the slowdown in U.S. productivity growth and the implications for employment and income of structural changes in the U.S. economy. Among the grantees conducting policy research on these issues is the Brookings Institution's Center for Economic Progress and Employment. A \$650,000 grant to Brookings will enable the center to complete its five-year research program and to disseminate the results to business leaders and key policy makers. Other grants included a \$300,000 supplement to the Foundation for American Communications, which offers training in economics and policy seminars for journalists, and \$300,000 to the Economic Policy Institute in Washington, D.C., which specializes in analyzing changes in U.S. industry and ways to adjust to them.

Another major area of social policy is the nation's capacity to meet its social welfare needs. *The Common Good*, the report of the Foundation's Executive Panel on Social Welfare and the American Future, published in 1989, highlighted the growing social deficits the United States faces, and suggested new policies and financing mechanisms to narrow the gap. Following up on the report's findings, the Foundation granted \$800,000 to the Urban Institute, one of the nation's leading social policy research institutions, for a study of changing patterns of economic opportunity and social mobility in American cities. Renewed general support of \$600,000 was also provided to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, which monitors federal policies and benefit programs affecting low-income people.

Immigration Policy. Continuing its support for research on U.S. immigration policy, the Foundation granted funds to the RAND Corporation and the Urban Institute (see page 114). A \$175,000 supplement was given to U.S. Basic Skills Investment Corporation, the training component of the comprehensive competencies program, a computer-based system the Foundation has supported for several years. This basic skills system of instruction offers newcomer groups an easily accessible English-language program that meets the Immigration and Naturalization Service's language requirements under the amnesty program of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

AIDS. In 1988 the Foundation's Trustees approved a \$7 million special appropriation for a targeted program to address problems related to the

acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) epidemic. The funding has supported activities focusing on preventive education, community care, and public policy analysis in both the United States and developing countries. In the United States, the Foundation has played a leading role in forming the National-Community AIDS Partnership, which has joined national foundations and community foundations and other local donors in funding preventive education and community-based care in nine communities. The partnership received continuing support through a grant of \$2.5 million to the Cleveland Foundation. Other grantees included the New York Community Trust on behalf of Funders Concerned About AIDS, and the Intergovernmental AIDS Policy Center at George Washington University. The center provides policy analysis and information for state and local officials struggling to deal with the epidemic's threats to public health and the legal rights of people with AIDS or the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which causes AIDS.

In developing countries, the Foundation has concentrated on community epidemiological studies that track the spread and patterns of the disease, and on public information and preventive education. Much of this work builds on established Foundation programming in the field of reproductive health. AIDS-related grants for work in developing countries during 1990 included:

- Atoba Gay Liberation Movement (Brazil), \$41,7000, for efforts to prevent AIDS among homosexuals and bisexuals in Rio de Janeiro and other Brazilian cities.
- Santos Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS (Brazil), \$35,000, for public education on AIDS and a community counseling center for people who have AIDS or the HIV virus.
- São Paulo Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS (Brazil), \$13,500, for a national meeting of the Brazilian Solidarity Network of AIDS Non-governmental Organizations.
- Society for Women and AIDS in Africa (Nigeria), \$50,000, for a workshop on women and AIDS.
- STOPAIDS Organisation (Nigeria), \$157,000 over two years, African AIDS Research Network (Nigeria), \$155,000 over two years, and Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (Senegal), \$52,000, for research and community outreach on AIDS in West Africa.
- Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers Association, \$22,000, to train traditional healers in AIDS-prevention practices.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1990

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

UNITED STATES

Civil and political liberties

American Social History Productions (New York)	\$ 25,600
Boston College	350,000
Center for Constitutional Rights (New York)	200,000
Columbia University	150,000
International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (Austria)	230,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	850,000
Leadership Conference Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (Los Angeles)	1,575,000
Midwest-Northeast Voter Registration Education Project (Chicago)	250,000
Minority Business Legal Defense and Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
NALEO Education Fund (Los Angeles)	50,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
National Center for Fair and Open Testing (Cambridge, Mass.)	200,000
National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence (Baltimore)	110,000
Native American Rights Fund (Boulder, Colo.)	1,000,000
New Images Productions (Berkeley, Calif.)	300,000
Physicians for Human Rights (Somerville, Mass.)	180,000
Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (San Antonio)	300,000

International human rights law

International Centre for Legal Protection of Human Rights (England)	350,000
Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law (West Germany)	25,000
Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee (Minneapolis)	160,000
Netherlands Institute of Human Rights	30,000

Exchange of ideas and information

Bard College	135,000
Central and East European Publishing Project (England)	600,000
Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (England)	444,000

Refugees' and migrants' rights

American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education (Chicago)	200,000
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	275,000
American Public Welfare Association (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Center for Migration Studies of New York (Staten Island)	30,000
Central America Resource Center (Austin, Tex.)	142,000
Immigrant Legal Resource Center (East Palo Alto, Calif.)	200,000
Lawyers Committee for Human Rights (New York)	50,000
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (New York)	100,000
Multicultural Education Training and Advocacy (META) Project (Somerville, Mass.)	162,000
National Coalition of Advocates for Students (Boston)	300,000
National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild (Boston)	100,000
New York, State University of (Binghamton)	200,000

Queen Elizabeth House (England)	150,000
Radio Bilingue (Fresno, Calif.)	100,000
Refugee Women in Development (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs	175,000
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	275,000
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	650,000
Atlanta Legal Aid Society	165,000
Atlanta University Center	20,000
Bank Street College of Education (New York) [\$390,000-1988]	(267,418)
Black Women's Agenda (Atlanta)	20,000
Catholics for a Free Choice (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Center for Dispute Settlement (Washington, D.C.)	110,000
Civil Rights Project (Boston)	1,000,000
Columbia University	70,000
Committee for Economic Development (New York)	30,000
Concord Baptist Church of Christ (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	10,000
Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence (Hartford)	50,000
Equal Rights Advocates (San Francisco)	325,000
Families and Work Institute (New York)	267,418
Farmworker Justice Fund (Washington, D.C.)	379,644
Film Arts Foundation (San Francisco)	35,000
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	225,000
Harvard University	278,750
Highlander Research and Education Center (New Market, Tenn.)	50,000
Indian Law Resource Center (Washington, D.C.)	135,000
Institute of Family and Environmental Research (England)	50,000
Instituto Puertorriqueno de Derechos Civiles (Puerto Rico)	50,000
International Women's Media Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Mendenhall Ministries (Mendenhall, Miss.)	235,000
Minnesota, University of	127,500
Mississippi Action for Community Education (Greenville)	65,000
Missouri, University of	50,000
Morgan State University	45,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York)	150,000
NAACP Special Contribution Fund (Baltimore)	225,000
Nation Institute (New York)	7,000
National Black Women's Health Project (Atlanta)	370,000
National Center on Women and Family Law (New York)	150,000
National Housing and Community Development Law Project (Berkeley, Calif.)	250,000
National Institute for Women of Color (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
National Urban League (New York)	150,000
National Women's Law Center (Washington, D.C.)	875,000
NCBW/Community Services Fund (New York)	48,000
New Ways to Work (San Francisco)	50,000
New York City Mission Society	309,300
New York, City University of	50,000
New York, State University of (Albany)	275,000
9 to 5, Working Women Education Fund (Cleveland)	10,000
North Carolina, University of (Charlotte)	62,000
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	375,000
Organization for a New Equality (Boston)	25,000
Public Interest Clearinghouse (San Francisco)	35,000
Public Interest Law Center (New York)	224,000
Quitman County Development Organization (Marks, Miss.)	335,000
Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights Educational Fund (Washington, D.C.)	120,000
Rural Development Leadership Network (New York)	50,000
Rutgers University	50,000
Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.)	50,000

Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	550,000
Spangenberg Group (West Newton, Mass.)	39,000
21st Century Leadership Project (Selma, Ala.)	50,000
Western Center on Law and Poverty (Los Angeles)	50,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000-1988]	(26,666)
Women Employed Institute (Chicago)	100,000
Women's Economic Agenda Project (Oakland, Calif.)	50,000
Women's Equity Action League (Boston)	50,000
Women's Legal Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.)	600,000
Women's State-Wide Legislative Network of Massachusetts (Boston)	50,000
<i>Intergroup relations</i>	
Overseas Development Institute (England)	50,000
<i>Human rights, education, and scholarship</i>	
Colorado, University of	155,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	400,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
OEF International (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
<i>Intergroup relations</i>	
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000-1988]	(13,413)

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
African Network on Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (Kenya)	43,700
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	550,000
Zimbabwe, Government of [\$33,250-1985]	(15,000)
<i>Refugees' and migrants' rights</i>	
Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)	42,000
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Advice Office Trust (South Africa)	350,000
Black Lawyers' Association Legal Education Trust (South Africa)	200,000
Grahamstown Rural Committee (South Africa)	39,750
Ju/wa Bushman Development Foundation (Namibia)	50,000
Legal Assistance Trust (Namibia)	300,000
Legal Resources Foundation (Zimbabwe)	430,000
Musasa Project (Zimbabwe)	50,000
Natal, University of (South Africa)	150,000
OEF International (Washington, D.C.)	90,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	58,170
Workplace Information Group (South Africa)	50,000
Zimbabwe, Government of	75,000

West Africa

Civil and political liberties

Continuing Legal Education Association (Nigeria)	27,000
Ghana Bar Association [\$50,000–1989]	(45,000)
Inter-African Union of Lawyers (Senegal) [\$155,000–1983]	(32,501)

Exchange of ideas and information

Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal)	50,000
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Access to social justice/legal services

Association des Jeunes Avocats Senegalais (Senegal)	61,000
International Federation of Women Lawyers (Nigeria)	38,300
OEF International (Washington, D.C.)	15,750

Human rights, education, and scholarship

Centre International de Formation a L'Enseignement des Droits de l'Homme et de la Paix (Switzerland)	62,700
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Middle East and North Africa

Civil and political liberties

Arab Studies Society (Jerusalem)	27,200
Institute of Law in the Service of Man Company (West Bank)	260,000
International Center for Peace in the Middle East (Israel)	72,100
New Israel Fund (New York)	150,000
OEF International (Washington, D.C.)	11,862

Exchange of ideas and information

Jerusalem Media and Communication Centre	43,000
Middle East Research and Information Project (Washington, D.C.)	47,250

Refugees' and migrants' rights

An-Najah National University (West Bank)	43,750
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Access to social justice/legal services

American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	74,000
International Organization of Consumers Unions (Netherlands)	100,000

Intergroup relations

Givat Haviva Educational Foundation (New York)	300,000
Interns for Peace (New York) (on behalf of the Center for Jewish-Arab Economic Development in Israel)	50,000
Seminar Hakibbutzim (Israel)	137,000

ASIA

Access to social justice/legal services

International Center for Law in Development (New York)	110,000
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Bangladesh

Access to social justice/legal services

Martha Stuart Communications (New York)	252,440
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India, Nepal, Sri Lanka

International human rights law

LAWASIA Research Institute (Australia)	26,900
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<i>Exchange of ideas and information</i>	
Law and Society Trust (Sri Lanka)	48,000
Wolfson College (England)	49,100
<i>Refugees' and migrants' rights</i>	
Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (India)	25,000
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Nepal Women's Organization [\$100,000-1982]	(150,000)
Rural Integrated Development Organization (India)	46,000
Service for Unprivileged Section of Society (Nepal)	150,000
<i>Human rights, education, and scholarship</i>	
Law and Society Trust (Sri Lanka)	150,000
National Law School of India	300,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
Balay Rehabilitation Center (Switzerland)	40,000
FLAG Human Rights Foundation (Philippines) [\$76,276-1989]	(43,305)
<i>Refugees' and migrants' rights</i>	
Harvard University	49,900
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Center for People's Law (Philippines)	10,000
Fund for Free Expression (New York)	50,000
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	20,000
KAHAYAG: Foundation for Development Support and Communications (Philippines)	75,000
St. Scholastica's College (Philippines)	70,000
Union for Civil Liberty (Thailand)	36,000
WomanHealth Philippines	49,940
<i>Intergroup relations</i>	
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	150,000
<i>Human rights, education, and scholarship</i>	
Panlalawigang Asosasyong Nagtataguyod Sa Karapatan Ng Tao-Nueva (Philippines)	37,000
<i>Other</i>	
International Women's Health Coalition (New York)	92,460
China	
<i>Exchange of ideas and information</i>	
Chinese Social Organizations Research Society	150,000
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
China Press Law Research Center	16,655
China Senior Judges Training Center	200,000
Legislative Affairs Bureau of the State Council	85,000
Legislative Affairs Commission of the National People's Congress	183,000
Peking University Law School	42,750

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Andean Region and Southern Cone

Civil and political liberties

Andean Commission of Jurists (Peru)	235,000
Apoyo Institute (Peru)	32,500
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Vicariate of Solidarity (Chile)	150,000

Access to social justice/legal services

Center for Analysis and Dissemination of the Condition of Women (Chile)	100,000
Colombian Communities Foundation	150,000
Inter-American Legal Services Association (Colombia)	50,000
ISIS International—Women's Information and Communication Service (Chile)	80,000
Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies (Chile)	50,000
Women's House (Argentina)	60,000

Exchange of ideas and information

Women's House (Argentina)	35,000
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Brazil

Civil and political liberties

Center for the Defense of Human Rights and Popular Education in Acre	50,000
Cultural Association for Contemporary Culture	50,000
São Paulo, University of	225,000

Exchange of ideas and information

Ecumenical News Agency	25,500
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Access to social justice/legal services

Brazilian Anthropological Association	100,000
Brazilian Association for Video in Popular Movements	125,000
Brazilian Institute for Social and Economic Analysis	27,000
Brazilian Interdisciplinary AIDS Association	74,970
GELEDES—Institute of Black Women	50,000
Institute for Popular Legal Aid	16,200
Institute of Amazon Studies	70,000
Nucleus for Indigenous Rights	80,000
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of	70,000
São Paulo Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS	34,580

Mexico and Central America

Civil and political liberties

Archbishopric of Guatemala	121,000
Association of Indigenous Communities of the Isthmus' Northern Zone (Mexico)	44,700
Costa Rican Commission of Human Rights	120,000
Council of Ethnic Communities Runujel Junam (Guatemala)	35,000
Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica)	275,000
Mexican Commission for the Defense and Promotion of Human Rights	30,000

Access to social justice/legal services

Center for Research and Struggle Against Domestic Violence (Mexico)	103,500
Center for Research and Training of Women (Mexico)	50,000
Coatlicue Feminist Collective (Mexico)	124,000

Council for Social Assistance (Mexico)	120,000
Mexican Association Against Violence Against Women	150,000
Office for Legal Aid and Orientation (Mexico)	140,000
<i>Human rights, education, and scholarship</i>	
Center for Agrarian Studies (Mexico)	175,000
Caribbean	
<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
Ecumenical Center for Human Rights (Haiti)	60,000
Ecumenical Institute for the Development of Peoples (Switzerland)	41,795
Haiti Solidarite Internationale	50,000
Haitian Association of Voluntary Agencies	70,000
Haitian Center for Human Rights (Queens Village, N.Y.)	60,000
Haitian League of Former Political Prisoners, Friends and Relatives of the Disappeared (Haiti)	80,000
Instituto Tecnologico de Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)	35,000
Mouvement Paysan de Papaye (Haiti)	79,800
National Coalition for Haitian Refugees (New York)	75,000
Sant Pwomosyon Moun (Haiti)	10,310
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Kingston Legal Aid Clinic (Jamaica)	35,000
Legal Services for Women (Dominican Republic)	50,000
Other Latin America	
<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
Washington Office on Latin America (Washington, D.C.)	<u>125,000</u>
TOTAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE	<u>\$32,278,041</u>

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1990

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

UNITED STATES

Governmental structures and functions

American Committee on U.S.-Soviet Relations (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 200,000
American Council of Learned Societies (New York)	97,683
Cambridge, City of (Massachusetts)	100,000
Center for Social and Trade Union Studies (Poland)	50,000
Collier County (Florida)	100,000
Columbia University	122,000
Duke University	294,000
European Cooperation Fund (Belgium)	350,000
European University Institute (Italy)	9,000
Fairfax County (Virginia)	100,000
Foundation-administered project: activities related to the Innovations in State and Local Government program	600,000
Foundation-administered project: workshops for new parliamentarians in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	75,000
Iowa, State of	100,000
Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.)	44,000
Merced County (California)	100,000
Montgomery County (Maryland)	100,000
National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver)	32,500
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	52,500
Northwest Arctic Borough (Alaska)	100,000
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey	100,000
Ramsey County (Minnesota)	100,000
Seattle, City of (Washington)	100,000
Syracuse University	48,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	800,000

