

The Ford Foundation is a private, nonprofit institution dedicated to the public well-being. It seeks to identify and contribute to the solution of problems of national or international importance. The Foundation works mainly by granting funds to institutions and organizations for experimental, demonstration, and developmental efforts that give promise of producing significant advances in various fields. As an additional means of accomplishing program objectives, the Foundation in some instances makes grants to individuals whose professional talent or experience corresponds with its programs and activities. The Foundation also makes loans or otherwise invests in enterprises that advance philanthropic purposes in its fields of interest. □ The Foundation was established in 1936 by Henry Ford and Edsel Ford and made grants largely to Michigan charitable and educational institutions until 1950, when it became a national organization. It has had no ties to the Ford family or company for many years. □ Including the fiscal year 1981, the Foundation has made commitments totaling \$5.7 billion, including grants to 7,900 institutions and organizations. The recipients have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and various foreign countries, especially in less-developed areas. □ A board of trustees from a variety of fields determines Foundation policy. A professional staff evaluates grant applications, explores means and opportunities to stimulate advances in fields with which the Foundation is concerned, works

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with prospective grantees, and recommends proposals for approval by the president and the trustees. □ Applications for grants should set forth objectives and details of methods for carrying them out, the qualifications of the persons and institutions involved, the institution's affirmative action policy and record, and an estimated budget. The Foundation does not use grant-application forms. Domestic applications and inquiries about how nominations or applications for grants to individuals may be made should be sent to the Secretary of the Foundation; applicants in foreign areas where the Foundation has an office should direct their proposals to the resident representative. □ Activities supported by the Foundation grants must be charitable, educational, or scientific under the appropriate provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and Regulations. Because its funds are limited in relation to the great number of worthwhile proposals it receives, the Foundation limits its grants to efforts likely to have wide effect. It does not grant funds for purely personal or local needs, the routine operating costs of institutions, programs for which government support is readily available, or the construction or maintenance of buildings.

Ford Foundation Annual Report

OCTOBER 1, 1981 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

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*Term beginning December 1981

**Resigned April 30, 1982

President's Review

v

With the reorganization announced last year* and the hiring of some new staff in our New York and overseas offices, the Ford Foundation has positioned itself to continue to address important issues of the 1980s in the United States and in developing countries around the world. The following remarks reflect some of our current thinking about several of these issues and indicate a few we intend to focus on in the coming years.

The Challenges We Face

No challenge facing the world is more critical than that of promoting peace and international understanding in the nuclear era. The rapidly growing anti-nuclear movement here and abroad as well as the outbreak of conventional war between Iraq and Iran and between Argentina and the United Kingdom—to cite only two recent examples—reflect the heightened tensions now marking international relations. The Foundation cannot address itself, of course, to all the ramifications of these tensions, but we can and will continue our efforts to increase public understanding of the complex international-security issues underlying them, and through that understanding increase the probability of better public policies to address those issues.

A second challenge casts a shadow only slightly less ominous: the worsening problems of unemployment and poverty. Painful enough in themselves, these problems also undermine the ability and willingness of the public to assist those in greatest need of help, whom some call the underclass. No one has ever satisfactorily defined the underclass or reliably counted its numbers. Three subgroups can, however, be identified.

One consists of those who have largely withdrawn from society—the homeless people with mental and other handicaps who live on the streets of many cities. Their isolation is often damaging to themselves and painful to observe but on the whole does not threaten social order. The second subgroup constitutes a clear social threat. It consists of young street criminals, a small number of whom, it is believed, commit a disproportionate number of crimes. The third subgroup, mostly female, mostly young, is characterized by a cluster of problems including broken families, child neglect and abuse, illegitimacy, and welfare dependency. But it is also a group whose chances for rescue are improving.

The Foundation is currently supporting experiments aimed at effecting that rescue. One such experiment, operating in New York, Boston, Phoenix, and Riverside, California, involves more than 300 teenage parents, each of whom is paired with a mature woman from the community who encourages the teen to go back to school, to take advantage of community health

*Under the reorganization, a single program division was created, composed of staffs concerned with the following thematic areas: Urban Poverty, Rural Poverty and Resources, Human Rights and Social Justice, Governance and Public Policy, Education and Culture, and International Affairs. See *Ford Foundation Annual Report 1980* for the rationale of the reorganization.

services, and to participate in organized discussions about parenthood. Another project operates in the Houston school system and offers health, family-planning, and counseling to teenage students. A third project, in Boston, is supporting a family day-care system that provides individualized assistance to teen mothers.

The economic hard times of the early 1980s have made it increasingly difficult to focus public attention on the underclass or even on the problems of the poor in general. This indifference is reinforced by negative rhetoric suggesting that many if not most poor people are cheaters and freeloaders—undeserving of special help and an unwarranted drag on the economy. Some may be influenced by this false suggestion, particularly at a time of economic strain. It is not easy to have a generous spirit when you are down on your own luck.

Changes in federal policies are also intensifying pressures on the poor. Reductions in federal funds are causing shortfalls that are forcing social service agencies to concentrate on clients who can pay, in order to survive. These reductions are bound to weaken groups that have consistently focused on the poor and the disadvantaged. Some of them will doubtless close down and their talented staffs will be dispersed.

Such indifference, rhetoric, and policy changes threaten the gains made by poor people in recent years. Poor women and poor members of racial and ethnic minorities are especially apt to suffer. As a consequence, the poor may lose not only recent gains in income but also the hopes and dreams they were encouraged to nurture.

Renewed attention and sensitive leadership are thus urgently needed now. This need not mean sentimentalizing about poverty. There is nothing wrong with a critical review of possibly excessive and debilitating entitlements if it is accompanied by an intention to make modifications in an informed and humane fashion, to speak carefully and clearly about the rationale for those modifications, and to target resources to the group at the very bottom of the economic ladder. But it must be understood that amelioration of the plight of the poor is critical to stable community life for all of us.

A third area of concern, related to the second, is that some old assumptions about the modern welfare state have been challenged by new social and economic realities. One example: More women with dependent children are now working. With the decreasing size of most welfare families, day-care support for many such families may be a sounder long-term social investment than full welfare support. Another example: the projected costs of caring for our growing elderly population may undermine society's willingness and ability to provide for all of its members. New thinking about how best to meet social needs must therefore be encouraged and supported and new approaches applied in experiments, tests, and demonstrations.

What, then, in confronting these three areas of concern, are some of the items on the Foundation's international and domestic agenda?

The Foundation's Response

On the linked issues of international peace and security, we will continue to support the training of scholars, research, and consultations by policy specialists on questions of international security, foreign policy, and arms reduction. We also expect to support new work to encourage non-specialists to better understand these complex fields and to engage in more informed public debate about policy alternatives.

On the U.S. domestic front, we expect to invest heavily in work aimed at improving understanding of the interrelationship of U.S. government policies, the state of the economy, and poverty and welfare dependency. Work currently supported is examining the changes in selected policies and measuring the effects of those changes on particularly vulnerable groups.

We expect to fund new experiments and replications of previously successful efforts to reduce long-term welfare dependency and joblessness among those able to work. We will emphasize teenage pregnancy prevention, welfare-to-work strategies for adults, and youth employment.

We will support efforts to strengthen programs in urban secondary schools serving disadvantaged students, to identify and reward effective school improvement initiatives, and to test and extend promising youth employment programs.

In addition, we will maintain our strong interest in promoting equity and excellence in higher education, scholarship, and cultural life. Improving educational opportunities for minority groups has long been a central Foundation concern and will continue to be so. We will also maintain our support for the development of artistic talent among such groups and for the preservation of the vitality of ancient traditions in the art and culture of developing countries in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America.

We will support efforts to increase understanding of the resettlement and adjustment problems of recent immigrants to the United States, to test the effectiveness of social services being provided for them, and to examine relevant policies of public and private agencies.

We will also attempt to strengthen the capacity of independent institutions to analyze international policies on refugees and migration. Whenever possible, we will help improve the planning and management capacity of organizations that take initial responsibility for coping with refugee crises. Foundation funds will also enable First- and Third-World scholars to pursue research on the causes and consequences of international refugee and immigration flows.

We will seek to promote and protect fundamental civil and political liberties both here and in countries around the world. Abroad, we will work to foster the open exchange of ideas and information by strengthening the professional capacity of local, regional, and international organizations, in particular assuring that they are effectively linked in a strong and independent network. Much of this effort involves the articulation of international human-rights standards and the focusing of public attention on them.

We will continue to encourage the more efficient management of land and water resources in the developing countries and in the United States as well. We will support efforts, particularly in low-income rural communities, to improve the food supply, to increase employment, and to alleviate poverty through the judicious and equitable distribution of water.

We will also provide funds to support experiments and policy studies designed to increase use by poor households of available nutrition and health technologies and services. Particular attention will be given to programs serving high-risk infants and mothers.

In all our work, we will continue to recognize the enormous capacity of local institutions and individuals to undertake and sustain initiatives aimed at improving the quality of life. The Foundation's work in this country and abroad has helped to develop this capacity, but the surface has merely been scratched. The community development movement has proved to be an effective means for bringing life back to stranded neighborhoods and disadvantaged people. Innumerable local organizations have become skilled in ways of leveraging private and public capital to carry out local tasks more effectively than government agencies usually can. Community development also yields by-products that cannot be quantified: for example, the restored confidence of local residents, a new sense of hope, and the easing of ethnic and racial tensions.

The Foundation will continue to place special emphasis on the support of on-site tests and demonstrations of community-managed innovations. The need for large-scale governmental support for these innovations is as vital as ever. But just as there is no substitute for aid on that scale, there is no substitute for community-based efforts to put available aid to effective use.

Finally, we reaffirm our long-standing commitment to aid underrepresented, disadvantaged, left-behind minorities. In a period of recession and of national policies that seem to indicate a diminishing emphasis on improving the lot of the disadvantaged, we believe that the voice of the poor must be heard, their leaders encouraged to continue the struggle for social and economic equity, and their community-development initiatives supported. This Foundation has been, and will continue to be, a mainstay of community-based organizations.

A frequent inquiry in this post-reorganization period has been: Are the Foundation's current domestic and international interests new or are they a continuation of prior interests? The question cannot be answered simply. Some are indeed new, some have been vital concerns for a long time, and some are directed at problems we have tackled in the past but that we now approach in different ways.

Another question often asked is whether the Ford Foundation seeks to be joined in its various program activities by other foundations, by corporations, and by public and private agencies. The answer is an emphatic *Yes*.

We are always seeking to build partnerships with public- and private-sector funders. As to our efforts to convince members of the foundation community that we share—and welcome—common interests, the best argument must be, as it has always been, not pronouncements or exhortations that others should follow in our path, but the example of our work.

One of the great boons to this Foundation is the wealth of ideas—from outside as well as in—on which we are able to draw. The challenge is to pick good ideas, to translate those ideas into a concrete program strategy, and then to translate that strategy into a series of related grants. Sometimes luck has brought us the idea generator and the translator and executor of a strategy in one person. More often a partnership is required—or rather, partnerships—across national, organizational, and program boundaries and among individuals with skills of many different kinds. I am confident that the administrative structure and the staff now in place will facilitate and encourage the formation of such productive partnerships within and beyond the Foundation.*

I invite those who have read this *Annual Report* and who would like to know more about any of our program activities to write to us or to our grantees for additional information.