Philanthropy

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Queenstown, Md.)	43,000
Autonomy Foundation (Hungary)	100,000
Charities Aid Foundation (England)	48,000
Community Resource Exchange (New York)	589,500
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	427,300
Foundation Center (New York)	450,000
Global Fund for Women (Menlo Park, Calif.)	150,000
Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.)	622,400
Johns Hopkins University	100,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	132,837
National Charities Information Bureau (New York)	50,000
National Council of Nonprofit Associations (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
New York Community Trust	50,000
New York Regional Association of Grantmakers	7,125
New York University	100,000
New York, City University of	175,000
Northern California Grantmakers (San Francisco)	5,500
San Francisco, University of	45,000
Southern California Association (New York)	4,500
Union Institute (Cincinnati)	260,000
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (New York)	254,000

<i>Local initiatives</i>	
Cleveland Foundation	2,500,000
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Academy for Educational Development (Washington, D.C.)	70,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	542,800
Civic Education Foundation (Medford, Mass.)	125,000
Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute (Washington, D.C.)	420,000
Focus Project (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Human SERVE Fund (New York)	100,000
LULAC National Educational Service Centers (Washington, D.C.)	145,000
NALEO Education Fund (Los Angeles)	100,000
National Opinion Research Center (Chicago)	60,000
New York City Partnership Foundation	50,000
Southwest Voter Research Institute (San Antonio)	150,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	212,315
United Way (Los Angeles)	50,000
<i>Strengthening public service</i>	
Council for Excellence in Government (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Fund for the City of New York	3,000,000
Giraffe Project (Langley, Wash.)	109,000
Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
<i>Dispute resolution</i>	
National Institute for Dispute Resolution (Washington, D.C.)	2,520,000
Rutgers University	23,260
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges (Washington, D.C.) [\$15,800-1989]	(15,800)
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	650,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	50,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	600,000
Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvrete et de Politiques Socio-Economiques (Luxembourg)	30,000
Cuban American National Planning Council (Miami)	185,000
Economic Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	225,000
Foundation for American Communications (Los Angeles)	300,000
George Washington University	100,000
Harvard University	150,000
Hispanic Policy Development Project (New York)	250,000
Institute for Puerto Rican Policy (New York)	200,000
Joint Center for Political Studies (Washington, D.C.)	2,585,000
Michigan, University of	178,050
NALEO Education Fund (Los Angeles)	500,000
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	162,000
National Urban League (New York)	50,000
New York, City University of	182,600
Population Resource Center (Princeton, N.J.)	50,000
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	20,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	138,000
U.S. Basic Skills Investment Corporation (Alexandria, Va.)	175,000
<i>Other</i>	
AIDSFILMS (New York)	32,000
Sacred Heart, University of the (Puerto Rico)	40,000
Smith College	5,170

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

Philanthropy

Institute of International Education (New York)	275,000
Kaiser (Henry J.) Family Foundation (Menlo Park, Calif.)	10,000

Local initiatives

Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations (Uganda)	123,000
Environment Liaison Centre (Kenya)	27,000
Tanzania Non-Governmental Organizations	97,000

Civic participation

Kenya National Council of Social Service	100,000
Voluntary Organizations in Community Enterprise (Zimbabwe)	27,500
Zimbabwe Tobacco Industrial Workers Union	42,000
Zimbabwe, University of	76,500

Strengthening public service

Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	9,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	50,000

Dispute resolution

Independent Mediation Service Trust (South Africa)	250,000
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Public policy analysis

Florida, University of	180,000
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research (Brazil)	20,000
Zimbabwe, University of	24,000

West Africa

Governmental structures and functions

Nigerian Institute of International Affairs	49,000
North Texas, University of	29,800

Civic participation

Panos Institute (Alexandria, Va.)	80,000
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Public policy analysis

National Directorate of Employment (Nigeria)	209,000
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Other

African AIDS Research Network (Nigeria)	155,000
Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (Senegal)	52,000
Society for Women and AIDS in Africa (Nigeria)	50,000
STOPAIDS Organisation (Nigeria)	157,000

Middle East and North Africa

Philanthropy

Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Committee of Projects Development and Policy Planning, Ministry of Social Affairs)	23,000
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Other Africa and Middle East

Civic participation

Michigan State University 15,000

ASIA

India, Nepal, Sri Lanka

Governmental structures and functions

Centre for Regional Development Studies (Sri Lanka) 50,000

International Centre for Ethnic Studies (Sri Lanka) 21,500

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library Society (India) 50,000

Dispute resolution

Institute of International Education (New York) 44,000

Southeast Asia

Civic participation

Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines) 30,000

Congressional Research and Training Service (Washington, D.C.) 70,000

NGO-PO-Church Forum on Social Equity, Sustainable Development
and Environment Foundation (Philippines) 50,000

Public policy analysis

Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration
(Philippines) 7,870

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Andean Region and Southern Cone

Governmental structures and functions

Center for Institutional Studies (Argentina) 69,000

Center for Studies of the State and Society (Argentina) 220,000

Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay 100,000

Colombia, National University of 121,000

Civic participation

Center for Socio-Economic Studies of Development (Chile) 80,000

Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (Chile) 93,600

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Ecuador) 233,000

Brazil

Governmental structures and functions

Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning 212,000

Institute of Political and Social Studies 120,000

Civic participation

Institute for Socio-Economic Studies 49,000

Public policy analysis

Fernand Braudel Institute of World Economics 50,000

São Paulo, University of 49,000

Other

Atoba Gay Liberation Movement 41,700

Santos Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS 35,000

São Paulo Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS 13,500

Mexico and Central America

Philanthropy

Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress (Costa Rica) 300,000

Civic participation

Interamerican Research Center (Mexico) 50,000

Public policy analysis

Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (Mexico) 50,000

Mexico, College of 102,000

Caribbean

Public policy analysis

Caribbean Conference of Churches (Jamaica) 50,000

Other Latin America and Caribbean

Governmental structures and functions

Notre Dame University 15,000

Stanford University 70,000

TOTAL, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY \$29,458,210

EDUCATION AND CULTURE



Education is a powerful resource for understanding the present and shaping the future. It gives individuals the means to grow, to realize their own potential, and to contribute to the well-being of others. Moreover, in the United States as in many other parts of the world, the schools, colleges, and universities that educate students also provide institutional support that enables scholars to conduct research and advance the state of knowledge. For these reasons, a productive, just, and secure society requires an effective and accessible system of education.

To strengthen the capacity of educational institutions to serve society, the Foundation supports programs that enhance the quality of scholarship and teaching in selected fields, strengthen and diversify the teaching profession, and broaden educational opportunities for disadvantaged students. Along with efforts to expand the reach and enhance the quality of education, the Foundation encourages new forms of creativity in the performing arts and fosters cultural diversity by broadening opportunities for minority artists and supporting minority arts institutions. In developing countries, the emphasis is on preserving and interpreting traditional cultures, enhancing their contributions to contemporary society.

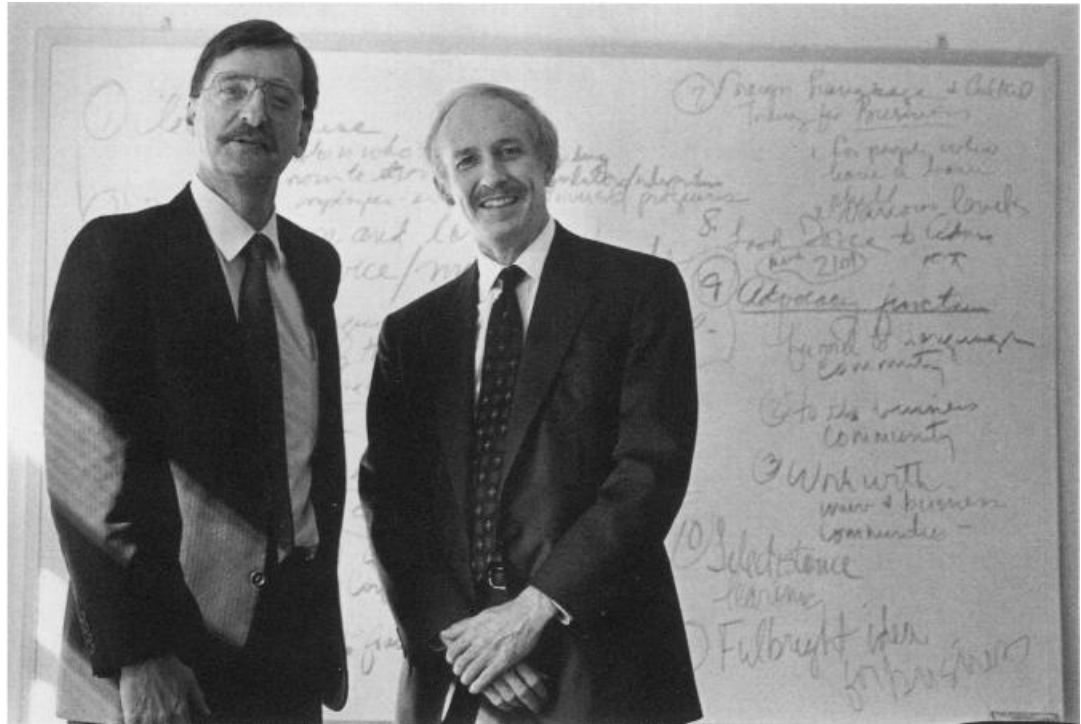
In 1990 Education and Culture grants totaled \$49.0 million.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The Foundation's programs in higher education have three principal goals: to expand educational opportunities for minority and economically disadvantaged students, to enrich curricula and advance scholarship in ways that deepen understanding of social and cultural diversity, and to strengthen research and teaching in the social sciences and international studies, including foreign languages. These three goals grow out of a belief that intellectual excellence, economic vitality, and social responsibility require higher education to broaden both its human and its curricular reach. The Foundation is convinced that colleges and universities should not only equip as many students as possible for high levels of achievement; they must also prepare students to live creatively and responsibly in a world of growing economic, social, and cultural diversity. In pursuing these goals, the Foundation focuses on the role of faculty as teachers, scholars, and role models.

Access and Opportunity. One of the most important challenges facing higher education today is the disproportionately small number of blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans among the faculty, administrators, and students of America's colleges and universities. This underrepresentation deprives minority students of opportunities for advancement and growth, and thereby diminishes the contribution they can make to the nation. It also diminishes the cultural diversity of educational institutions and reduces the scope of intellectual and curricular life. The Foundation has two major programs designed to enlarge minority participation in higher education.

The first and largest is a national program of doctoral and postdoctoral



Richard Brecht, left, and A. Ronald Walton lead the National Council of Less Commonly Taught Languages, established this year through a Foundation grant to Johns Hopkins University. The council's aim is to improve instruction in languages ranging from Chinese, Japanese, and Russian to Bengali, Hausi, and Tagalog.

fellowships aimed at increasing the number of minorities on college and university faculties. Studies have found that the dearth of minority faculty adversely affects the likelihood that minority students will enroll in college and that those who do enroll will complete their degree. The anticipated retirement of nearly 500,000 faculty members by the year 2010 offers an opportunity to mitigate this problem by building a more diverse professoriate. But without an increase in the pool of minority Ph.D.s, this opportunity will be lost. In recent years the percentage of doctorates awarded to Hispanics and Native Americans has increased slightly, though the actual number of degrees remains very small. For blacks, the percentage has declined to its lowest point since the 1970s. Together, these three minority groups accounted for only 1,492, or 6.5 percent, of the 23,000 doctorates awarded to U.S. citizens in 1988.

To help increase minority graduate enrollment and, ultimately, the number of minorities on college and university faculties, the Foundation in 1985 initiated a minority doctoral fellowship program for blacks, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, Native Americans, and Native Pacific Islanders. The program currently provides fifty-five three-year graduate fellowships and twenty one-year dissertation fellowships each year for students in the sciences, social sciences, mathematics, humanities, and engineering. To date the program has supported 240 graduate fellows and 118 dissertation fellows.

To help minorities already holding the doctorate to advance in their academic careers, the Foundation also funds postdoctoral fellowships that enable minority junior faculty to pursue the research and scholarship necessary to obtain promotions and tenure. The need for a postdoctoral year is particularly great for minority scholars because they tend to be heavily burdened with advising and committee responsibilities that carry little weight in tenure decisions. Since 1979 the Foundation's program has awarded 401 postdoctoral fellowships. This year the Foundation continued support for the doctoral and postdoctoral programs with a grant of \$5.1 million to the National Academy of Sciences, which administers the fellowships.

The Foundation's other major effort to broaden access to higher education is a national program to facilitate the transfer of talented community college students to four-year institutions where they can earn a bachelor's degree. Community colleges enroll more than half of all first-year students, including large numbers of working adults and minorities. Although most of the students aspire to transfer to a four-year institution and earn a bachelor's degree, less than 15 percent succeed in doing so. Over the past seven years, the Foundation has devoted some \$8 million to fund and disseminate the results of innovative campus-based transfer programs at twenty-four urban community colleges, to support advocacy groups, and to commission policy-relevant research.

In 1989 these efforts took a new direction when the Foundation funded the creation of the National Center for Academic Achievement and Transfer at the American Council on Education. The center conducts a national grants program for two- and four-year institutions engaged in collaborative curriculum development. It also carries out research to help build and analyze the data base on student transfer from two-year to four-year institutions. A supplementary grant of \$2 million in 1990 will continue the development of the center's work. A key addition to this work will be a program of grants enabling pairs of two-year and four-year institutions to work together to design and introduce a joint core curriculum satisfying at least one-half of the requirements for the bachelor's degree. Credit for these courses would be granted by both institutions, making it easy for students to transfer from one to another.

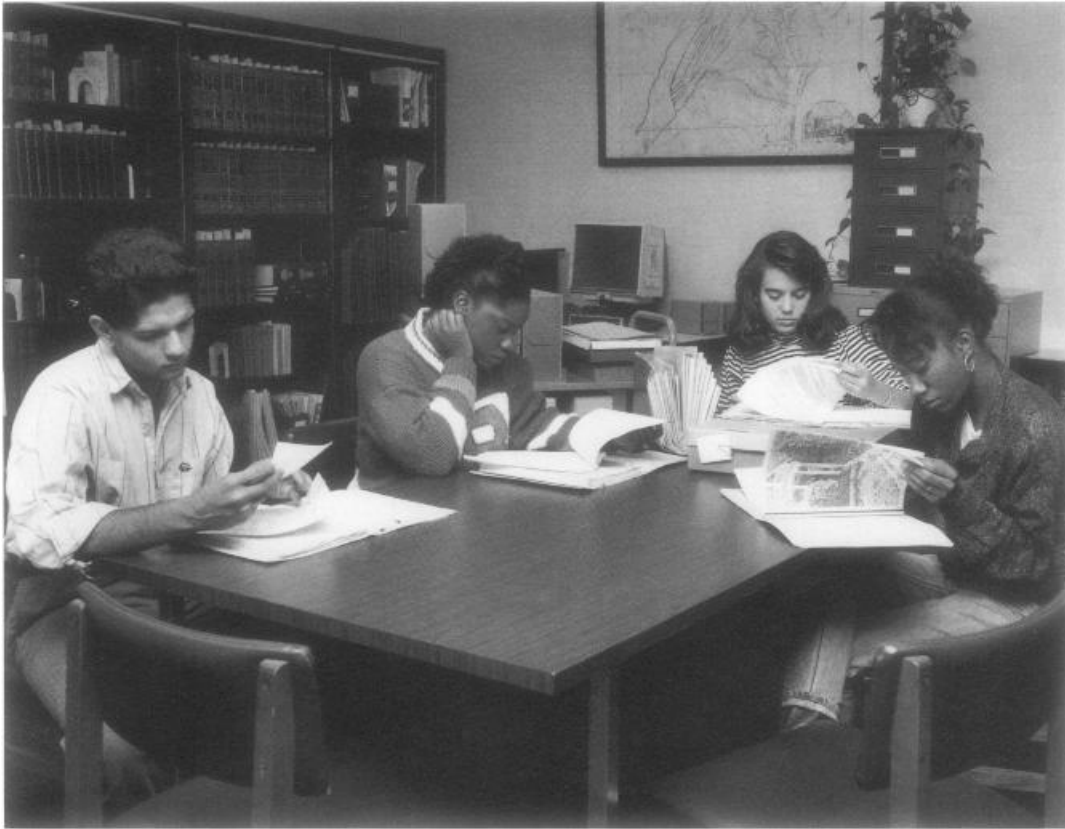
Roughly half the senior administrators of America's community colleges are expected to retire or leave office during the 1990s. This presents a dual challenge: to recruit and train a new generation of senior administrators and to diversify the leadership of community colleges. Although community college students are remarkably diverse in gender, ethnicity, and age, few women, blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans hold senior administrative posts in these institutions. This year the Foundation granted a total of \$500,000 for community college administrative leadership development programs. Six grants help enrich the content and increase the participation of minorities and women in professional development programs that prepare future community college leaders. Two grants help focus attention

on community colleges in administrative training programs now oriented toward four-year institutions. A final grant funds a new summer leadership institute that offers training in administration for leaders of Native American tribal colleges.