FRANKLIN A. THOMAS

*A staff list current as of June 1, 1982, appears on pages 72 and 73.

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National Affairs

Special emphasis was placed this year on three efforts:

- to strengthen and revitalize communities and neighborhoods;
- to improve the condition of women, especially poor and minority women; and
- to help the poor and the elderly cope with the high cost of energy.

In addition, the Foundation continued its support of measures to ameliorate the condition of the poorest segments of American society, to affirm civil rights, to resolve disputes without resort to litigation, and to improve the ways in which government performs and formulates policies.

Communities and Neighborhoods.

In 1979, the Foundation joined with six major insurance, industrial, and banking firms* to launch the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC). Headquartered in New York City, LISC was created to respond to the needs of the growing number of organizations around the country formed to revitalize deteriorating communities. LISC provides selected local groups with technical assistance for management, seed money for new projects through grants and loans, and funds for administrative costs. Designed to draw the business, community, and government sectors into an effective coalition, it helps the groups obtain investments from the private sector and make the best use of available government funds. In the first eighteen months of

LISC's operation more than 600 neighborhood and community organizations applied to participate in the program, of which some eighty qualified for support.

The program's success prompted several corporations and local foundations to ask LISC to join them in establishing similar community development funds specifically targeted to their localities (see inset). This year, therefore, the Foundation allocated an additional \$5 million for LISC to match private contributions in a number of cities and regions. So far, these include Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, D.C., the State of California, and the Southeast.

For a special LISC program of redevelopment in the South Bronx, ten corporations joined with Ford and three other foundations** to provide more than \$2 million, of which the Foundation contributed half over two years. LISC's strategy is to assist in the implementation of an existing revitalization plan. Developed by the government-supported South Bronx Development Organization for the 20-square-mile area, the plan focuses on help for neighborhood groups that have carried out effective economic and social programs.

The Foundation also continued its own program of grants for the South Bronx. Among the organizations aided this year was the Community Service Society of New York,

which received a \$75,000 grant that was matched by the New York City Youth Board. The society has developed a family service program for the South Bronx that coordinates the delivery of social services—education, health, public assistance, recreation, safety, and aid to the elderly. The goal is to help families make better use of the help they receive from several social service agencies and to achieve self-sufficiency rather than remain dependent on government programs.

The usual portrait of the South Bronx presented by the media is one of total desolation and hopelessness. Often overlooked are the promising developments that are taking place and the hope and pride of many South Bronx residents. To help present a more accurate picture of the South Bronx, the Foundation supported a public television documentary, "South Bronx: Works in Progress," through grants to WNET in New York City and the Regional Plan Association.

The National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs was granted \$200,000 to continue its programs to aid working-class, ethnic communities in more than fifty Northern and Midwestern cities. Concerned with neighborhood preservation, the center provides local groups with technical assistance in neighborhood organizing, management, fund raising, and financial matters. This year it also began projects to assist new immigrants to the United States and to create and expand neighborhood small businesses.

The effects of immigration policies on the composition of the U.S. population, demographic changes among ethnic groups generally, and the implications for public policy was the subject of a major American

*Aetna Life & Casualty Foundation, Atlantic Richfield Foundation, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, International Harvester Company, Levi Strauss & Co., and the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Later, the C. S. Mott Foundation joined the group.

**Bankers Trust Company, The Chase Manhattan Bank, NA, Chemical Bank, CBS, Inc., R. H. Macy & Company, Metropolitan Life Foundation, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, New York Life Foundation, New York Telephone, Time Inc., the Vincent Astor Foundation, New York Community Trust, and the Charles H. Revson Foundation.

Assembly conference. The plight of refugees and migrants has long been a Foundation-wide concern. In the National Affairs Division the emphasis in the past several years has been on assistance to Indo-chinese and Caribbean people who are in or coming to the United States. Among the voluntary agencies receiving grants this year were:

—The Indochina Refugee Action Center, which provides technical assistance in administration, record-keeping, and program management to local groups that have federal grants for aiding refugees.

—The Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, for a pilot workshop held in a refugee camp in Thailand concerned with the problems and needs of refugee women.

—The Center for Applied Linguistics, for a series of filmstrips in six Asian languages, Haitian Creole, and Spanish designed to provide basic orientation and information for refugees.

Renewed support of \$100,000 also went to the National Training and Information Center in Chicago to continue its training, research, and technical assistance on neigh-

borhood issues. The center recently has also been focusing on energy conservation.

In 1978 the Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS) of Baltimore developed a home maintenance program that is now serving as the model for a national demonstration in seven cities, jointly supported by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Foundation. The purposes of the program are to enable the elderly to keep their homes by easing the burdens of maintenance costs and to prevent the decline that occurs in neighborhoods when housing repairs are neglected.

Neighborhoods: Where the Action Is

Parcel 19 is a predominantly Hispanic residential area in Boston's South End. In the 1960s this thirty-acre district was slated for urban renewal, which meant tearing down much of the area's deteriorating, low-rent housing and displacing most of its 2,000 residents. But the people of Parcel 19 decided otherwise.

In 1968 they organized IBA—Inquilinos Boricuas en Acción (Puerto Rican Tenants in Action). Through astute organizing IBA was able not only to oppose the city's urban renewal plan but also to have itself named as Parcel 19's developer.

What IBA designed was Villa Victoria, widely acclaimed as "a housing project that works." The community's focal point is Plaza Betances, modeled on the traditional Latin American town center. It has trees, flowers, places to sit and play, and a colorful mural that depicts life in Puerto Rico and Boston. Surrounding the plaza are a nineteen-story building for the elderly and handicapped, a seven-story building for families, clusters of two- and three-story townhouses, and rehabilitated nineteenth-century homes. Over the years IBA has built or renovated more than 600 units, the majority of which house low-income families.