In the developing world, the Foundation continued to support programs that expand educational and training opportunities for black South Africans and Namibians. As a result of the changing political environment in South Africa, there is a heightened need for programs that help leaders from the black community to obtain the skills they need to participate fully in the country's period of transition. The Foundation granted supplementary funding to the Institute of International Education (IIE) for graduate fellowships that enable black South African and Namibian church leaders and mid-career professionals to study and sharpen their skills in the United States. IIE also received a \$325,000 supplement to coordinate a collaborative fellowship program for black South Africans and Namibians. Supplementary funding was granted to the Southern African Advanced Education Project for combined training programs and practical work experience for South African community leaders, exiles, and refugees. An \$80,000 grant to Africare funded a new program of internships at U.S. corporations and nonprofit organizations for black South African and Namibian students completing degree programs in the United States. Grants totaling \$510,000 continued support for several activities sponsored by the SACHED Trust, including a training program at eight locations around South Africa enabling leaders of black labor unions and community organizations to acquire administrative and organizational skills.

Diversity in Teaching and Scholarship. Scholarship on women and minorities is playing an increasingly important role in many of the traditional academic disciplines. For many years, the Foundation has supported the development of Afro-American studies and women's studies. Funding for Afro-American studies focuses on strengthening and deepening the capacity of major research centers to advance scholarship and train the next generation of faculty in the field. This year the Foundation granted \$300,000 to Indiana University for a range of activities, including faculty research and travel, graduate and undergraduate research internships, and a major interdisciplinary conference to disseminate new scholarship in the field.

In women's studies, where the major research centers are already well established, the Foundation's funding encourages scholarship and teaching on the history, contributions, and current role of minority women, especially the integration of new scholarship on minority women into undergraduate liberal arts courses. Eleven projects funded in 1988 and 1989 were effective in stimulating collaboration between black scholars and leading women's research centers. In 1990 grants of \$100,000 to the University of Puerto Rico at Cayey and \$115,000 to the State University of New York at Albany were designed to integrate into the curriculum research and teaching about Puerto Rican women, on the island and on the mainland, respectively. Funds are earmarked for faculty seminars and course development. A grant of \$200,000



Students and faculty at Virginia Commonwealth University are creating a directory of multicultural archival sources as the basis for new courses. Their project is part of a Foundation initiative to improve race relations and foster diversity in American higher education.

to the National Council for Research on Women continued support for coordination of its minority women's studies initiative and dissemination of information about the projects funded in 1988 and 1989, including a volume of course materials. The University of Washington received \$90,000 for the second phase of an evaluation of the eleven projects, including site visits and a draft report.

Funding for women's studies is an important part of the Foundation's commitment to women's issues in the developing world. Among the grants this year were:

- \$95,000 to the National Autonomous University of Mexico for a program of research, teaching, and training on gender issues;
- \$221,000 to the Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano, an organization of seven public universities in the region, for a research project on gender differences and a new research fellowship competition in gender studies; and
- \$31,000 to the University of the Andes in Colombia, and \$90,000 to the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru to establish new research and teaching programs on gender.

Intellectual and curricular diversity not only enrich education but also help to sustain social diversity on college campuses. The Foundation focused on the role of faculty and curricula in a new initiative to improve race relations and foster diversity in American colleges and universities. Two hundred largely residential colleges and universities were invited to compete for grants of up to \$100,000 to develop or revise academic programs so as to give greater attention to the culture and experience of ethnic minorities and to bring multicultural perspectives to bear on all aspects of the curriculum. Nineteen grants were made this year.* Many emphasize the development or revision of general education and distribution courses, as well as courses required for departmental majors; some link students with faculty in collaborative research and course-development projects. Most include programs to broaden faculty's perspectives and increase their sensitivity to students from diverse backgrounds.

At Brandeis University, for example, faculty who teach the core humanities courses will meet for four weeks in the summer of 1991 to study the oral tradition in Africa and the African diaspora and prepare to integrate African and African-derived materials into the humanities core curriculum. At Virginia Commonwealth University students and faculty will create a directory of African-American and other multicultural archival sources in central Virginia. The university will revise or create twelve new undergraduate courses that will use these materials to contrast stereotypes of minority life with the reality revealed through the archival sources. Southwest Texas State University will develop a program called "Exploring the Southwest: In Search of Community." The program will involve faculty presentations in residence halls; a weeklong celebration featuring public lectures, music, theater, and forums on the ecology and environment of the region; student research projects on Spanish dialects in the Southwest; and student field work leading to an exhibition on two communities in the region. Haverford College will use its funding to create or substantially revise ten courses for its new core requirement in Social Justice. At the University of Iowa, faculty and graduate teaching assistants will develop a multicultural anthology for use in the university's required course on rhetoric.

To assess the state of race relations and diversity on campuses, the Foundation commissioned site visits to twelve representative colleges. The reports of the visits, along with the results of the nineteen funded projects, will help guide future grant making in this area.

Social Sciences and International Studies. The Foundation has a long-established interest in the social sciences because of their capacity to illu-

* The grants went to: Bemidji State University, \$100,000; Boston College, \$100,000; Brandeis University, \$100,000; University of California (Los Angeles), \$100,000; Denison University, \$25,000; Haverford College, \$100,000; University of Iowa, \$100,000; Millsaps College, \$25,000; Mount St. Mary's College, \$100,000; New School for Social Research, \$100,000; University of Notre Dame, \$91,640; Pitzer College, \$100,000; University of Redlands, \$100,000; University of Rochester, \$25,000; Spring Hill College, \$100,000; Southwest Texas State University, \$76,880; Tulane University, \$100,000; Virginia Commonwealth University, \$100,000; Wesleyan University, \$100,000.

minate social, political, and economic issues and prepare people for the responsibilities of citizenship. The Foundation has also supported efforts to enhance the United States' capacity to understand and deal with other parts of the world. In 1990 these two interests were brought together as the Foundation granted \$4.3 million to the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) for a major new graduate fellowship program administered by the American Council of Learned Societies and the SSRC.

International and area studies rely heavily on the social sciences to analyze conditions and issues in other parts of the world. The social sciences, in turn, are broadened by knowledge of other countries and regions. In recent years, however, the interests of social scientists and scholars of international studies have diverged. Foreign-area studies have become increasingly specialized, and the social sciences have been drawn toward abstract theories and quantitative methodologies based on advanced mathematical formulations. Neither approach adequately prepares scholars and teachers to deal with the issues that increasingly trouble America's international relations.

The new fellowship program is designed to address this problem by encouraging doctoral students in the social sciences to acquire the competence needed to work on an area of the developing world. The program will provide some fifty-five one-year predissertation fellowships annually to students nominated from some of the nation's leading social science doctoral programs. The fellowships will cover overseas study or research, language study, or advanced course work on a region of the developing world. Fellowships will be awarded sufficiently early in the course of graduate study to affect the recipient's choice of a dissertation topic. Applications will be reviewed by a panel of distinguished social scientists and area studies scholars. They will give preference to nominations from universities that are prepared to continue support for their nominees after completion of a Foundation-funded fellowship.

In the developing world, the Foundation has long supported social science research and training, particularly in policy-related fields. In Latin America over the past twenty years, the Foundation has helped establish and support independent social science research centers, which in a number of countries have sometimes been the only settings where scholars could work free from the constraints of repressive political regimes. As many of these countries began transitions to democracy in the 1980s, Foundation funds enabled several centers to undertake research, policy analysis, and discussions on democratic institutions and processes. As the 1990s begin, these centers face challenges to their institutional stability and must redefine their roles to reflect the new political conditions. Grants totaling some \$1.5 million will assist four centers in this process. Recipients are the Center for Studies of the State and Society in Argentina (\$520,000); the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences in Chile (\$700,000); the Peruvian Association for the Development of Social Sciences (\$168,000); and the Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay (\$100,000).

Linking the Foundation's support for the social sciences in Latin America

and Africa, a grant of \$200,000 to the Brazilian Society for Instruction in Rio de Janeiro has enabled its Center for African and Asian Studies to launch a fellowship program for Mozambican undergraduates in the social sciences and public administration. The program is designed to strengthen social science research and public service and also to lay the groundwork for the establishment of undergraduate courses in those fields in Mozambique.

In Asia, the Foundation granted \$444,210 to the Social Science Research Council for fellowships to enable Bangladeshi and non-Bangladeshi students in the United States and Canada to conduct dissertation research in Bangladesh on topics of relevance to Bangladeshi society. Satya Wacana Christian University in Indonesia received \$300,000 to strengthen its master's program in Development Studies, the only postgraduate program in any field available at a private university in Indonesia. In China, the Foundation renewed support to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences to facilitate scholarly exchanges between China and the United States and other countries.

One of the critical impediments to developing international scholarship and teaching in the United States is Americans' extremely limited knowledge of foreign languages. An important dimension of the Foundation's work in international studies, therefore, focuses on efforts to increase our national capacity to teach foreign languages that are now largely unstudied in American universities. These range from Russian, Chinese, and Arabic to Bulgarian, Thai, and Swahili. Together the "less commonly taught languages" (LCTs) are spoken by more than 90 percent of the world's people but studied by less than 2 percent of Americans. To help train teachers, develop materials, and improve methods of assessing proficiency in these languages, the Foundation granted \$270,000 to help establish the National Council of Less Commonly Taught Languages, an alliance linking the principal professional organizations of teachers of LCTs. A supplementary grant of \$538,000 to the University of Iowa supported continued development of the Critical Languages Program, an exemplary state project that recruits, trains, and places teachers of Chinese, Japanese, and Russian in the Iowa public schools.

Other Higher Education Programming. Several years ago the Foundation focused attention on the need for advanced planning to replace the great numbers of faculty who will retire in the years just ahead. A major initiative in 1986 and 1987 resulted in grants to thirty-one colleges and universities to increase students' interest in faculty careers by improving the quality of the undergraduate education they experience and by strengthening the engagement of faculty in undergraduate teaching. These grants have now been evaluated, and a limited number of supplementary grants are planned to sustain or replicate exemplary programs and to disseminate the findings of the evaluation. Special attention will be given to programs that were successful in motivating minority students to undertake graduate study and plan for faculty careers.

The Foundation continued to encourage preparation of high school and college students for responsible citizenship by providing additional support



Mathematics teacher Iris Carl is a member of the advisory panel of QUASAR, a project to improve mathematics education in middle schools. Based at the Learning Research and Development Center at the University of Pittsburgh, QUASAR is developing approaches to instruction combining basic skills with higher-level reasoning and problem solving.

to four groups that promote student voluntary service. Three of the groups will encourage faculty to help students see the connection between what is learned through service and what is learned in the classroom and the library. They are: Campus Compact, an organization of college and university presidents sponsored by the Education Commission of the States; the Campus Outreach Opportunity League, a national student-led organization with chapters on over 100 college campuses; and Operation Civic Serve, a California-based group that works with local community leaders to promote collegiate service. The fourth group—the Constitutional Rights Foundation, which runs a high school-based service program in Los Angeles—will broaden its outreach and serve as a national clearinghouse for information on high school service programs.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

American schools must provide students with skills and competencies that go far beyond the “basics” if the nation is to meet the economic and social challenges ahead. Two major changes must occur if schools are to help students acquire the analytical ability they will need in the coming years. The first is to enhance the professionalization of teaching. The second is to reorganize schools to enable them to improve both equity and excellence.

Early efforts to improve the quality and effectiveness of teaching concentrated on enhancing the substance of teacher education, tightening standards for teacher certification, and introducing competency examinations for practicing teachers. Although this type of reform produced some gains, they were purchased at a high price. Many talented people with the potential to become good teachers were screened out of the profession, and the scope for individual teachers to display initiative was reduced. Concerned over these developments and alarmed by growing shortages of teachers, many reformers have now adopted a more comprehensive approach, one that aims to strengthen teachers' professionalism, increase schools' responsiveness to their surrounding communities, and make teaching an attractive career option for talented young people.

As teachers' professionalism grows, their new knowledge and improved practice must be accompanied by institutional changes to make schools more effective places for students to learn. This will require changes in policy and revision of curricula and instructional practices. In the critically important fields of mathematics and science, special effort will be needed to change practices that are ineffective in educating minority students attending disadvantaged schools.

To address these issues, the Foundation will continue three major initiatives developed in 1989. Two target impediments to the professionalization of teaching and teachers' effectiveness, the severe shortage of minority teachers, and the inadequacy of current teacher training programs in preparing effective classroom teachers. The third initiative aims to improve schools' effectiveness in educating minority and economically disadvantaged students in mathematics and science.

Teacher Diversity and Professionalism. Minority teachers are a declining presence in America's schools. Blacks, for example, made up 12 percent of the teaching force in 1970; today they account for only 7 percent. Unless corrective action is taken, the downward spiral is likely to continue. Relatively small numbers of minorities are entering the teaching profession, and large numbers are retiring or leaving before retirement. The shortage is particularly troubling because minority students are now the majority in many school districts. One obstacle to addressing the problem is the low college attendance rates of minorities; another is the increase in attractive career options other than teaching. Moreover, in response to reformers' calls for higher standards incorporating the use of new and controversial tests, many of the institutions that traditionally have prepared minority teachers have become more selective and reduced the size of their programs.

The Foundation's minority teacher initiative seeks to broaden the pool of prospective minority teachers by identifying students of untapped potential who can be prepared for teaching careers through a variety of "value-added" programs. Collaborative agreements link institutions with high minority enrollments (including historically black colleges) with other colleges and universities that have strong liberal arts programs in a joint effort to recruit and train minority students. The Foundation supports the development and

implementation of new screening techniques to identify students, the creation of support services on campus, the development of ways to measure success, and the collection and evaluation of data.

The Foundation has committed \$14.5 million over six years to the minority teacher education initiative. Since the program's inception in 1989, \$5.8 million has been granted for consortial projects. The first projects were established in 1989 in Ohio, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. In 1990 grants helped start consortia in North Carolina and Louisiana. Eleven institutions in North Carolina received a total of \$705,000 for teacher recruitment and early preparation activities. These institutions are working together to identify and prepare candidates for teacher education through new modes of assessment, student support, and new curricula. One group of institutions in the consortium will identify nontraditional candidates, using alternative selection criteria, and prepare them for teacher certification. A second cluster of institutions will prepare secondary and postsecondary students of unrealized potential for high performance as teacher education candidates. A third group will test curriculum innovations with a group of newly recruited students.

In Louisiana, one of the states with the most severe underrepresentation of minority teachers in the nation, Grambling, Tulane, and Xavier universities have joined in a consortium called Collaborative on the Supply of Minority Teachers. The Foundation granted it \$596,024 for interventions as early as ninth and tenth grades and for continued assistance through a student's high school and college years. Activities will include Future Teacher clubs, teaching internships for secondary students, and enrichment activities for college undergraduates.

Related grants were made to the Educational Testing Service, for documentation of the minority teacher education consortia programs and assessment of their need for technical assistance, and to California State University (Hayward), to analyze the literature on teaching culturally diverse students.

Reform of teacher education also requires attention to the clinical or internship process through which new teachers learn to apply what they have been taught. In the past couple of years, the Foundation has made grants to coalitions of universities, school systems, and professional organizations in ten cities to plan for the creation of clinical training centers in schools with diverse populations. Resources are clustered in these schools to provide a broad introduction to the profession and the practice of teaching.

The Foundation also supports model programs to broaden the recruitment and improve the training of principals and other school administrators. For example, Harvard University's Graduate School of Education received \$199,650 for a training program for superintendents of urban school systems. The program, which includes internships, provides expanded opportunities for minority and female administrators.

Mathematics and Science. It is widely recognized that American youth have fallen behind their counterparts in most other developed countries in mathematical competence. Moreover, poor and minority children lag behind other American students in acquiring the higher-order skills that underlie

not only mathematics and science but also most technically based trades and occupations. Improving mathematics education has become a national necessity both for economic reasons and to reduce inequities within American society.

The Foundation has made a major commitment to improve the quality and effectiveness of mathematics instruction in urban schools serving minority and economically disadvantaged youth. Foundation-funded mathematics collaboratives in eleven cities link schoolteachers with university faculty, business people, and professionals who use mathematics in their work. The collaboratives enable teachers to deepen their own knowledge of mathematics and help students see the relation between mathematics and their prospects for future employment and further education. The Education Development Center (EDC) received \$520,000 to continue providing technical assistance to the collaboratives as they separate themselves from Foundation funding and become institutionalized in their local sites. EDC also conducts activities that link the collaboratives to other groups of mathematics educators in other sites. The University of Wisconsin (Madison) received a \$368,000 supplement to continue collecting data on the collaboratives' effectiveness in increasing professionalism among participating teachers and improving mathematics teaching in inner-city schools.

QUASAR, a national demonstration project based at the Learning Research and Development Center at the University of Pittsburgh, focuses on improving mathematics education in middle schools (grades four through six, or eight, depending on the school). It is during these years, when students move beyond simple arithmetic, that deficits typically begin to appear in the mathematical competence and motivation of disadvantaged students. Those who fall behind at this point often become trapped in continual cycles of remediation that emphasize rote learning rather than critical thinking. To address this challenge, QUASAR is developing approaches to teaching mathematics that combine instruction in basic skills with higher-level reasoning and problem solving. Work has already begun at pilot sites in Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Portland, Ore., and Holyoke, Mass.; planning for additional sites is under way in Atlanta and Santa Ana, Calif. The project aims to show how the United States can successfully educate a far larger percentage of its citizens in mathematics than it now does. A grant of \$4 million to the University of Pittsburgh is supporting the next phase of the QUASAR project, and a five-year companion grant of \$510,000 to the university established a national visiting committee and a series of occasional papers.