Villa Victoria includes the first Hispanic-controlled credit union in Massachusetts; WIBA, a closed-circuit cable-TV station that broadcasts news, forums, and cultural programs; a laundry; and a day-care center that concentrates on preparing children for school by making them fluent in English.

To develop its revitalization plan IBA hired architects and technical and financial consultants. Villa Victoria receives a steady stream of visitors from other U.S. cities and from abroad, not just because it is so handsome but also because it is an example of innovative funding, acquisition, and development methods.

IBA is one of more than fifty community development groups around the country receiving assistance from the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), a business- and Foundation-supported organization working to revive deteriorating neighborhoods. In making a low-interest loan toward construction of an additional 190 units of housing, LISC cited IBA as one of the country's most successful community-based housing developers. More than 3,000 applicants turned up the first morning after IBA announced the availability of its 190 new units.

Some 1,000 miles from Boston, another "self-determination" project began that has also recently been assisted by LISC: the Peoples' Consumer Cooperative (PCC) on Chicago's predominantly black South Side. One of the founders and the current executive secretary of PCC is an energetic, septuagenarian, certified public accountant named Charles A. Beckett.

Beckett and PCC's co-founder, the late Paul G. Stewart, incorporated the cooperative and its affiliated credit union in 1937 as a response to the inability of Chicago blacks to join white cooperative purchasing groups and to obtain conventional mortgages and home-improve-

ment loans. Today PCC and its credit union each have more than 4,000 members. Beckett himself takes no salary, nor does his firm handle any of PCC's accounting and auditing.

Initially, PCC organized, sponsored, and financed groups to buy apartment houses and convert them into approximately 400 cooperative units. To qualify for credit union financing, each member of the group had to invest at least \$1,000. In the early years, preference was given to buildings that were heavily mortgaged. In that way, the indebtedness could be picked up automatically, and the difficulty of borrowing for inner-city property could be avoided. In the late 1960s PCC turned to the construction of 500 rental units in new apartment buildings, especially for the elderly.

PCC operates in a 45-acre area that was formerly riddled with high crime, drug traffic, and rapid residential deterioration. Little by little, with minimal displacement of residents, PCC has been able to acquire land for construction. With LISC's help it is putting together the remaining parcels for its new development, to consist of 464 units—townhouses, garden apartments, and a mid-rise atrium building.

Like Villa Victoria, PCC's development has a long waiting list. In both neighborhoods the buildings are spotless and well constructed. There is virtually no crime or vandalism; the sense of ownership felt by residents will not permit it. The motto of the Paul G. Stewart Center could stand for both neighborhoods: "No strangers shall live here. We shall be neighbors."

For a \$10 annual dues payment participants in the program receive regular and emergency repair services. A \$100,000 grant was made to continue the program.

Neighborhood Rental Services, a spin-off of the Baltimore NHS, received \$50,000 to expand its program of rehabilitation of apartments and homes in run-down sections that have been plagued by absentee owners and abandoned houses. After being rehabilitated, the units are offered for rental and sale to residents, thus minimizing dislocation.

Energy and the Poor. The heaviest burden of rising energy costs has fallen on the poor because they can least afford either the increased price of fuel and electricity or costly energy-saving changes. Limited government subsidies to help the poor pay their bills do little to reduce energy consumption. Decontrol of prices and cuts in government aid programs suggest that at least for the short term the best way to help the poor is by developing affordable community-based conservation projects. The Foundation this year made a series of grants totaling some \$1 million for organizations that offer technical assistance to such projects.

The Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation received \$230,000 to work with its network of Neighborhood Housing Services. In well over a hundred neighborhoods NHSs have combined the resources of local residents, governments, lending institutions, insurance companies, and private foundations to revitalize what were deteriorating neighborhoods. The conservation program trains residents to make energy audits, install

weatherization materials, and introduce conservation techniques into both private homes and apartment buildings.

The Urban Homesteading Assistance Board in New York City received \$67,780 to help residents include energy-saving devices in buildings they manage or are rehabilitating.

Grants also went to Cleveland State University, the University of Colorado, the Kansas City Neighborhood Alliance, and the Mexican-American Research Center in Austin, Texas, to provide energy experts to local participating groups, help establish revolving loan funds, induce private-sector financing, and attract support from local foundations. A crucial element in each organization's program is to make small, low-interest loans available from local lending institutions for modest investments in insulation, weather stripping, caulking, and furnace repair and adjustments.

In addition, a grant of \$68,600 went to the Alliance to Save Energy to provide technical assistance to several states that are planning to use part of their federal energy assistance funds to finance weatherization and conservation efforts in the homes of poor families.

Two organizations concerned with research on the impact of high energy prices on the poor also received assistance. The Consumer Energy Council of America is intensifying its research and analysis to assemble a more complete picture of how the poor are affected by current and projected prices of various types of energy. One of the difficulties in establishing an effective national policy on energy conservation lies in dealing with such differences as geographic location,

type of fuel used, and building age. The National Consumer Law Center received funds for a study to determine why the federal weatherization program has failed to reach a greater number of poor families and for a project to encourage public utilities to consider the needs of the poor in their growing efforts to promote energy conservation.

The Underclass. Below the socioeconomic category defined as poor is a severely distressed group often referred to as the "underclass." Largely minority and urban, they lack training, skills, and education, and they frequently move in and out of the welfare system. Conventional social services do not seem to have yielded much success with this population. But a few carefully designed programs have proven that many members of the so-called underclass want to and are capable of moving into the regular labor market and making useful contributions to society if they are given the right kind of help in getting started.