This year the Foundation also provided \$2 million to launch a national demonstration focusing on mathematics education in high schools. Coordinated by the College Board, this project will prepare teachers in six school districts (Fort Worth, San Jose, Milwaukee, Nashville, Prince Georges County, and Providence) to teach algebra and geometry to minority and economically disadvantaged students who do not normally take or pass these courses. Failure to learn high school algebra and geometry is a major barrier to employment and college enrollment. By the end of the six-year project, all



Members of the Angkor Dance Troupe, a Cambodian company based in Lowell, Mass., are part of the Newcomers Program assisting recent immigrant artists. The program, which provides technical assistance and funding for performances, is supported through a Foundation grant to the New England Foundation for the Arts.

six districts expect to make algebra and geometry a normal part of high school education for all their students. The project is also advising counselors, parents, and administrators on ways to encourage students in the study of math and science.

Rural Education. Along with its largely urban efforts, the Foundation is exploring ways to strengthen rural education. As rural communities attempt to cope with economic dislocations and social change, their schools must adapt to meet a variety of new challenges. The Foundation supports experiential learning programs that link schools to community development activities, as well as pilot programs that provide professional development for both experienced and student teachers. This year Foundation-funded projects continued under the direction of the Southern Regional Council, Kansas State University, and North Carolina REAL.

THE ARTS

In seeking to foster cultural diversity and encourage creativity in the arts throughout the United States, the Foundation supports national programs directed to a particular arts discipline or a particular group of institutions.

For more than thirty years the Foundation has supported efforts to further the careers of minority artists, strengthen minority arts institutions, and

encourage mainstream institutions to present the work of minority artists to a broader public. Although much of this activity has focused on the performing arts, the Foundation last year launched a \$5 million initiative to assist black and Hispanic art museums. Earlier, a Foundation-supported study noted the rich holdings of these institutions, which are major repositories of works that illuminate the cultural history of black and Hispanic peoples in the United States. The museums contain works ranging from pre-Columbian Mexican to nineteenth-century Puerto Rican to the Harlem Renaissance. The study also cited the museums' pressing needs, particularly in the care and management of their collections. Last year, grants totaling \$840,000 went to seven institutions in New York, San Francisco, Boston, Hampton, Va., and Puerto Rico. This year, \$1.9 million was granted to thirteen museums* for the care and management of collections, and for acquisitions, curatorial needs, conservation, fund raising, audience development, and staff training.

The Foundation's support of Hispanic performing art, begun in the mid-1980s, continued this year with grants to three New York organizations:

- Repertorio Español, \$150,000, for expansion of its national touring initiative, which aims to build audiences and community support in such cities as Denver, Atlanta, Chicago, San Diego, and Dallas;
- Ballet Hispanico, \$200,000, for a national marketing and promotion plan and for further development of private-sector support; and
- Pregones, \$100,000, for the first national festival of grass-roots Latino theater to be held in the Northeast.

In addition, Teatro Avante in Miami received a \$25,000 supplement for its international Hispanic theater festival, the fifth in an annual series that brings leading Spanish-speaking companies from the United States and Latin America. And, the Old Globe Theatre in San Diego received a \$45,260 supplement for continued development of new Hispanic-American playwrights.

The American Festival Project, a unique multicultural program composed of ten community-based professional performing groups, received \$75,000 through its sponsor, Appalshop, for six festivals to be held over a two-year period in various rural and urban sites throughout the United States. In Juneau, Alaska, the Perseverance Theatre was granted \$100,000 for the development and maintenance of a multicultural company composed largely of the state's Native Americans. A related grant went to the New England Foundation for the Arts, enabling it to bring to five New England states Perseverance's production of "Coyote Builds North America," which is based on Native American legends.

* Recipients in 1990 were: Afro-American Historical and Cultural Museum (Philadelphia); California Afro-American Museum (Los Angeles); Cuban Museum of Arts and Culture (Miami); Fisk University Museum (Nashville); Hampton University Museum (Hampton, Va.); Mexican Fine Arts Center (Chicago); Mexican Museum (San Francisco); Museo de Arte de Ponce (Puerto Rico); El Museo del Barrio (New York City); Museum of African American Life and Culture (Dallas); North Carolina Central University Art Museum (Durham); The Studio Museum in Harlem (New York City); and the University of Puerto Rico (Rio Piedras) Museum of Anthropology, History and Art.

Two major dance companies — the Dance Theatre of Harlem and the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre — were granted \$100,000 and \$300,000, respectively, for institutional development. The Foundation also granted \$250,000 to the WNET Dance project, a public television series that will explore the diverse worldwide origins, history, and practice of dance, an art form to whose diversity and vitality the Foundation has made major contributions over the years.

In its support of new performing art the Foundation has over the past several years funded several national projects in dance and music. They include Meet the Composer's Composer/Choreographer Commissioning program and Opera America's Opera for the 80's and Beyond. The Foundation has also supported major institutions that commission and produce new work. One of them, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, received \$175,000 to produce New Music America, a premier national festival of new American music. Other Foundation support for new performing art focused on smaller, artist-managed groups, collectively known as alternative arts organizations, which are the source of much creative activity in both performing and visual arts. Grants totaling \$750,000 were made to fourteen alternative arts organizations for the commissioning and development of new work by such artists and groups as Jawole Willa Jo Zollar and the Urban Bush Women; Blondell Cummings; Diamanda Galas; Suzan Lori-Parks; Ping Chong; and The Wooster Group. Receiving grants were: the Center for Contemporary Arts of Santa Fe; Contemporary Arts Center (New Orleans); Boston Dance Umbrella; District Curators (Washington, D.C.); George Coates Performance Co. (San Francisco); Hallwalls (Buffalo); the Institute of Contemporary Art (Boston); the Kitchen (New York City); Life on the Water (San Francisco); New City Theatre (Seattle); Painted Bride Art Center (Philadelphia); Performance Space 122 (New York City); Walker Art Center (Minneapolis); and Yellow Springs Institute for Contemporary Studies and the Arts (Chester Springs, Pa.).

CULTURAL PRESERVATION

Support for programs that encourage cultural preservation and vitality focuses on developing countries. In many of these societies rapid change and the consolidation of economic, political, and cultural authority at the national level threaten to destroy the material cultures of the past and to separate individuals and communities from the historical context that gives meaning to their lives. Although the emphasis varies from one part of the world to another, the Foundation's programs seek to preserve and interpret endangered elements of a society's culture, strengthen the vitality of "living traditions" in the performing arts, including folklore, and, thereby, affirm the value of diversity and the relevance of a people's history.

Special attention this year focused on the Festival of Indonesia, an eighteen-month-long event taking place in 1990-91 in the United States that celebrates Indonesia's rich and diverse cultural heritage. A grant of \$210,000

was made to the Festival of Indonesia Foundation for the coordination and planning of its performing arts component, which includes twelve troupes from various regions of the archipelago that perform music, dance, and theater. The troupes include the Children of Bali, Court Art from the Kraton of Yogyakarta, Topeng Cirebon: Masked Dance of West Java, Music and Dance of Sumatra, and Sunda: From Village to City. They are performing in twenty states and at a variety of places, including two major Foundation grantees – the Brooklyn Academy of Music and the Los Angeles Festival. Other Foundation funds for the Festival of Indonesia supported training of Indonesian museum staffs, translation and publication of Indonesian literature, a series of public conferences, and audio and video recordings of Indonesian traditional music produced by the Smithsonian Institution's Office of Folklife Programs in collaboration with the Indonesian Musicological Society.

Again this year, the Foundation supported the preservation of South Indian musical traditions. For example, a \$100,000 grant went to Sampradaya, an organization in Madras that sponsors performances, conducts research, and publishes information on classical Carnatic music. Other grants to help preserve South Indian culture supported the development and maintenance of folk culture studies at the Regional Resources Centre for Folk Performing Arts (of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College) in Karnataka and at the University of Hyderabad.

All Tibetan culture, from religion and philosophy to medical and historical traditions to the fine and performing arts, is transmitted from generation to generation through oral discourses that interpret written texts. To help preserve this endangered Tibetan cultural heritage, the Foundation granted \$85,000 to the Orient Foundation for publication and dissemination of a computerized data base cataloguing over 30,000 hours of taped or filmed oral discourses, representing 256 collections around the world.

Other grants this year included \$43,000 to the Art Museum of Lima to establish a laboratory for the restoration and conservation of Peruvian colonial paintings, and \$175,800 to the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage for a conservation training course emphasizing paintings and works on paper. The course would be the first of its kind in South Asia and would serve other countries in the region as well as India.

Support for archaeological training in several parts of the world continued with grants to Banaras Hindu University, to the Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences, and to the Government of Indonesia for creation of a uniform system of inventorying archaeological records.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1990

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

UNITED STATES

Access and equity

American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 18,750
American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.)	2,058,200
American Health Foundation (New York)	30,500
Arizona State University	7,000
Association of California Community College Administrators (Cupertino)	50,000
Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Bemidji State University	100,000
Boston College	100,000
Brandeis University	350,000
California State University (Hayward)	49,170
California, University of (Los Angeles)	100,000
College Entrance Examination Board (New York)	2,000,000
Cornell University	462,000
Council for Adult and Experiential Learning (Chicago)	25,000
Denison University	25,000
Educational Testing Service (Princeton, N.J.)	422,126
Florida State University	721,000
Harvard University	75,000
Haverford College	100,000
Highlander Research and Education Center (New Market, Tenn.)	30,000
Hudson-Mohawk Association of Colleges and Universities (Latham, N.Y.)	60,000
Iowa, University of	100,000
Johnson (Christian A.) Endeavor Foundation (New York)	25,000
Maricopa Community College District (Phoenix)	49,950
Michigan, University of	50,000
Millsaps College	25,000
Mount St. Mary's College	100,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	5,065,000
National Coalition of Advocates for Students (Boston)	10,600
National Community College Hispanic Council (Fort Worth, Tex.)	50,000
National Council of Educational Opportunity Associations (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
New School for Social Research (New York)	100,000
New York, City University of	134,862
North Carolina State University	501,950
Notre Dame, University of	91,640
Pittsburgh, University of	4,510,000
Pitzer College	100,000
Redlands, University of	100,000
Rochester, University of	25,000
Rutgers University	50,000
Salish Kootenai Community College	43,000
Shelby State Community College	50,000
Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta)	1,301,024
Southwest Texas State University	76,880
Spring Hill College	100,000
State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (Denver)	35,000
Texas A&M University	49,435
Texas, University of (Austin)	6,384
Tulane University	146,100
Vassar College	263,855

Virginia Commonwealth University	100,000
Wesleyan University	100,000
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Cooperating School Districts of the St. Louis Suburban Area (Missouri)	60,000
Education Development Center (Newton, Mass.)	520,000
Harvard University	199,650
Indiana University	300,000
Memphis State University	40,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	110,000
New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations	250,000
Public Education Fund Network (Pittsburgh, Pa.)	500,000
San Diego State University	100,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	4,277,000
Vermont and State Agricultural College, University of	34,300
Wisconsin, University of	368,000
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
California, University of (Berkeley)	12,000
Council for Aid to Education (New York)	50,000
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	4,000
Harvard University	40,000
International Association of Universities (France)	25,000
Teachers College (Columbia University)	50,000
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (Boulder, Colo.)	100,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
American Political Science Association (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Arizona, University of	43,000
California, University of (San Diego)	25,000
Campus Outreach Opportunity League (Washington, D.C.)	114,000
Columbia College	50,000
Constitutional Rights Foundation (Los Angeles)	200,000
Education Commission of the States (Denver)	524,000
Feminist Press (New York)	25,000
Formative Evaluation Research Associates (Ann Arbor, Mich.)	10,000
Historical Society of Rockland County (New City, N.Y.)	32,000
Iowa, University of	537,640
Johns Hopkins University	270,050
Lower East Side Tenement Museum (New York)	50,000
Michigan State University	100,000
Michigan, University of	250,000
National Council for Research on Women (New York)	200,000
New York, State University of (Albany)	115,000
Operation Civic Serve (San Francisco)	60,000
Puerto Rico, University of (Cayey)	100,000
Queens College	50,000
St. Cloud State University	4,000
St. Lawrence University	262,473
Social Science Research Council (New York)	35,200
Washington, University of	90,000
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
Afro-American Historical and Cultural Museum (Philadelphia)	50,000
Alvin Ailey Dance Theatre Foundation (New York)	300,000
American Association of Museums (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
American Dance Festival (New York)	30,000
American Music Theater Festival (Philadelphia)	50,000
Appalshop (Whitesburg, Ky.)	75,000
Arts and Business Council of New York	50,000
Bay Area Women's Philharmonic (San Francisco)	50,000

Boston Dance Umbrella (Cambridge, Mass.)	42,000
Brooklyn Academy of Music (New York)	175,000
California Afro-American Museum Foundation (Los Angeles)	200,000
Center for Contemporary Arts of Santa Fe (New Mexico)	40,000
Contemporary Arts Center (New Orleans)	100,000
Cuban Museum of Arts and Culture (Miami)	54,500
Dance Theatre of Harlem (New York)	100,000
District Curators (Washington, D.C.)	65,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (New York)	500,000
El Museo del Barrio (New York)	250,000
Ferre (Luis A.) Foundation (Puerto Rico)	70,150
Fisk University	50,000
Foundation for African-American Art (Dallas)	180,200
George Coates Performance Company (San Francisco)	40,000
Group I Acting Company (New York)	8,755
Haleakala, Inc. (New York)	38,000
Hallwalls (Buffalo, N.Y.)	36,000
Hampton University	200,000
Independent Committee on Arts Policy (New York)	20,000
Institute of Contemporary Art (Boston)	50,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	50,000
International Theatre Institute of the United States (New York)	50,000
La Mama Experimental Theatre Club (New York) [\$500,000-1988]	(25,000)
Mexican Fine Arts Center (Chicago)	51,600
Mexican Museum (San Francisco)	200,000
New City Theatre (Seattle)	50,000
New England Foundation for the Arts (Cambridge, Mass.)	70,000
New York City Hispanic-America Dance Company (New York)	200,000
North Carolina Central University	58,000
Old Globe Theatre (San Diego, Calif.)	45,260
Painted Bride Art Center (Philadelphia)	37,000
Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore (Maryland)	150,000
People's Theatre (San Francisco)	72,000
Performance Space 122 (New York)	45,000
Perseverance Theatre (Douglas, Alaska)	100,000
Pick-Up Performance Company (New York)	50,000
Pregones Touring Puerto Rican Theatre Collection (Bronx, N.Y.)	100,000
Puerto Rico, University of (Rio Piedras)	250,000
Spanish Theatre Repertory Company (New York)	150,000
Studio Museum in Harlem (New York)	250,000
Teatro Avante (Miami)	25,000
Vivian Beaumont Theater (New York)	50,000
Walker Art Center (Minneapolis)	75,000
Washington Drama Society (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Yale University	129,020
Yellow Springs Institute for Contemporary Studies and the Arts (Chester Springs, Pa.)	60,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
MADE IN USA Productions (New York)	50,000
<i>Other</i>	
Academy for Educational Development (Washington, D.C.)	100,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

Access and equity

Africare (Washington, D.C.)	80,000
Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	254,700

Institute of International Education (New York)	435,000
Natal, University of (South Africa)	420,000
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	160,000
South African Newspaper Education Trust (South Africa)	50,000
Southern African Advanced Education Project (England)	150,000
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Agostinho Neto University (Angola)	300,000
Brazilian Society for Instruction	200,000
Mondlane (Eduardo) University (Mozambique)	49,000
World Council of Churches (Switzerland)	20,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	130,000
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
Dambudzo Marechera Trust (Zimbabwe)	3,500
Georgetown University	50,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Oral Traditions Association of Zimbabwe	5,680
Worldwide Documentaries (Rochester, N.Y.)	50,000
Zimbabwe College of Music	19,000
West Africa	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (Senegal)	120,000
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
American Institute for Maghrib Studies (Los Angeles)	7,700
British Council (England)	10,000
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of Cairo University)	155,000
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	42,000
Women's Affairs (West Bank)	50,000
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
Jerusalem El-Hakawati for Theatre and Visual Arts	100,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Association for the Preservation of Culture in North Sinai)	32,755
Royal Society of Fine Arts (Jordan)	25,000
Other Africa and Middle East	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Duke University	30,000
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
International Development Association (Washington, D.C.)	228,700
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
African Books Collective (England)	100,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	300,000
ASIA	
Bangladesh	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Social Science Research Council (New York)	444,210

<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Institute of International Education (New York)	3,116
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Delhi, University of (India)	50,000
Indian Institute of Technology	31,381
National Council for Research on Women (New York)	75,000
Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University (India)	110,000
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
Theatre Academy (India)	100,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago)	110,000
Banaras Hindu University (India)	146,000
Hyderabad, University of (India)	130,000
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage	175,800
Institute of International Education (New York)	50,000
Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College Trust, UDUPI (India)	180,000
Mozhi: A Trust for Resource Development in Language and Culture (India)	85,000
Orient Foundation (Bainbridge Island, Wash.)	85,000
Sampradaya (India)	100,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Asian Cultural Council (New York)	50,000
Australian National University	58,000
National Research Centre of Archaeology (Indonesia)	135,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	107,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Volunteers in Asia (Stanford, Calif.)	33,333
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
Solidarity Foundation (Philippines)	24,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Academy for Educational Development (Washington, D.C.)	185,000
Festival of Indonesia Foundation (San Francisco)	210,000
Indonesia, Government of	135,000
Lontar Foundation (Indonesia)	50,000
Sekolah Tinggi Seni Indonesia	50,000
Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.)	139,000
Sydney, University of (Australia)	87,000
China	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	307,500
Institute of International Education (New York)	593,000
St. Antony's College (England)	11,000
Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences	150,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Andes, University of the (Colombia)	31,000
Center for Population Studies (Argentina)	102,000

Center for Studies of the State and Society (Argentina)	300,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Ecuador)	700,000
Latin American Social Sciences Council (Argentina)	205,000
Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences	168,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru	100,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Pacific, University of the (Peru)	7,500
Study Group on the Condition of Women in Uruguay	38,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Art Museum of Lima (Peru)	43,000
Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University	8,500
Cuzco Center of Andean Studies (Peru)	12,700
Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences	40,000
Brazil	
<i>Access and equity</i>	
Carlos Chagas Foundation (Brazil)	35,000
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of (Brazil)	350,000
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research (Brazil)	500,200
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies (Brazil)	48,386
São Paulo, University of (Brazil)	50,000
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano (Costa Rica)	221,000
El Colegio de Mexico	500,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	475,000
National Autonomous University of Mexico	95,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Chapingo Postgraduate School (Mexico)	116,000
Caribbean	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Center for Research for Feminist Action (Dominican Republic)	80,000
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	520,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)	76,000
Other Latin America and Caribbean	
<i>Access and equity</i>	
Latin American Studies Association (Pittsburgh, Pa.)	50,000
New York, City University of	16,500
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Michigan State University	316,000
TOTAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE	<u><u>\$48,982,385</u></u>

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



For Europe, 1990 was an *annus mirabilis*. The long-suffering peoples of Eastern Europe, in a series of largely peaceful revolutions, freed themselves from Soviet domination and embarked upon the difficult path of establishing multi-party democracies and market economies. Germany's unification soon followed, leading to the definitive end of World War II in Europe with the signing in Moscow of the "Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany" on September 12, 1990, and to the end of the Cold War in Europe with the signing of the "Charter of Paris for a New Europe" on November 21, 1990.

This historic transformation in Europe was the high point of a global march toward political and economic pluralism in which South Africa, Namibia, Chile, Brazil, and Nicaragua also joined. One-party states around the world came under increasing pressure to open their political systems to greater political and economic diversity. But problems still abound. Economic reforms have imposed heavy burdens of unemployment and rising prices on many groups in many societies, with resultant risks of political instability. Long-suppressed ethnic and national tensions have found the freedom to blossom. The proliferation of advanced militarily relevant technologies proceeds throughout the world. Such global problems as population growth and population movements, drug abuse and international narcotics trafficking, and environmental degradation both heighten North-South tensions and highlight the need for international cooperation.

A stern reminder that the post-Cold War period would continue to be fraught with difficulties was provided by Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait on August 2, 1990. The collective response of the international community through the United Nations Security Council was rapid and it successfully mobilized resources in the face of conflict and uncertainty. What is certain is that the end of the Cold War has given multilateral institutions a new lease on life. Nevertheless, these international arrangements and cooperative mechanisms must adjust to meet the great variety of new global challenges.

The Foundation's International Affairs program supports a range of research, advanced training, and public education in seven broad areas relating to this changing international environment:

- international organizations and public international law;
- international peace, security, and arms control;
- the causes and consequences of population movements across national borders;
- international economics and development;
- contemporary international studies, primarily of the Soviet Union and East/Central Europe;
- the processes and substance of U.S. foreign policy; and



The United Nations Security Council at work. Funding research, advanced training, and public education, the Foundation seeks to help multilateral institutions adjust to new global challenges and opportunities in the post-Cold War period.

— international relations, primarily the foreign relations of developing countries.

In 1990 grants for International Affairs initiatives in the United States and around the world totaled \$31.7 million.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND LAW

The related fields of international organizations and public international law are becoming increasingly important as new global challenges and opportunities for multilateral cooperation present themselves. Improvements in the East-West climate and a new pragmatism among governments in both industrialized and developing countries are opening prospects of realizing the vision expressed in the Charter of the United Nations. Such global problems as environmental degradation and climate change require imaginative responses by the world's nations. At the same time, the growing importance of multinational corporations and nongovernmental organizations adds to the complexity of international decision making. There are problems of leadership in both intergovernmental and international circles.

International institutions and international legal arrangements have crucial roles to play in ensuring global security, broadly defined, and in promot-

ing development for a growing world population. Yet many international organizations are not functioning well and countries have differing expectations from international cooperation. In particular, the growing gap between the "haves" and the "have-nots" makes it difficult to attain consensus on priorities. Both in the North and in the South, there are mixed feelings about the many implications of interdependence.

Since 1984 a central and growing concern of the International Affairs program has been to strengthen the related fields of international organizations and public international law, with expenditures rising from \$840,000 in 1985 to \$6.7 million in 1990. Grants focus on three broad objectives: advanced training of scholars and practitioners in the fields of international organizations and public international law; better public understanding of international organizations and public international law; and research and policy analysis on important multilateral issues and institutions.

This year, the Foundation's major initiative in advanced training was a series of grants totaling \$3.8 million to twenty-three American law schools and one school of international affairs for fellowships, internships, and other activities designed to attract students and scholars to the study of public international law and to improve teaching in the field. The grants—ranging from \$40,000 to \$400,000 each—were awarded on a competitive basis.*

In addition, two grants were made to the American Society of International Law. One, for \$98,000, is supporting surveys of teaching and research in international law in the United States and Canada and a study of such teaching and research in other parts of the world. A grant of \$70,000 is supporting ten one-day conferences to be held at law schools throughout the United States to discuss the relevance of international law to problems in various regions of the United States. The meetings, which will include scholars, policy makers, journalists, and members of the public, are being organized by Alfred P. Rubin, Professor of International Law at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. To further interest in public international law in Africa, a grant was made to Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar in Senegal for publications on the state of teaching and research in the field throughout the continent.

To promote better public understanding of international organizations and public international law, the Foundation gave the United Nations Association of the United States of America \$1.2 million over two years. Funds

* The winners were: American University, Washington School of Law; University of California (Berkeley) School of Law; University of California (Los Angeles) School of Law; University of Chicago School of Law; Columbia University School of Law; University of Denver School of Law; Duke University School of Law; Georgetown University Law Center; University of Georgia School of Law; Harvard University Law School; State University of Iowa College of Law; University of Miami School of Law; University of Michigan School of Law; University of Minnesota School of Law; University of New Mexico School of Law; State University of New York (Buffalo) School of Law; New York University School of Law; Rutgers University School of Law (Camden); Rutgers University School of Law (Newark); Tufts University, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; University of Virginia School of Law; University of Washington School of Law; Yale University Law School; and Yeshiva University, Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law.

will be used to expand membership, increase research and policy studies on multilateral problems, strengthen links to the academic community, and enhance the association's Washington office and services to the media.

Several grants were made for research on topics related to multilateral institutions and cooperation: the workings of the United Nations system; the roles and functioning of regional organizations; and issues relating to the management of common global resources. The Foundation's Scholar-in-Residence, Sir Brian Urquhart, and Erskine Childers, both former senior United Nations officials, completed a major study of the United Nations system this year. Entitled *A World in Need of Leadership: Tomorrow's United Nations*,* it was cosponsored by the Ford Foundation and the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation in Uppsala, Sweden. The study suggests a number of ways in which the leadership of the United Nations system might be strengthened to more effectively meet the international challenge of the 1990s. Other studies assessing the operations of the United Nations system, including such specialized agencies as UNESCO, the Bretton Woods institutions, and the U.N. Regional Economic Commissions, were supported with grants to Oxford University, the University of South Carolina, and the United Nations Association of the United States of America. Grants to the African Academy of Sciences in Kenya, the University of Chicago Law School, the Hague Academy of International Law, and Cleveland State University assisted analyses of regional integration in Africa and Europe. Finally, the International Ocean Institute in Malta and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts received funds to study alternative means of financing the Trust Fund for the Protection of the Mediterranean Marine Environment and to conduct a workshop on improving statistics collections so as to enhance the management of the world's fishery resources.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE, SECURITY, AND ARMS CONTROL

For many years, the Foundation has supported independent institutions in the United States, Western Europe, and Asia that conduct research, advanced training, and public information programs about international peace, security, and arms control. Seven institutions in the United States, the United Kingdom, and France have received permanent endowments for such work. Funds are also granted for advanced training, research, policy analyses, and public education on key issues in international security and arms control.

A major initiative in this field in 1990 was an international research competition on global and regional approaches to conventional arms control and international peacekeeping. Out of 128 proposals received, twenty-two grants totaling \$3.6 million were made to institutions in Australia, Canada, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, Singapore, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

* Available on request from the Foundation's Office of Communications, 320 East 43 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

The research subjects and the institutions studying them are:

— *Naval arms control*. Australian National University, Canberra; the Institute of International Affairs, Rome; and the Swedish Institute of International Affairs, Stockholm.

— *International peacekeeping*. Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament, Ottawa; the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Lagos; the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Oslo; and the Henry L. Stimson Center, Washington, D.C.

— *Conventional arms control in Europe*. Carnegie-Mellon University and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (joint research); the Greek Institute for International and Strategic Studies, Athens, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (joint research); King's College London and the University of Maryland (joint research); Johns Hopkins University; Stanford University; and the Union of Concerned Scientists, Washington.

— *U.S. and Soviet policies for conventional arms control*. University of Birmingham, United Kingdom; and Harvard University.

— *Regional arms control in Asia*. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore; and the Research Institute for Peace and Security, Tokyo.

— *Regional arms control in the Middle East*. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D.C.; and Tel Aviv University, Israel.

Outside of the competition, several grants were made to promote resolution of particular regional conflicts. The International Peace Academy received \$600,000 for regional training seminars and workshops on international peacekeeping and the resolution of conflicts in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. An \$80,000 grant to the Center for Peace and Reconstruction in Lebanon supported a study group exploring options for resolving Lebanon's civil war. The American Friends Service Committee received \$32,300 to enable a group of Palestinian, Israeli, American, European, and Soviet journalists to discuss professional and moral dilemmas in covering the Arab-Israeli conflict. A grant of \$40,000 to the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, supported a United Kingdom-Argentina study of the prospects for peaceful settlement of the Falklands-Malvinas Islands dispute.

Several grants were made to advance public understanding of international security issues:

— Parliamentarians Global Action for Disarmament, Development and World Reform received \$150,000, for efforts to improve understanding among parliamentarians in various nations about international peacekeeping and public international law and their potential for resolving conflicts;

— California Institute of Technology, \$130,000 in terminal support for the California Seminar for International Security and Foreign Policy;

— Duke University, \$200,000 for a regional program of research and public education on security organized by faculty from universities in the Research Triangle area of North Carolina;

— University of Maryland, \$233,000 for Women in International Security, which furthers the professional advancement of women in the field;

— Washington Strategy Seminar, \$75,000 for meetings on defense and



A Hmong refugee and her baby at the Ban Vinai camp in Thailand. The Foundation supports research on refugees and migration and seeks to strengthen organizations that respond to problems arising from cross-border population movements.

foreign policy among younger specialists on security; and

— ACCESS: A Security Information Service, \$150,000 for a national public education clearinghouse of specialized information for public interest groups and citizens interested in international security and arms control.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEES AND MIGRATION

The number of refugees around the world is now approaching 15 million, 50 percent more than in 1985. Refugee problems that originated as long ago as the 1970s, such as the flight of Afghans to Pakistan and Iran, or the flow of boat people from Vietnam, still defy solution. The situation is further complicated in both the United States and Western Europe by the fact that the traditional flows from South to North have now been augmented by an increasing outpouring of people from the Soviet Union and the newly democratizing countries of Eastern and Central Europe. Moreover, as the surge of international refugees and migrants continues, new crises are erupting, primarily in developing countries but also in the Soviet Union. This has

placed an enormous strain on the system of intergovernmental organizations, private voluntary groups, and national government agencies dedicated to responding to the flow of people across international borders. In particular, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the linchpin of the international refugee system, is experiencing a severe budget crisis, forcing it to cut assistance despite growing demand.

In response to the complex problems created by international population movements, the Foundation supports research and policy analysis on refugees and migration and seeks to strengthen organizations that respond to problems arising from cross-border population movements of whatever cause. This year, the Foundation granted \$300,000 to the Refugee Policy Group (RPG) in Washington, D.C., the only independent organization in the United States devoted exclusively to policy analysis and research on refugees. Through its reports, workshops, and conferences for policy makers, RPG analyzes policy options related to the resettlement of refugees in the industrial world; programs for refugees in developing countries; the protection of refugee rights; the implications for U.S. refugee policy of the large-scale emigration of people from the Soviet Union and East/Central Europe; and the prospects for refugee repatriation, as certain regional conflicts are resolved because of greater East-West cooperation. A \$200,000 grant went to the Centre for Refugee Studies of York University in Toronto, Canada, one of the world's leading university-based programs of research, advanced training, and policy analysis on refugee affairs. The funds will support a series of projects comparing the refugee policies of the leading receiving countries on such issues as refugee admissions levels and the treatment of those seeking entry from the Soviet Union and East/Central Europe.

The Foundation also granted \$2.9 million to the RAND Corporation and the Urban Institute for joint research on immigration policy. This program is evaluating the implementation of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986, the first revision of U.S. immigration policy to focus primarily on illegal immigration and one that has generated considerable debate among policy makers about its effectiveness and fairness. RAND and the Urban Institute are analyzing IRCA's effect on the flow of illegal migrants to the United States, on U.S. industry and agriculture, and on U.S. relations with the sending countries. The program is also studying the broader questions of immigration policy and U.S. national interests, the adjustment of both legal and illegal immigrants to U.S. society, and immigration and international relations. The program also regularly convenes meetings for policy makers and researchers to promote the exchange of information on critical issues in the immigration field.

Continuing its longstanding support of organizations that deal with problems related to the cross-border movements of people, the Foundation granted UNHCR \$23,000 for workshops in Laos to broaden Lao officials' understanding of UNHCR principles and programs and to improve the officials' effectiveness in monitoring and assisting repatriation efforts. A second grant of \$35,000 is supporting a training program for staff of UNHCR

and voluntary organizations, as well as for government officials involved in screening and determining the refugee status of Vietnamese, lowland Lao, and Lao ethnic minorities. Support was also given to the Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand to set up a unit to assist voluntary organizations helping Cambodians return to their homeland, and to the International Rescue Committee for a study of repatriation plans of Lao refugees in Thailand.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

The past two decades have witnessed enormous changes in the global economy. To complement the increasing integration of world markets, and in response to a variety of economic incentives, international flows of capital and labor have grown dramatically. No country is immune to the increased economic integration that characterizes the new world economic order. The economic health and development potential of rich and poor countries alike are now determined substantially by forces operating beyond their borders. For example, loan losses in the developing world threaten the survival of major United States banks. The thriftiness of Japanese savers covers American fiscal and balance-of-payment deficits. Creeping protectionism in the North is a barrier to escape from poverty in the South. A sudden rise in the price of petroleum jeopardizes the pace of growth everywhere. These are only a few of the links that bind the peoples of the world together, willy-nilly, in a complex economic engine that brings gains, losses, challenges, and puzzles in varying and often unexpected ways.

As the world economy has expanded over the past twenty years, its processes, institutions, and rules of behavior have also changed dramatically. Foreign exchange rates have become flexible; new trading groups, like the European Community, have thrived; some commodity cartels, like OPEC, have gained sudden market power; and important institutions, like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, have taken on new roles while abandoning others. Accompanying the evolution and increasing complexity of the world economy is a growing desire, by industrialized and developing countries alike, to become more familiar with the way the economy works. Moreover, since the world economy affects virtually all people directly, interest in it is no longer confined to academic economists, bureaucrats, and finance specialists. Rather, it demands wide explication.