One of these programs, called supported work, is administered nationally by the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC), which was established with Foundation assistance. Supported work offers temporary jobs subsidized with public funds in which the skills, work habits, and experience needed to find and keep jobs in the labor market are developed. Participating in MDRC programs are welfare mothers, former drug addicts, ex-offenders, and out-of-school youths. An evaluation of the program over five years showed that welfare women scored the best results in both employment and earnings. Although ex-addicts did

well in terms of lower crime rates, they did not do as well as the women in earnings. Results were mixed for ex-offenders, and there were no positive findings for out-of-school youths.

This year the Foundation granted MDRC a total of \$650,000 to continue and expand some of its programs. The funds will help support the start of a five-year supported-work national demonstration for the mentally retarded. Conventional attempts to provide employment for the mentally retarded—the use of sheltered workshops, vocational rehabilitation agencies, and schools, for example—have been disappointing. The MDRC project is based on the success of Job Path, which places mentally retarded participants in unsubsidized jobs in New York City.

Another MDRC program, Project Redirection, is designed to help disadvantaged teenage mothers. Operating in four cities—Boston, New York, Phoenix, and Riverside, California—the project provides young women seventeen and under with counseling and access to employment, educational, and health-care services. As in a similar program in St. Louis, older women in the community provide personal, practical assistance to the teenage mothers. The aim is to help the young women achieve economic and personal self-sufficiency.

New grants went to the Urban Affairs Corporation in Houston for its Adolescent Primary Health Care Center (see inset) and to the San Francisco Home Health Service, the latter for an evaluation of its in-home family services program. That program uses trained paraprofessional workers to help stabilize families that are in trouble and thereby avoid placement of their

A Healing Hand for Houston's Teenagers

One in ten teenage girls in the United States becomes pregnant, and the rate is going up. Researchers at the Alan Guttmacher Institute predict that if patterns do not change, four out of ten young women will get pregnant at least once while still in their teens. Although they are only 18 per cent of women of child-bearing age, teenagers account for 46 per cent of all out-of-wedlock births and 31 per cent of all abortions. The teenage birth rate in the United States is among the world's highest—higher than that of a number of developing countries.

Just about all the consequences of teenage pregnancy are adverse. For the teenager it usually means the end of education and of the development of job skills and a life trapped in poverty. The infant mortality rate is high, and the children who survive often have serious health problems. For society, it is a loss of human potential and a costly burden. Today some 60 per cent of mothers receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children were teenagers when their first child was born.

In Houston, for the past several years, girls between the ages of twelve and seventeen have accounted for more than one-quarter of births in the city. The death rate for their infant children has been extremely high, largely due to malnutrition and the lack of prenatal health care. Alarmed by the increasing potential for human tragedy implied by these statistics, the Urban Affairs Corporation (UAC) launched an Adolescent Primary Health Care Center in a poor section of Houston where young people were at the greatest risk.

Formed and supported largely by the business community, UAC had already been serving the needs of inner-city residents by providing low-income families with quality child care and educational, health and nutrition, transportation, and recreational services. The new health

center, assisted by the Foundation, took as its target population some 6,000 students in seven schools in the city's Fifth Ward.

The center's aim is to provide accessible primary health care to these students, especially those who are considered at high risk for unwanted pregnancies, and pregnant students and teenage parents. In addition, it is striving to prevent unwanted pregnancies by providing family-planning advice and services, to promote positive outcomes for both mother and child among those teenagers who become pregnant, to strengthen parent-child interaction, to prevent teenage parents from withdrawing from school, and to improve employment opportunities.

Donna Bryant, UAC's executive director, and Dr. Bobbie Henderson, the center's director, thought that the project would get off to a slow start when it began in June 1981. They assumed that it would take time for students to feel comfortable in using the center's facilities. They were astounded when more than 2,000 students used their service in the first six months of operation.

The center provides comprehensive general medical care services and referrals, treating everything from cuts and bruises to serious physical dysfunction. All medical care, with the exception of specialty cases, is provided on site, with a staff that includes a nurse practitioner, vocational counselor, psychologist, nutritionist, and social worker available daily. An obstetrician and a pediatrician attend the center once a week. The core health services are being supported by the Robert Wood Johnson and Hogg Foundations.

A child-care center is also located at the school that houses the health center. This enables teenage mothers to continue their education and, at the same time, gives them needed training and experience in the parental role.

children in shelters or foster homes. It also helps families make better use of community resources and coordinates the efforts of social, health, educational, and law enforcement agencies.

Continued support of \$375,000 went to the Corporation for Public-Private Ventures (CPPV), a job-training program for disadvantaged, out-of-school youths. In one project, young people, under the

supervision of skilled journeymen in the building trades, are assigned to communities to work on emergency housing repairs, weatherization, and renovation. Another CPPV program seeks to increase career opportunities for its participants in the private sector. A third focuses on placing promising minority youths as interns in urban economic development organizations.

Civil Rights and Minority Opportunities. The diminishing national concern for civil rights stems in part from the current preoccupation of the country with economic matters and to some degree from a perception that civil rights activists have won their battles. Yet there have been setbacks as well as gains since the 1960s, exemplified by continued discrimination, relaxed enforcement of anti-bias statutes and regulations, and remaining limitation of access by minorities to the political process. Among minorities, the poor are likely to be the hardest hit by the swing back of the social pendulum. Thus the Foundation continued its support of several groups that are engaged in expanding the rights of minorities to social justice and economic equal opportunity.

The National Urban League, one of the country's oldest advocacy and technical assistance organizations, received a two-year grant of \$150,000 for four projects: an effort to increase the participation of blacks in business, an evaluation of a program to ease the problems that black youths face in making the transition from school to work, a seminar on equity for minority students under new public-school finance arrangements, and publication of its yearly report, *The State of Black America*.