To improve understanding of the problems and opportunities inherent in the expanding world economy, the Foundation supports advanced training and research in international economics in universities and independent research institutes around the world. Grants this year included \$115,000 to the University of Michigan for training and research on issues and options for U.S. trade policy; \$90,000 to the University of Wisconsin for training and research on U.S. foreign economic policy; and \$280,000 to Stockholm University in Sweden for training and research at the university's Institute for International Economic Studies. Foundation support also focuses on issues

of current international importance. For example, to examine the impact on Europe of the difficulties encountered in the recent Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations, the Foundation granted funds to the Free University of Brussels in Belgium; and to analyze the effect of the Uruguay negotiations on the evolution of the world trading system, a grant of \$100,000 was made to the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C.

Some of the most exciting research on the world economy in recent years has been on the connection between political and economic reforms, which has been evident in many countries of the world, and the effect of these reforms on the countries' place in the international economic system. To further such analysis in China, the Foundation made grants to the Research Center for Economic Sciences, Technological and Social Development and to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, for a series of meetings, in one case with African guests, on economic development, foreign investment, and economic adjustments in China. A supplementary grant to the National Academy of Sciences in Washington supported an examination of joint ventures, a promising development tool that crosses national borders. Another grant, to the Brookings Institution, continued support for a study of "macro-economic interaction and policy design in interdependent economies," which means that recessions or inflation in one country quickly spread to economic partners and must be countered collaboratively.

The Foundation has also devoted substantial resources in recent years to helping developing nations improve their understanding of and participation in international economic affairs. In 1990 a series of grants were made to help African countries take advantage of the opportunities presented by the world economy. With Foundation support, the African Centre for Monetary Studies in Senegal is exploring debt-conversion techniques; the Economic Community of West African States in Nigeria is assessing the impact on West Africa of the integrated European Market, expected to be functioning in 1992; and the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs is studying structural adjustment programs in six West African countries.

A major focus of the Foundation's expanding work on the Soviet Union and East/Central Europe has been on the prospects for economic reform as these countries attempt to enter the international economic system. All are experiencing a daunting array of economic problems: chronic shortages of basic goods, inflation, budget deficits, undervalued and nonconvertible currencies, and a heavy foreign debt. Burdened by the legacy of decades of centralized economic control, the region faces the task of formulating and implementing fundamental economic reforms. Over the next few years, the countries aim to dismantle the firmly entrenched central planning apparatus and replace it with a free market system integrated more fully into the world economy. From time to time, market systems have been converted to central planning, and they have also dealt with problems of reconversion after relatively brief periods of tight controls as, for example, during wartime. In moving from longstanding central controls to free markets, however, the



The Foundation-supported Advanced Seminar on the Foreign Policy Process at the University of Maryland's School of Public Affairs provides mid-career practitioners, primarily from developing countries, with training in and exposure to U.S. foreign policy making.

Soviet Union and the countries of East/Central Europe are entering uncharted territory with no economic models to guide them. Such basic issues as the extent of government control over economic activities, the scope of public ownership, the method of privatization, and the role of foreign investment are subjects of ongoing debate. Moreover, economic problems are closely intertwined with complex political and social issues. The challenge before Soviet and East/Central European policy makers is to balance short- and long-term interests and to reconcile such potentially conflicting objectives as modernizing the economy while maintaining high employment, or privatizing enterprises while providing at least minimal social services. The tasks confronting these emerging democracies are difficult since so few officials have experience in market economies or in restructuring policies and since the research base in economics in these countries is so weak.

This year, the Foundation supported three types of work related to economic reform in the region. The first type was direct assistance to policy makers in the Soviet Union and East/Central Europe to help them formulate and implement economic reforms. Grants included:

- \$141,855 to the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress for seminars to help parliamentarians from the Soviet Union and

East/Central Europe frame a legislative agenda for economic reform and to expose them to the kind of legislative hearings on economic issues held by the U.S. Congress;

- \$45,600 to the Economic Council, an advisory body to the Polish Prime Minister, to bring foreign economists to Poland for consultations;

- \$174,500 to Columbia University for assistance to the Polish Ministry of Finance by Stanislaw Wellisz, Professor of Economics at Columbia, who will serve as adviser on economic reforms;

- \$46,000 to the Hudson Institute's Blue Ribbon Commission of twelve Hungarian and twelve non-Hungarian economists and political leaders, to draw up recommendations for economic reform for the Hungarian government elected in March 1990;

- \$100,000 to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to enable the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis to conduct a review of economic reform plans drawn up by Soviet government advisers; and

- \$48,700 to SRI International to enable Dr. Zdenek Drabek, a World Bank economist, to serve as adviser to the Czechoslovak government.

A second type of activity supported was basic and applied research and advanced training in economics. For example, Columbia University received \$109,505 for joint research on Polish economic reform by the Polish Policy Research Group, which consists of fifteen economists on the faculty of Warsaw University, with a team of Western economists. Funds are also supporting the training of graduate students in economics. Other grants went to the National Bureau of Economic Research for participation by East and Central Europeans in the bureau's fellowship program in international economics; to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to enable East and Central Europeans to take part in the summer school of the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis in Austria; and to Stanford University for a training program in international economic policy for young Polish and Hungarian diplomats.

Thirdly, the Foundation supports projects that directly advance economic reform in the region. A \$400,000 supplement to the American Trust for Agriculture in Poland is assisting the work of the Foundation for the Development of Polish Agriculture (FDPA). Based in Warsaw, FDPA helps Polish private farmers by developing commercial, technical, and scientific cooperation between Poland and other countries.

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

The Foundation has a longstanding interest in promoting foreign area studies, in the United States and abroad. In the field of Soviet and East European studies, \$600,000 was granted this year to the Central and East European Publishing Project for both the publication of books and journals in East and Central European languages and the translation of such materials into Western languages. Supplements totaling \$135,000 were granted to the British Universities Association of Slavists and to the Israeli Association of

Slavic and East European Studies for research, conferences, seminars, and workshops on Soviet and East/Central European studies. Harvard University received \$165,550 to expand training and research on East/Central Europe at its Center for European Studies. Oxford University was granted \$189,000 to create a senior research fellowship in East/Central European studies at St. Antony's College, and the Center for Strategic and International Studies received \$50,000 for the expansion of SOVSET, an international computer data bank and network for the field of Soviet and East/Central European studies.

The Foundation has also been a longtime supporter of American studies in various parts of the world. This year, the American Council of Learned Societies received a \$675,000 supplement for a program of fellowships and scholarships in American studies for scholars from abroad. Other grants included \$200,000 to the University of California at San Diego to develop American studies in Latin America, \$13,200 to the National Academy of Sciences to explore ways to assist American studies in China, and \$20,000 to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to subsidize the publication of books in American studies.

Support for other fields of foreign area studies included a grant to Jinan University in China for an international conference on Southeast Asian studies, and to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences for a conference on Thai studies. Related grants were made by the Education and Culture program (see page 92).

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

The Foundation seeks to encourage a foreign policy-making process in the United States that is at once effective in advancing national objectives and reflective of the democratic institutions and cultural diversity of U.S. society. Traditional diplomacy has been concerned with the first goal, and its practitioners have often feared that efforts to increase the role of democratic institutions and the diversity of participants in the policy-making process would undermine the effectiveness of diplomacy. The Foundation endeavors to promote projects that demonstrate that these two goals can be not only consistent with each other, but also mutually reinforcing. Work in 1990 was of four specific types: training for those working in the foreign policy field, activities to diversify their ranks, public education, and projects targeted on the policy community.

The Foundation's major action in support of training in U.S. foreign policy was a \$1,350,000 supplement to the University of Maryland for an advanced seminar on the foreign policy process. Lodged in the university's School of Public Affairs, the seminar provides mid-career practitioners from abroad, primarily from developing countries, with a six-month program of training in and exposure to U.S. foreign policy making.

To help further diversify the ranks of those working in the field of U.S. foreign policy, Georgetown University received \$100,000 for a summer

minority internship program in U.S. diplomatic missions abroad, to begin in summer 1991. A \$184,600 grant to Rutgers University is supporting fellowships and a curriculum-enrichment program designed to attract minority students into a master's degree program in Public Policy and Administration, to be followed by service in the Peace Corps in Latin America.

To further public education about U.S. foreign policy, a \$600,000 grant was made to National Public Radio for coverage of news stories on East/Central Europe, Latin America, and major international organizations, especially the United Nations. A \$100,000 grant to the Africa Fund supported ongoing production of the weekly television news program "South Africa Now." Other grants for public education and outreach on Africa and U.S.-African relations were made to the Africa News Service, Durham, N.C. (\$300,000), the African-American Institute (\$350,000), Africare (\$250,000), the Center for Strategic and International Studies (\$100,000), and TransAfrica Forum (\$400,000).

A variety of projects were designed to assist policy makers in considering a range of viewpoints and perspectives on other important issues of U.S. foreign policy. A \$150,000 grant to the Aspen Institute supported a series of conferences on East/Central Europe for members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. Grants of \$150,000 and \$50,000, respectively, went to the National Academy of Sciences' Office of Japan Affairs and to the Japan Society to engage members of the policy community on important issues in U.S.-Japan relations. The Centre for Legislative Exchange in Ottawa, Canada, and the National Planning Association in Washington, D.C., received grants to work on key issues in U.S.-Canadian relations. Finally, the Development Group for Alternative Policies was granted \$125,000 to encourage development policies that utilize grass-roots citizen organizations in developing countries more extensively than do current policies.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Major changes in the international environment are creating new challenges and opportunities in the foreign relations of many of the developing countries in which the Foundation is active. Often, however, official and unofficial foreign policy institutions are ill-equipped to address these challenges. In many countries, reliance on rhetoric instead of research and analysis about foreign policy options has hindered institution building.

During the past year, various initiatives have been undertaken by the Foundation in developing countries to build their capacity to analyze international affairs and foreign policy. Rhodes University in South Africa received \$105,000 for its International Studies Unit to train black scholars and professionals in international affairs. The Institute for Strategic and International Studies (Portugal) received \$40,000 for a seminar on international relations and development with specialists from Lusophone Africa, the United States, and Canada. Finally, the Higher Institute of International Relations, Mozambique's only training institute for diplomatic staff,

received continued support of \$230,000 for staff development, visiting scholars, library acquisitions, and an international conference on new perspectives for Mozambique's foreign policy.

In Latin America, a pair of grants to the Institute for European-Latin American Research in Buenos Aires and to the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London provided continued support for research on Europe and its relations with Latin America. Specific topics are U.K.-Argentine relations and prospects for the Falklands/Malvinas Islands. The University of Brasilia, the University of the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile), the Chilean Council of International Relations, the Peruvian Center for International Studies, and the Latin American Corporation for International Studies received support for professional meetings of international relations scholars, documentation, research, and public discussion about foreign policy and international relations within Brazil, Chile, and Peru. A \$300,000 supplement to the University of Southern California enabled the Center for International Journalism to offer advanced training for journalists from the United States and Latin America on Mexico and U.S.-Mexican relations.

In Asia, \$250,000 was granted to Johns Hopkins University to help sustain the Hopkins-Nanjing Chinese and American Studies Program. A grant to the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations provided continued support for high-level, nongovernmental symposia on key issues in U.S.-China relations. Finally, a grant to the Center for Strategic and International Studies supported an international conference in Indonesia on the economic and political ties linking the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the island states of the Pacific region.

Several grants were related to the Middle East. The Royal Institute of International Affairs (London) received support for a study of Turkey's relations with the Middle East. The Brookings Institution was granted \$105,000 for international meetings addressing key issues in the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs in the West Bank received funds for research by Palestinian scholars on the Arab-Israeli peace process. A grant to the Fund for Free Expression in New York enabled Meron Benvenisti, a leading Israeli authority on the occupied territories, to analyze available policy options to ameliorate the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis and to oversee the placement of his West Bank Data Base Archives Project in local Palestinian and Israeli institutions.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1990

*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.)	\$ 150,000
American Institute for Strategic Cooperation (Los Angeles)	100,000
Australian National University	75,000
Birmingham, University of (England)	249,900
California Institute of Technology	130,000
Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament	227,979
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Washington, D.C.)	255,650
Carnegie-Mellon University	190,000
Duke University	200,000
Greek Institute for International and Strategic Studies (Athens)	160,400
Harvard University	181,150
Institute of International Affairs (Italy)	100,000
International Peace Academy (New York)	600,000
Johns Hopkins University	225,000
King's College London (England)	168,850
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	401,850
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	53,952
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (Oslo)	200,000
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	250,000
Research Institute for Peace and Security (Japan)	256,900
Stanford University	200,000
Stimson (Henry L.) Center (Washington, D.C.)	378,250
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Sweden)	160,000
Swedish Institute of International Affairs	197,000
Tel Aviv University (Israel)	247,200
Union of Concerned Scientists (Cambridge, Mass.)	75,000
Washington Strategy Seminar (Arlington, Va.)	75,000

International economics and development

American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	197,515
American Trust for Agriculture in Poland (McLean, Va.)	400,000
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	295,000
Brussels, Free University of (Belgium)	68,600
Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Columbia University	365,505
Duke University	20,000
Economic Council (Poland)	45,600
European Institute (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Harvard University	98,550
Hudson Institute (Indianapolis)	46,000
Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.)	141,855
Michigan, University of	115,000
National Bureau of Economic Research (Cambridge, Mass.)	675,000
SRI International (Menlo Park, Calif.)	48,700
Stockholm, University of (Sweden)	280,000
Wisconsin, University of	171,400

Refugee and migration policy

RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	1,462,500
Refugee Policy Group (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	1,462,500
York University (Canada)	200,000

U.S. foreign policy

Africa Fund (New York)	100,000
Africa News Service (Durham, N.C.)	300,000

African-American Institute (New York)	350,000
Africare (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
American Friends of Bilderberg (New York)	25,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Queenstown, Md.)	150,000
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (Stanford, Calif.) [\$128,950–1988]	(67,604)
Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Centre for Legislative Exchange (Canada)	54,000
Cox (Una Chapman) Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Development Group for Alternative Policies (Washington, D.C.)	125,000
Foundation-administered project: study group and publications on Southern Africa and U.S. foreign policy	300,000
Foundation-administered project: for the services of Panos Institute's director for U.S. operations	50,000
Fund for Peace (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Georgetown University	100,000
Japan Society (New York)	50,000
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	1,350,000
Michigan, University of	114,862
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
National Planning Association (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
National Public Radio (Washington, D.C.)	600,000
Princeton University	50,000
Rutgers University	184,600
TransAfrica Forum (Washington, D.C.)	400,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	98,000
Harvard University	15,000
Institute for Strategic and International Studies (Portugal)	40,000
Royal Institute of International Affairs (England)	70,000
Stanford University	110,000
Wellesley College	20,000
<i>International studies</i>	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	10,000
American Council of Learned Societies Devoted to Humanistic Studies (New York)	776,888
American Institute for Contemporary German Studies (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
British Universities Association of Slavists (England)	125,000
Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Harvard University	165,550
Israeli Association of Slavic and East European Studies (Israel)	60,000
Oxford University (England)	189,000
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Fund (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
<i>International organization and law</i>	
American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education (Chicago)	10,000
American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.)	188,600
American University	100,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	240,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	240,000
Centre for International Environmental Law (England)	18,000
Chicago, University of	235,000
Cleveland State University	49,500
Colorado, University of	40,000
Columbia University	100,000
Duke University	125,000
Foundation-administered project: activities of Brian Urquhart, scholar-in-residence at the Foundation	300,000
Foundation Emmes (New York)	100,000

Friends of the United Nations (New York)	27,000
Georgetown University	200,000
Georgia, University of	115,000
Hague Academy of International Law (Netherlands)	48,100
Harvard University	400,000
International Development Law Institute (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
International Ocean Institute (Malta)	30,000
Iowa, University of	130,000
Miami, University of	155,000
Michigan, University of	200,000
Minnesota, University of	90,000
New Mexico, University of	55,000
New York University	300,000
New York, State University of (Buffalo)	139,000
Ottawa, University of (Canada)	4,400
Parliamentarians Global Action for Disarmament, Development and World Reform (New York)	150,000
Princeton University	150,000
Rutgers University	80,000
South Carolina, University of	11,220
Tufts University	200,000
United Nations (New York)	250,000
United Nations Association of the United States of America (New York)	1,225,000
Virginia, University of	240,000
Washington, University of	195,000
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (Massachusetts)	49,000
World Order Models Project (New York)	50,000
Yale University	200,000
Yeshiva University	95,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

International economics and development

African-American Institute (New York)	10,000
Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (Zambia)	127,404
Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe	170,000

International relations

Mozambique, Government of	230,000
Rhodes University (South Africa)	160,000
Southern Africa Political Economy Series Trust Fund (Zimbabwe)	30,000

West Africa

International economics and development

African Centre for Monetary Studies (Senegal)	121,300
Centre d'Etudes, de Documentation, de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (Burkina Faso)	97,000
Economic Community of West African States (Nigeria)	134,200
Ivory Coast, National University of the	44,000
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs	35,400