The National Council of Negro Women was granted general support for its work in helping poor minority women and their families. Through its coalition of member organizations the council is able to mobilize the efforts of more than four million women to press for equal opportunity and adequate social services. Its programs include job training, school-to-work transition projects for high school students, help for

poor rural families, and the improvement of child-care services.

Assistance also went to the National Council of La Raza, established in 1968 with Foundation support to help draw up a national agenda for Mexican Americans, much as groups such as the NAACP and the National Urban League had done for blacks. The council now has 120 local affiliates in twenty-three states. Its technical assistance, focused on rural communities, includes economic development, access to radio and television, housing rehabilitation, water supply improvement, and education for migrants. In addition, it operates manpower training and youth employment projects, community-based efforts to combat crime and vandalism, and a graduate fellowship program that aids thirty students a year.

The National Urban Coalition received continued support for its programs in employment, housing, education, and economic development aimed at improving the condition of minorities and the poor by linking public and private resources. Formed to unite the interests of business, labor, minority, civic, political, and religious leaders, the coalition analyzes and takes advocacy stands on such national issues as federal budget allocations, employment policies, and school finance.

One of the most important ways for minorities to get a fairer share of jobs, housing, education, and social services is through greater participation in the political process. Despite the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Supreme Court's "one-person, one-vote" decision, minority representation in government continues to be dispropor-

tionately low. In the South, for example, where 20 per cent of the population is black, only 2½ per cent of all elected public officials are black. The situation is even worse for Mexican Americans, who represent almost 25 per cent of the population in the Southwest but exert very little influence on government and civic affairs. In many cases this is caused mostly by gerrymandering but also by other obstacles to voting that dilute minority voting strength.

Grants this year went to the Southern Regional Council (SRC) and the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (SVREP) to continue efforts to open up the political process. Formed in 1944 to provide biracial approaches to solve Southern racial problems, SRC has always been concerned with increasing minority political involvement. Foundation support this year went for a project that provides information and legal and technical assistance to black rural community groups in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. The project focuses on enforcement of the Voting Rights Act provision requiring Southern states to obtain prior federal approval of all changes in voting and election laws or practices. SVREP works on behalf of Mexican Americans and American Indians in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah. In addition to voter education drives that result in some 300,000 registrations each year, SVREP maintains computerized data on voting and registration. This enables it to generate profiles of election districts quickly and determine whether there is evidence of gerrymandering or other practices that violate electoral law.

Renewed support also went to the American Indian Historical Society for *Wassaja*, a national newspaper that provides Native Americans with important information and serves as a forum for self-expression that the regular news media do not afford them.

The Status of Women. The Foundation's domestic programs on behalf of women have concentrated on expanding income-producing opportunities, improving child-care services, and making possible male participation in child care.

Two organizations that focus on child-care services for working mothers received supplementary aid. The American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences and the Wellesley College Center for Research on Women received grants for the final phases of their national research and demonstration projects on child care. The American Institutes' Project Connections has been designed to lead to policy recommendations regarding financing and operation of child-care information and referral services. Such services identify and assist a full range of child-care providers in the community and help parents make choices most appropriate to their needs.

The Wellesley project has been dealing with care for "latchkey" children, millions of whom fend for themselves after school with no adult supervision. The center has concentrated on a demonstration to show that low-cost after-school care can be offered by public schools in cooperation with community organizations.

Most working women earn considerably less than men. Occupations in which women predominate, such as clerical work, are at the low

end of the pay scale. At the same time many higher-paying blue-collar jobs have been traditionally considered men's work and closed to women. The following two grants were aimed at eliminating such barriers.

—The Coal Employment Project, formed in 1977 to eliminate sex discrimination in the coal industry, received a grant for a model program that includes the training of women miners, legal services for discrimination cases, and research on health and safety standards. The project aims at helping rural women who live in areas where the only well-paying work available is in coal mines and whose only other employment possibilities yield one-quarter of the starting salaries for miners.

—The Corporation for Public-Private Ventures received \$350,000 for a six-site test of a project to place poor women in nontraditional jobs in the construction trades. Two hundred and fifty unskilled, unemployed women will be trained under the supervision of experienced union journeymen in a nine-month program. The women will also get support services such as physical fitness programs, child-care facilities, and peer encouragement by women who have succeeded in the construction industry.

Probably the lowest paid and most exploited workers in the country are 1.1 million private household workers, virtually all of whom are women and most of whom are black or Hispanic. Paid poorly (the median income is around \$3,000 per year), they also lack many of the benefits most American workers take for granted. A grant this year to the National Urban League continues support for the National Committee

on Household Employment, organized in 1964 to improve the working conditions, the wages, and the status of household workers.

Many of the issues that affect women—divorce, inheritance, and family law, for example—are governed by the states. Yet little has been done in this arena.* A supplementary grant this year went to the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund for an education and litigation program designed to interpret and implement state Equal Rights Amendments. The NOW Fund also received support to explore the value of using private mediation and arbitration in resolving job-related sex discrimination disputes. When successful, such procedures can be quicker and less expensive than litigation and less disruptive to employers and employees.

The Foundation also assisted the National Conference on Women and the Law in setting up a series of meetings at which feminist attorneys and others involved in fighting sex discrimination can enhance their effectiveness by exchanging information and formulating joint strategies.

In addition to the changing roles of women, new life styles, high divorce rates, and more flexible adoption rules make it likely that more men will need and want to raise children. Nevertheless, the focus of public policy and judicial decisions is still on women as children's caretakers. The Bank Street College of Education received support for a study aimed at strengthening the male role in child rearing, surveying innovative pro-

*See *Litigation on Behalf of Women. A Review for the Ford Foundation*, by Margaret A. Berger. 72 pp. \$4.50. Available from the Ford Foundation, Box 559, Naugatuck, Conn. 06770.

grams that support fathers, and analyzing the effects of such policies as custody arrangements and paternity leave on men's part in raising children.

Law and Justice. Development of methods to resolve disputes without recourse to existing adversarial procedures continued to draw Foundation support. Grants were made this year to several organizations that help to resolve community-based, juvenile, and environmental conflicts.

—The Community Board Program in San Francisco uses mediation panels composed of local residents to deal with neighborhood conflicts that range from individual matters to complex disputes (see inset).

—A grant to the Task Force on Children Out of School is enabling the Massachusetts Advocacy Center to develop mediation in cases of status offenders—mostly truants and runaways, who have not committed any criminal act—and parent-child conflicts. Efforts are growing in the United States to remove status offenders from the juvenile justice system. The center has adapted a Scottish system that trains community volunteers as lay mediators. The demonstration, in which participation by families is voluntary, covers Cambridge and several neighboring towns.

—In the environmental field the New England Natural Resources Center received a grant of \$250,000 to establish a mediation center to serve the six New England states. The new center, modeled on Foundation-supported mediation programs in Seattle and Madison, Wisconsin, is dealing with disputes arising from land-use changes, the conversion of oil-burning generators to coal, the disposal of hazardous wastes, and

When Your Neighbor Is Driving You Crazy

It began as a simple argument over a man's repeatedly parking his car so that it blocked his neighbor's driveway. The dispute, fueled by anger and frustration, ended with two men dead and two others seriously wounded.

The violence might have been avoided. A similar case with the same ingredients for tragedy was resolved peaceably by neighborhood residents. A man who ran an auto repair business from his home used to park the cars he was working on in the street and in his neighbors' driveways. The angry neighbors took their complaint to The Community Board Program in San Francisco. Community boards are composed of neighborhood residents who have been trained in dispute resolution.

At the first hearing, the man agreed to park his cars near a vacant lot farther down the street, but a few months later he returned to his old habits. The seriousness of the situation was reported by a Community Board staff member, who visited everyone involved in the dispute: "Feelings are running high. I feel very much like

someone watching a tragedy on its way to happening. . . . I get the distinct sense that someone will do something soon. I'm afraid of what that will be."

In this case, fortunately, tragedy was averted. At a second hearing a compromise was worked out that took into account the complainants' objections as well as their neighbor's difficulties. More important, the parties to the dispute agreed to talk to each other if problems arose again.

Much of the tension, hostility, and violence brewing in American cities is between people who know one another. The program's premise is that it is important to intervene and have the disputants communicate before the conflict hardens and violence occurs. Its posters and flyers announce:

*"Something driving you up the wall?
Why suffer?
There's something you can do!"*

They go on to list some of the more common

threatened environmental degradation.

—Two organizations that work to produce consensus between business sector and environmentalists were assisted. The Conservation Foundation received \$143,257 for continued efforts to bring together corporate leaders and environmental activists for consensus-building dialogues on such issues as implementation of the Toxic Substances Control Act, the management of Western forests, and air pollution regulation. The Scientists' Institute for Public Information received \$50,000 for support of its Oil Policy Task Force, which includes nationally known leaders from the oil industry, environmental organizations, and the research community. Its goal is to develop policy statements on the development of a national strategic oil reserve and on energy exploration and development of publicly owned lands.

The Foundation's ten-year program of support for public interest law ended this year with a grant of \$250,000 to Georgetown University to support the merger of For Responsive Media: Citizens Communications Center with the university's Institute for Public Representation. The center has concentrated on regulation and reform of the electronic communications media, making broadcasters more responsive to minorities and women in hiring and programming, and advocating the right of consumers to testify before the Federal Communications Commission. The institute focuses on making administrative agencies and courts more responsive to the public. It has represented clients concerned with consumer protection, civil rights, environmental advocacy, and the rights of the handicapped. Under the terms of the merger, the institute will continue a communications program.

reasons for neighborhood conflict—vandalism, noisy neighbors, unleashed dogs, truancy or runaway problems, landlord-tenant issues, theft, bad checks, and ethnic and racial conflicts.

Central to the operation are some 400 trained community members who volunteer to do case work and serve on panels. The composition of each panel reflects the racial and ethnic makeup of the neighborhood. When there is a dispute hearing, three to five members of the panel are assigned who match the age and background of the disputants.

Panelists are recruited through talks at schools and libraries, contact with community organizations, and door-knocking campaigns. There are no formal educational or professional requirements, and often disputants themselves are so pleased with the process that they offer to serve.

Volunteers are trained in conflict resolution techniques by the Community Board's staff. After a year's service they may serve for another year or elect to take further training to become

panelist trainers, caseworkers, or community-outreach workers.

Raymond Shonholtz, founder and executive director of the Foundation-supported program, stresses the need for a system to handle the problems of everyday living. He points out that few people use courts willingly. The courts must make findings of right and wrong, and therefore cannot make decisions that take into account all the deeper problems that can feed disputes. Long before a violent act occurs, he says, people in the neighborhood, church, or school community know about the conflict. They are reluctant to bring official agencies into the situation but are unable to handle the problem at its early stages. As a result, a conflict often festers until it explodes. The Community Board Program rests on the belief that "conflict, and the expression of conflict, are positive values." The success of the Community Board was recognized by the San Francisco Foundation, which gave the program its 1981 John R. May Award for creative leadership and excellent service to the community.