International relations

Institut Malien de Recherches Appliquées au Développement (Mali)	40,000
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<i>International organizations and law</i>	
Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (Senegal)	9,000
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	32,300
Center for Peace and Reconstruction in Lebanon (Washington, D.C.)	80,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	105,000
Fund for Free Expression (New York)	35,000
Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs (West Bank)	50,000
<i>International studies</i>	
American University in Cairo	89,530
Foundation-administered project: regional research competition in international relations and comparative politics	250,000
Other Africa and Middle East	
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Bretton Woods Committee (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Queen Elizabeth House (England)	50,000
ASIA	
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Boston University	132,907
Indian Econometric Society	19,000
London School of Economics and Political Science (England)	36,500
National Council of Applied Economic Research (India)	19,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka)	6,000
Oxford University (England)	452,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Refugee and migration policy</i>	
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	10,000
Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand	25,000
International Rescue Committee (New York)	34,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Switzerland)	58,000
<i>U.S. foreign policy</i>	
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	45,100
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Harvard University	80,000
Philippines, University of the	185,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Centre for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia)	48,083
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships (Philadelphia)	50,000
<i>International studies</i>	
Lingnan College (Hong Kong)	26,600
Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences (China)	20,000

China	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
Lingnan College (Hong Kong)	26,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	34,000
Johns Hopkins University	250,000
Nanjing University–Johns Hopkins University Center for Chinese and American Studies	29,150
National Committee on U.S.–China Relations (New York)	50,000
Research Center for Economic, Technological and Social Development of China	11,000
Shanghai Institute for International Studies	36,500
<i>International studies</i>	
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	20,000
Jinan University	20,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	13,200
Other Asia	
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Australian National University	45,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>U.S. foreign policy</i>	
Washington Office on Latin America (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Academy of Christian Humanism, University of the (Chile)	188,000
Association for the Development of the Center for the Study of Latin American International Relations (Argentina)	16,000
Chilean Council for International Relations	80,000
Institute for European–Latin American Research (Argentina)	230,000
Peruvian Center for International Studies	200,000
Brazil	
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro	500,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Brasilia, University of	4,000
Mexico and Central America	
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Yale University	20,000
<i>U.S. foreign policy</i>	
Johns Hopkins University	10,000
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	29,860
Smith College	35,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Institute of Cuban Studies (Coral Gables, Fla.)	8,000
Southern California, University of	300,000

<i>International studies</i>	
California, University of (San Diego)	200,000
Caribbean	
<i>International relations</i>	
Caribbean Studies Association (Puerto Rico)	20,000
<i>International studies</i>	
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Ecuador)	50,000
Other Latin America and Caribbean	
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Program of Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration (Brazil)	14,000
Torcuato di Tella Institute (Argentina)	15,105
<i>International relations</i>	
Harvard University	7,756
Institute of the Americas (La Jolla, Calif.)	100,000
Latin American Corporation for International Studies (Chile)	<u>270,500</u>
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	<u>\$31,658,317</u>

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND POPULATION



The main emphasis of the Foundation's current work in population is on enhancing the capacity of developing countries to improve the reproductive health of their citizens. Activities focus on the social, cultural, and economic factors that influence reproductive health, with special attention to the needs and concerns of disadvantaged women, in both rural and urban areas, throughout their reproductive life cycle. The approach is comprehensive and includes ensuring access to high-quality family-planning services; preventing problems of pregnancy-related disability and death; promoting children's healthy development; and controlling sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS. The Foundation also supports projects targeted to the particular needs of adolescents.

In pursuit of these goals, the Foundation's Board of Trustees at the end of fiscal 1990 approved a reorganization of the Population program that makes reproductive health its centerpiece. The reorganized program encompasses work in three interrelated areas. The first is social science research and training to expand knowledge about the socioeconomic and cultural issues affecting reproductive health. The second area, which recognizes women's key role in decisions about reproduction, seeks to help women articulate their reproductive health needs both within the family and at the community and policy levels. Grants support community-based reproductive health projects, the development of models of reproductive health care focused on women, and education about reproductive health and rights. The third area seeks to promote broad public discussion aimed at developing ethical and legal frameworks for reproductive health appropriate to the culture and traditions of different societies. Grants support research on the extent and consequences of reproductive health problems and assist efforts to promote more informed public discussion of reproductive health policies and ways to improve them.

Work in the first area, social science research and training, is just getting under way. It will be more fully developed over the next two years. In the other two areas, several grants were made during the year as part of preparations to reorganize the program.

In the second area, for example, grants totaling some \$1.1 million were made to the International Women's Health Coalition (IWHC) to increase women's access to quality reproductive health care in the developing world and to strengthen their voices on matters related to reproductive health and rights. With one of the grants, the IWHC is assisting the Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition (BWHC) and the Bangladesh Association for the Prevention of Septic Abortion in planning future research. IWHC is also helping BWHC train staff and evaluate the quality and management of its service delivery. With another grant IWHC is providing technical assistance to help reproductive health-care services in Indonesia improve staff training, medical counseling, and data collection and analysis. In addition, the IWHC will use Foundation funds to continue its efforts to educate American women, health professionals, and U.S. policy makers about the extraordinary difficulties



Sandra Kabir, right, is the executive director of the Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition. Foundation-supported activities in population focus on the social, cultural, and economic factors that influence the reproductive health of women in developing countries.

women in developing countries face in securing access to safe, high-quality reproductive health care.

As in many developing countries, the availability of contraceptive and other reproductive health services remains very limited in the Philippines. Less than 20 percent of married couples of reproductive age there currently use modern contraception (as compared with 70 percent in Thailand, for example). In recent years, however, women's groups in the Philippines have become increasingly active in promoting and protecting reproductive health and rights. The Institute for Social Studies and Action, which received \$100,000 this year, has played a leading role in providing community-based health services to low-income women and is also an important information resource for government programs, legislators, the media, and other groups working on women's health. The grant is supporting programs that promote the rights of Filipino women and men to adequate information and services related to reproductive health. The institute plans to expand its networking and public education activities, and will continue monitoring legal and policy issues that relate to reproductive health, informing women's groups about pending issues.

To help improve the quality of maternal and child health services in Nigeria, the Foundation granted \$159,000 to the government's Ministry of Health. It will establish training centers for health planners from govern-

ment agencies and nongovernmental organizations. The centers will concentrate on the design and management of preventive health services, with particular emphasis on women's reproductive health, including children's survival. Also in Nigeria, the Foundation is assisting a program that provides reproductive health counseling and services to adolescents, who are often not included in traditional clinics and health services. A \$42,000 grant to the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations (YMCAs) is supporting a two-year program on family life and responsible parenthood for council members. Young men will be trained as counselors and will then be responsible for disseminating family-planning information and contraceptives to their peers in the YMCA social and sports clubs, vocational centers, churches, and schools.

A variety of projects were assisted in the third area of concentration. Grants totaling \$138,000 enabled the Society of Gynaecology and Obstetrics of Nigeria to establish a coalition of government agencies, women's and other nongovernmental organizations, and professional and media representatives as partners in a national safe motherhood program. A series of consultative seminars were held throughout Nigeria, which gave representatives of these organizations, community and religious leaders, and modern and traditional health practitioners the opportunity to identify local reproductive health needs and to transmit that information to a national forum on safe motherhood designed to influence public policy.

A three-year \$1.5 million grant to the Alan Guttmacher Institute is supporting AGI's broad research and public policy program on reproductive health. The program encompasses maternity care, sex education, prevention of unintended pregnancy, particularly among teenagers, contraceptive choice, and access to abortion services in the United States and in developing countries.

Advances in biomedical sciences and clinical medicine over the past few decades have greatly expanded reproductive choices and the ability to diagnose, prevent, and treat disease in fetuses and the newborn. At the same time, these advances have challenged the moral and ethical standards against which personal and societal decisions are made, standards variously defined in different cultures, religions, and moral and legal codes. To provide an opportunity for an international and interdisciplinary discussion of the ethical ramifications of developments in the reproductive sciences, the Foundation made a grant to the University of Iowa. The grant will enable representatives from developing countries to join lawyers, scientists, theologians, and ethicists from the United States and Europe in a symposium on the beginning of human life, obligations to protect and prolong life, and the limits to these obligations.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND POPULATION
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1990

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

UNITED STATES

Family planning and reproductive health

Family Care International (New York)	\$ 75,000
Guttmacher (Alan) Institute (New York)	1,500,000
International Women's Health Coalition (New York)	900,000
Transnational Family Research Institute (Bethesda, Md.)	30,000

Dissemination of information

Columbia University [\$100,000-1987]	(120,000)
Population Council (New York)	120,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

Family planning and reproductive health

Center for Population Options (Washington, D.C.)	10,000
Iowa, University of	50,000

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

Population problems (social sciences)

East Anglia, University of (England)	83,000
JSI Research & Training Institute (Boston)	110,000
Methodist Church in Kenya	42,500

Family planning and contraceptive development

Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Seattle)	70,000
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West Africa

Population problems (social sciences)

Senegal, Government of [\$24,200-1987]	(23,525)
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Family planning and reproductive health

Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children (Nigeria)	250,000
National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Nigeria	42,000
Nigeria, Government of	187,000
Nigerian Association of University Women	24,000
Society of Gynaecology and Obstetrics of Nigeria	138,000

Middle East and North Africa

Population problems (social sciences)

Population Council (New York)	406,450
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Family planning and reproductive health

Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Egyptian Fertility Care Society)	120,000
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the High Institute of Nursing, Cairo University)	50,000
Johns Hopkins University	41,500

ASIA	
Bangladesh	
<i>Reproductive science and contraceptive development</i>	
Bangladesh Association for Prevention of Septic Abortion	26,000
Bangladesh Fertility Research Programme	46,120
International Women's Health Coalition (New York)	60,000
<i>Population problems (social sciences)</i>	
International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research	33,803
Southeast Asia	
<i>Family planning and reproductive health</i>	
Asia Resource Center (Washington, D.C.)	19,520
Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association	169,355
International Women's Health Coalition (New York)	125,000
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Institute for Social Studies and Action (Philippines)	100,000
Udayana University (Indonesia)	114,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Brazil	
<i>Population problems (social sciences)</i>	
Brazilian Association for Population Studies	50,000
Caribbean	
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Center for the Promotion of Women Factory Workers (Haiti)	80,000
Haitian Medical Association	50,000
TOTAL, POPULATION	<u>\$ 5,073,723</u>
TOTAL, SPECIAL PROGRAM ACTIONS*	<u>\$ 1,297,500</u>
NET, miscellaneous reductions of less than \$10,000 each and approvals of less than \$1,000 each	(247,757)
TOTAL, GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS	<u>\$ 4,985,918</u>
TOTAL, FY 1990 GRANTS AND PROJECTS	<u><u>\$238,477,235</u></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



Foundations usually pursue their philanthropic goals either by managing programs themselves or by making grants to enable other institutions to establish and operate programs. In 1968 the Ford Foundation added a third mechanism called program-related investments (PRIs), which are usually loans but may also be loan guarantees or equity investments. They are earmarked for investment in enterprises that advance the Foundation's program interests. The PRI office, therefore, works closely with the Foundation's program division.

The distinguishing feature of PRIs is that they are recoverable. As such, they enlarge the Foundation's philanthropic resources. Since 1968, funds allocated for PRIs by the Foundation's trustees have increased from \$10 million to \$130 million.

PRIs involve a greater degree of risk and pay a smaller return than conventional investments. But they also help recipients attract other sources of financing, private as well as governmental, develop financial experience, and accumulate assets and produce income to sustain their operations. The primary considerations for making a PRI are its fit with the Foundation's program goals and likelihood of principal repayment.

PRIs provide funds for such projects as the rehabilitation of low-income housing, the revitalization of run-down neighborhoods, and the creation of jobs for the unemployed. The PRI office often complements a loan or investment with an "equity grant," which enables a nonprofit organization to increase its equity investment in a PRI-supported project. The office also provides modest grants for research and for technical assistance to help nonprofit organizations plan a venture for possible PRI financing or solve problems associated with an existing PRI. In addition, the PRI office also uses grants for research on institutions that engage in social investing and to explore ways the Foundation might facilitate such investing.

Since the Foundation's first program-related investment in 1968, 239 PRIs have been approved. Commitments for nineteen have been withdrawn, leaving 220 totaling almost \$182 million. Of total commitments, \$66.4 million has been repaid and \$16.03 million written off. At the end of fiscal year 1990, 125 investments were active, with outstanding PRI balances or unfunded commitments of \$99.1 million, leaving an uncommitted balance of \$30.9 million.*

During 1990, nine PRIs totaling \$14.75 million were approved, of which \$11.25 million will finance projects in the United States and \$3.5 million will support projects in Africa and Latin America. As in prior years, PRIs were concentrated in two programs—Urban Poverty and Rural Poverty and Resources. Also during 1990, the PRI office made five equity grants totaling \$750,000, three research, planning, and evaluation grants totaling \$89,000, and one grant of \$132,837 to explore the use of social investments by other institutions and to encourage expansion of this activity. Following is a summary of PRI activity in 1990.

* A report on the Foundation's PRI program will be available in late 1991. It shows how the program has evolved over the past twenty years and the lessons that have been learned from it.



The Pittsburgh Partnership for Neighborhood Development helps local community development corporations undertake physical revitalization projects in economically depressed neighborhoods. This year the partnership received a \$2 million PRI for a loan fund that finances community revitalization projects.

Urban Poverty. A longstanding goal of both the PRI office and the Urban Poverty program is strengthening community development corporations (CDCs). This is occasionally done through direct financing of their ventures. For example, a \$750,000 PRI was made to Tacolcy Economic Development Corporation (TEDC), a CDC in Miami, Fla. TEDC was organized in 1982 to revitalize the Liberty City area of Miami, which has experienced considerable disruption from several riots over the past decade. Among other projects, TEDC developed and now manages Edison Plaza, a shopping center that includes the only major supermarket serving the community and a law firm, pharmacy, security firm, beauty parlor, and construction company, all of which are minority-owned. The Foundation's PRI is supporting the development of Edison Gardens II, a fifty-unit, low-income housing project. This will complete the conversion of formerly nonproductive vacant land to a housing complex providing homes for more than two hundred families.

Over the past few years, the Foundation has evolved another approach to the support of CDCs, that is, through intermediary organizations rather than through direct financing of CDCs. As the volume and scale of CDC projects have increased, the Foundation has sought ways to build both local and national intermediaries that can assemble financing from a number of institutions and better respond to development opportunities. These inter-

mediaries strengthen CDC activities in several ways. First, by raising relatively large blocks of funds from local and national, public and private sources, they reduce the cost and time required to finance neighborhood development projects. Second, they are often able to recruit and hold more experienced staff than can neighborhood groups, and they can deploy this staff across multiple projects. Third, these intermediaries often attract the attention and involvement of key people and institutions that might not otherwise be drawn to community development activities. As noted on page 6, the Foundation's community development work increasingly entails support for such intermediaries, which range from the Local Initiatives Support Corporation to Seedco to the National Economic Development and Law Center.

To help establish a new local community development intermediary, the Foundation made a \$2 million PRI to the Pittsburgh Partnership for Neighborhood Development (PPND). The PRI will be used to provide financing for neighborhood development projects sponsored by community-based groups and benefiting low- to moderate-income residents of Pittsburgh. PPND will also raise funds—both grants and investments—from other sources, and will provide technical assistance to the community groups. Other intermediaries and partnerships supported by the Foundation's Urban Poverty program are described on pages 6 and 7.

Rural Poverty and Resources. In 1990 the PRI office supported three projects in collaboration with the Rural Poverty and Resources program. A \$1 million PRI was approved to Community Resource Group (CRG) of Springdale, Ark., to help capitalize a revolving loan fund for small rural communities in the South that are unable to obtain conventional financing for water-system improvements and service extensions to low-income families. The revolving loan fund will be managed by CRG, which is a member of the nationwide network of Rural Community Assistance Programs (RCAPs). The PRI will leverage \$1 million in loan commitments from the Farmers Home Administration Intermediary Relending Program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A \$100,000 equity grant from PRI will establish a loss reserve fund, and a \$150,000 grant from the Rural Poverty and Resources program is helping underwrite start-up costs during the first two years of the loan fund's operation.

Another PRI was made to the Northeast Ventures Development Fund of Duluth, Minn. The fund is a subsidiary of Northeast Ventures Corporation, which was established to address major economic dislocation in a seven-county region as a result of the permanent contraction of the iron mining industry. The fund will use capital investment and assistance to entrepreneurs to create new employment opportunities. Its major goals are the alleviation of poverty, the creation of jobs, and diversification of the local economic base. The PRI provides a portion of the capital needed to finance the start-up or expansion of large-scale enterprises in the region.

For descriptions of Foundation support for other efforts to ensure adequate water supplies, promote sound management of water and other

natural resources, and expand income and employment related to these resources, see pages 34–37.

Development Credit. For several years PRIs have been used to explore the roles that might be played by such regulated depository institutions as banks in providing financing for development projects and credit in low-income urban and rural communities in the United States and developing countries.

In 1990 a \$2 million PRI was approved to Acción International of Cambridge, Mass., to expand and diversify the operations of its Bridge Fund in Latin America. Through letters of credit, the Bridge Fund leverages substantial financing from local banks in the region for lending by local Acción affiliate organizations. The Acción network is organized in twelve countries in Latin America and includes thirty-seven affiliates that provide credit and management assistance to low-income small-scale entrepreneurs. The information gathered on tens of thousands of these entrepreneur clients will provide an important data base and source of knowledge for policy makers in the region's national governments, lenders at multilateral institutions, and practitioners at development organizations. A PRI equity grant of \$200,000 is capitalizing a loss reserve, and a \$150,000 Rural Poverty program grant is supporting research on financial systems in developing countries and their relations with nongovernmental organizations.

Social Investment Field. In recent years there has been an increase in investments that have a direct social purpose. They have been made by a wide range of institutions, including foundations, insurance companies, public pension funds, and corporations. They are often directed to projects developed or cosponsored by nonprofit organizations. The Foundation has granted funds to study social investments in order to gain information on the range of institutions that make such investments, their motivations for doing so, and what they have learned from their experiences. The hope is that the research will reveal new opportunities to stimulate broader use of investments to achieve social goals. Six reports have now been completed covering the social investment activity of private foundations, community foundations, corporations, life and health insurance companies, public pension funds, and individual investors.

A grant of \$132,837 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is enabling a team of development specialists and social investment practitioners to organize a series of demonstration workshops for grant makers interested in PRIs. In 1990 three workshops were conducted; another three are planned for 1991.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS
Fiscal Year 1990 Approvals

URBAN POVERTY

Enterprise Foundation (Columbia, Md.) Low-income housing and community development. Eight-year loan, 1%.	\$2,000,000
Local Initiatives Managed Assets Corporation (New York) Secondary market for community development loans.	2,000,000
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York) National match for Areas of Concentration. Eight-year loan, 2%.	2,000,000
National Cooperative Housing Union (Nairobi, Kenya) Loan fund for low-income housing.	1,500,000
Pittsburgh Partnership for Neighborhood Development Loan fund to finance neighborhood development projects. Ten-year loan, 2%.	2,000,000
Tacolcy Economic Development Corporation (Miami) Low-income housing development. Eight-year loan, 1%.	750,000

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES

Acción International (Cambridge, Mass.) Loan fund for low-income micro-entrepreneurs.	2,000,000
Community Resource Group (Springdale, Ariz.) Loan fund for water and waste-water systems improvements.	1,000,000
Northeast Ventures Development Fund (Duluth, Minn.) Venture development fund. Ten-year loan, 1%.	<u>1,500,000</u>

TOTAL, PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	<u>\$14,750,000</u>
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FINANCIAL REVIEW

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INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INVESTMENTS

The market value of the Foundation's investment portfolio at the end of fiscal 1990 was \$5.3 billion, down from \$5.7 billion at the close of fiscal 1989. The investment return on the total portfolio was negative 1.6 percent for the 1990 fiscal year. Equity portfolios, including both U.S. and international securities, had a negative 8.1 percent return. By comparison, the Standard and Poor's 500 Stock Index declined 9.3 percent, and the Morgan Stanley Capital International Equity Index for Europe, Australia, and the Far East declined by 27.2 percent. Fixed income portfolios returned 6.9 percent for the year compared to 6.8 percent for the Shearson Lehman Government/Corporate Bond Index. The allocation of funds to various asset classes is shown in the table below.

PORTFOLIO COMPONENTS (as of September 30)				
	1990		1989	
	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total
Marketable securities				
U.S. equities	\$2,250.5	42.8%	\$2,465.6	43.7%
U.S. fixed income	1,631.5	31.0	1,900.1	33.6
International securities	406.7	7.7	369.8	6.5
Short-term investments	761.9	14.5	715.5	12.7
Investments with limited marketability	210.1	4.0	200.0	3.5
	<u>\$5,260.7</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$5,651.0</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Dividends and interest income amounted to \$314 million, or \$7 million above fiscal 1989. Total program activities (primarily grants to organizations and individuals, direct charitable activities, and program support) were \$271 million, representing an increase of \$26 million over the previous year. General management expenditures and expenses incurred in the production of income were \$17 million and \$15 million, respectively, representing a roughly \$1 million increase in each case over the previous year.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS (PRIs)

As noted on page 133, the Foundation invests a portion of its endowment in projects that advance philanthropic purposes in various areas of the Foundation's interest. The Trustees have earmarked up to \$130 million of the corpus for these investments. The investments are in the form of debt or equity financing or loan guarantees. As of September 30, 1990, \$85 million in investments and \$2 million in guarantees were outstanding and \$12 million in funding commitments were in process.

During the fiscal year, new PRI loan commitments of \$15 million were made and PRI loan commitments of \$22 million were disbursed. Principal repayments of almost \$9 million and investment income of over \$1 million were received. The following table summarizes the PRI program for fiscal years 1990 and 1989:

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENT SUMMARY		
	1990	1989
	(in thousands)	
Investments and guarantees outstanding, beginning of fiscal year	\$74,466	\$71,780
Activity during year:		
–New investments made	22,165	11,172
–Principal repaid and guarantees expired	(8,827)	(6,606)
–Investments written off	(757)	(1,880)
Investments and guarantees* outstanding, end of fiscal year	87,047	74,466
Commitments for investments	11,953	18,250
Total investments, guarantees,* and commitments outstanding	\$99,000	\$92,716
Allowance for possible losses	\$20,158	\$16,886
Program development and support**	\$ 2,345	\$ 2,789
Investment income received	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,397

* Guarantees of \$1,950,000 and \$2,150,000 were outstanding at the end of fiscal 1990 and 1989, respectively. A total of \$200,000 of guarantees expired in fiscal 1990.

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

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). This tax is reduced to 1 percent when the Foundation meets certain distribution requirements. The Foundation was again able in fiscal 1990 to satisfy the distribution requirement and thus reduce the excise tax from 2 percent to 1 percent by converting the tax savings into additional qualifying distributions (grant payments). For fiscal 1990 the tax is estimated to be \$4.4 million, excluding the deferred portion of excise taxes resulting from unrealized appreciation on investments. Since 1971 the Foundation has incurred federal excise taxes of \$124 million.

The Internal Revenue Code also requires private foundations to disburse annually about 5 percent of the market value of investment assets, 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 1990 payout requirement of \$295 million.

THE FORD FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	September 30, 1990 1989 (in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Investments, at market	\$5,260,725	\$5,650,958
Cash includes interest-bearing accounts of \$69,000 (\$163,000 at September 30, 1989)	747	968
Receivables and other assets		
Investment-related	117,073	107,292
Other	1,653	1,566
Program-related investments, net of allowances for possible losses of \$20,158,000 (\$16,886,000 at September 30, 1989)	64,939	55,430
Land and buildings, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$10,413,000 (\$9,960,000 at September 30, 1989)	15,759	16,212
	<u>\$5,460,896</u>	<u>\$5,832,426</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Unpaid grants	\$ 137,403	\$ 128,425
Payables and other liabilities		
Investment-related	86,886	86,383
Other	29,186	24,138
Federal excise tax		
Current	125	203
Deferred	6,276	11,614
	<u>259,876</u>	<u>250,763</u>
Fund balance		
Appropriated	32,990	5,797
Unappropriated	5,168,030	5,575,866
	<u>\$5,201,020</u>	<u>\$5,581,663</u>
	<u>\$5,460,896</u>	<u>\$5,832,426</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

	For the year ended	
	1990	1989
	(in thousands)	
Income		
Dividends	\$ 86,643	\$ 67,044
Interest	227,780	239,845
	<u>314,423</u>	<u>306,889</u>
Expenditures		
Program activities:		
Grants approved—organizations	231,325	209,442
Grants approved—individuals	4,664	5,294
Direct conduct of charitable activities	6,780	6,836
Program support	24,260	21,614
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	4,029	1,913
	<u>271,058</u>	<u>245,099</u>
General management	16,702	15,412
Expenses incurred in the production of income	14,726	13,582
Provision (benefit) for federal excise tax:		
Current	4,375	4,640
Deferred	(5,338)	5,395
	<u>301,523</u>	<u>284,128</u>
	<u>12,900</u>	<u>22,761</u>
Appreciation (depreciation) on investments		
Realized	140,224	163,405
Unrealized	(533,767)	539,494
	<u>(393,543)</u>	<u>702,899</u>
(Decrease) increase in fund balance for year	(380,643)	725,660
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>5,581,663</u>	<u>4,856,003</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$5,201,020</u>	<u>\$5,581,663</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

STATEMENT OF SOURCES
AND USES OF CASH

	For the year ended September 30,	
	1990	1989
	(in thousands)	
Cash provided by:		
(Decrease) increase in fund balance for year	\$ (380,643)	\$ 725,660
Add (deduct) non-cash items		
Unrealized depreciation (appreciation) on investments	533,767	(539,494)
Deferred (benefit) provision for federal excise tax	(5,338)	5,395
Depreciation on buildings	453	452
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	4,029	1,913
Funds provided by operations	152,268	193,926
Repayments of program-related investments	8,627	5,106
Increase in payables and other liabilities:		
Investment-related	503	58,960
Other	5,048	6,909
(Decrease) increase in federal excise tax payable	(78)	94
	<u>166,368</u>	<u>264,995</u>
Cash used by:		
Excess of acquisition of investments over disposals:		
Acquisitions	5,971,851	5,591,890
Disposals	(5,828,317)	(5,372,531)
	143,534	219,359
(Increase) decrease in unpaid grants:		
Current-year payments	227,011	217,056
Less current-year approvals	(235,989)	(214,736)
	(8,978)	2,320
Increase in receivables and other assets:		
Investment-related	9,781	32,430
Other	87	345
Increase in program-related investments	22,165	11,172
	<u>166,589</u>	<u>265,626</u>
Decrease in cash for year	(221)	(631)
Cash at beginning of year	968	1,599
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 747</u>	<u>\$ 968</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the 1989 financial statements to conform to the classifications used in 1990.

Note 2—Investments

Investments held on September 30, 1990 and 1989, follow:

	1990		1989	
	Market	Cost	Market	Cost
	Value		Value	
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Equity securities	\$2,490,245	\$1,899,775	\$2,718,623	\$1,646,765
Fixed income securities	1,784,411	1,818,840	2,003,064	1,983,626
Short-term investments	761,898	761,795	715,530	714,716
Convertible debentures and preferred stock	14,071	15,441	13,742	13,010
Investments with limited marketability	210,100	137,236	199,999	131,437
	<u>\$5,260,725</u>	<u>\$4,633,087</u>	<u>\$5,650,958</u>	<u>\$4,489,554</u>

The Foundation from time to time purchases and sells stock index futures contracts and forward currency contracts to minimize the exposure of certain of its investments to adverse fluctuations in financial and currency markets. As of September 30, 1990, the Foundation had 50 S+P 500 index futures contracts open and forward currency contracts totaling \$9.3 million. Such contracts involve, to varying degrees, risks of loss in excess of the amount recognized in the statement of financial position, arising either from potential changes in market prices or, in the case of forward currency contracts, from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts. Changes in the value of open futures contracts are recognized as realized gains or losses. Changes in the value of forward currency contracts are recognized as unrealized gains or losses until such contracts are closed, when such gains or losses are recognized.

Note 3—Land and Buildings

At September 30, 1990 and 1989, land and buildings comprised:

	1990	1989
	(in thousands)	
Land	\$ 3,736	\$ 3,736
Buildings, net of accumulated depreciation of \$10,413,000 in 1990 and \$9,960,000 in 1989	12,023	12,476
	<u>\$15,759</u>	<u>\$16,212</u>

Depreciation expenses of \$453,000 in 1990 and \$452,000 in 1989 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 1990 and 1989 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 1990 and 1989) consists of a current provision on net investment income and a deferred (benefit) provision 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.

The Foundation, as part of its program-related investment activities, has outstanding loan guarantees of \$1,950,000 and is committed to provide \$11,953,000 in loans to nonprofit organizations. Further, as part of its investment management activity, the Foundation is committed to additional funding of \$39,980,000 in venture capital partnerships and real estate investment trusts.

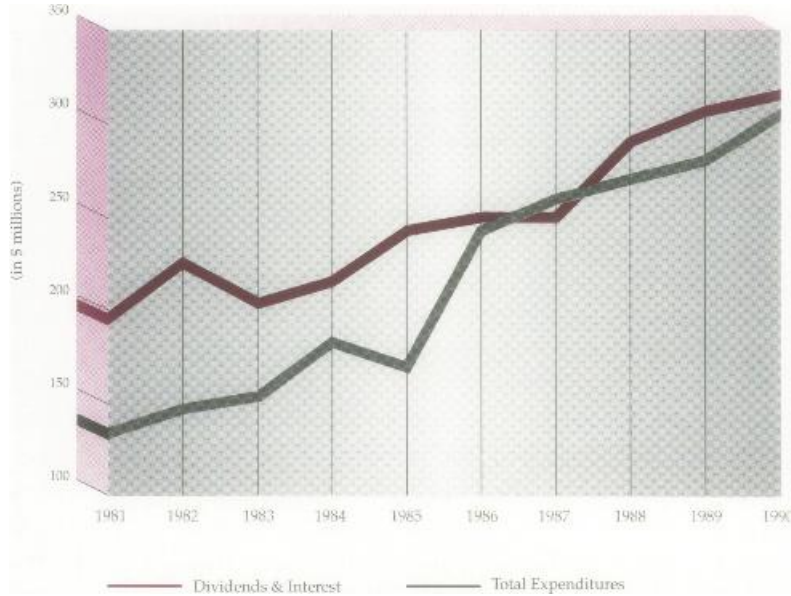
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

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, 1990 and 1989, 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, 1990, 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 21, 1990

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 1981-1990 (in millions)

1990

1989

1988

INVESTMENTS

Market value at end of year	\$5,260.7	\$5,651.0	\$4,892.1
Cost at end of year	4,633.1	4,489.6	4,270.2
Increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation on investments	(533.8)	539.5	(440.0)
Realized capital gains	140.2	163.4	49.7

FUND BALANCE at end of year

5,201.0

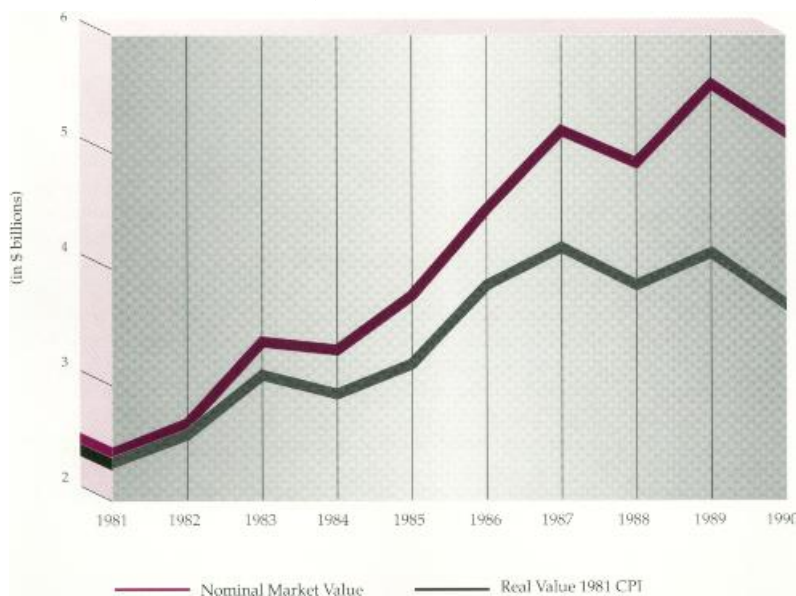
5,581.7

4,856.0

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Dividend and interest income	314.2	306.9	289.1
Program activities	271.1	245.1	242.1
General management, expenses incurred in the production of income, and provision for current federal excise tax	35.8	33.6	29.9

INVESTMENTS
(Real and Nominal Dollars)



The chart above sets forth the impact of inflation on assets. The red line shows that the nominal value of the Foundation's investments increased from \$2.4 billion at the end of fiscal 1981 to \$5.3 billion at the end of fiscal 1990. The black line adjusts those nominal values for the effect of inflation during the period. From 1981 to the end of fiscal 1990, the real value of the investments increased from \$2.4 billion to \$3.7 billion in terms of 1981 dollars.

	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	\$5,263.8	\$4,609.5	\$3,781.0	\$3,368.0	\$3,437.2	\$2,737.3	\$2,445.5
	4,201.9	3,800.4	3,178.3	2,942.3	2,814.0	2,467.7	2,323.7
	252.9	206.3	176.9	(197.5)	353.7	147.7	(312.5)
	440.4	576.8	177.7	92.4	291.8	77.8	128.3
	5,224.7	4,535.3	3,748.4	3,321.7	3,388.1	2,700.8	2,400.8
	251.7	252.7	246.1	217.8	203.1	226.3	196.7
	228.6	205.4	139.0	153.8	121.4	122.4	112.1
	32.4	39.4	31.5	28.9	32.7	26.4	23.3

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