A major innovator of reforms in New York City's criminal justice system, the Vera Institute of Justice, received a supplementary grant of \$650,000 over two years. Many Vera pilot projects in the manpower, health, and social welfare fields have been replicated by communities elsewhere as well as by the federal government. This year's grant aids supported-work programs for the neurologically handicapped and the blind, a neighborhood work project for recently released prisoners in need of cash, and a demonstration project that substitutes a specified period of unpaid community work in lieu of a jail sentence.

Supplementary grants of \$175,000 each went to the Harvard Law School's Center for Criminal Justice and to Criminal Justice Publications for *Corrections Magazine*. The Harvard center has focused its new projects on community responsibility and organization for the prevention

and control of crime. Research subjects include juvenile delinquency, anti-crime efforts in public housing, and federal law enforcement policy. *Corrections Magazine* has become a leading source of information about the nation's jails, prisons, and alternative correctional programs.

To continue research on organized crime, the Center for Research on Institutions and Social Policy received \$150,000. Working with scholars and government agencies, the center is studying regulatory activities, such as those concerned with the liquor, tobacco, and vending-machine industries, and the relation of those activities to criminal enterprises.

Improving Government Performance. Increasing efforts to limit the size and cost of government at all levels have underscored the importance of raising standards of equity, efficiency, and responsive-

ness in public agencies. The Foundation continued to support independent organizations that analyze government functions and major national issues and provide the research needed for the formulation of public policies.

An indispensable source of information about American society is the U.S. Census, conducted every ten years. The data collected form the basis for a wide range of governmental decisions—from the re-districting of Congressional seats to the allocation of funds to localities. Census data also enable social scientists to undertake studies that help illuminate public policy issues. To encourage research based on information from the 1980 Census, the Foundation joined with the Russell Sage and Alfred A. Sloan Foundations and the Social Science Research Council to support a series of studies under the direction of a national research committee. The topics include the changing structure of families and living arrangements, changing housing patterns, and geographical redistribution of people and jobs.

The Foundation also continued support for the Urban Institute, a major research and policy center. The institute's broad agenda includes studies of housing, transportation, health care, welfare, and job markets. Among its recent publications are an influential study of public employees' salaries and fringe benefits and a multi-volume analysis of housing allowances. This year's grant of \$1.2 million is being used in part to help the institute diversify its financial base, especially through corporate contributions.

The Greater Washington Research Center also received a grant to broaden its support from the busi-

A Few Tips from Our Friends Overseas

Innovative technology to make cities more livable and run them at a lower cost is spreading in the United States.

—Lititz, Pennsylvania, has a builder who is making small, low-cost, portable apartments for the elderly.

—Capitol Heights, Maryland, has replaced a conventional oil burner in its senior citizens center with a heater that burns "junk oil," the contaminated residue from machinery, engines, and kitchens that ordinarily is a nuisance for cities to dispose of.

—Bloomington, Minnesota, has installed manhole covers that can quickly and inexpensively be adjusted to the level of the surrounding pavement, thus eliminating road hazards for people and cars.

Good old American know-how? No, these innovations came from Australia, Germany, and Sweden, respectively.

The broker for this transfer is the Council for International Urban Liaison (CIUL) in Washington, D.C. Acting as a window on the world, the council brings overseas innovations to the attention of state and local governments in the U.S. and Canada. The idea is to make them aware of what cities overseas are doing to improve the quality of urban life.

Ed Guion, a manufacturer in Lititz, was one of those exposed to a novel approach to affordable housing for the elderly from Australia: "granny flats." Granny flats are designed for elderly parents with small incomes who want to live with their children, but not under the same roof. They are compact homes that can be

put up in a side or back yard. The only facilities they share with the main house are plumbing and utility lines. Otherwise, they are completely self-contained, each with a living room, bedroom, bath, and kitchen. For a modest monthly payment a granny flat can be rented from a government housing agency and, when it is no longer needed, moved to another location.

The idea caught the imagination of the commissioners of Lancaster County, who approached Guion. Hoped-for federal funding for a demonstration project didn't materialize. But Guion was hooked, and decided to use his own money to build a prototype, which he called "the elder cottage." Selling for \$16,000 (rehab goes for \$30,000 in the area, and high-rise utility units for \$40,000) in a variety of colors, sidings, and roofs, the cottage attracted considerable attention, and Guion received more than fifty orders. Much of the interest in the cottages came from elderly people who simply wanted inexpensive, convenient homes. In addition to the back-yard locations, Guion believes the cottages could be set up in clusters in existing or planned developments and adjacent to nursing homes, to be used by ambulatory patients.

One of CIUL's early imported ideas was a sports and exercise program for people sixty and over that was developed in France and adapted by Rockville, Maryland. Carefully designed, easy exercises prepare participants to activate muscles many of them have not used in years. More challenging activities are gradually added, and within a few months senior citizens find themselves cross-country skiing, biking, jog-

ging, playing tennis, and sailing. The Rockville version, which has added discussions on health and nutrition, now has some 20,000 participants. Joan White, who heads the program, reports that the senior citizens have more stamina and look and feel better. Many who had been reclusive have gained in self-esteem and are reaching out to one another and broadening their social lives.

From Germany and the Netherlands came a plan for slowing down and channeling traffic in residential areas to make them quieter, more attractive, and safer, especially for children, old people, and cyclists. A combination of elements, such as planters, street furniture, the elimination of curbs, and cluster parking, forces traffic into a single lane that curves to avoid obstacles, thereby reducing speeds to five to ten miles per hour.

In the spring of 1982, Appleton Street in Boston is slated to become the site of an experiment in neighborhood traffic management. The four-block-long street is now used by motorists as a shortcut to the city's Southeast Expressway. In rush hours the street is awash in traffic; in off-hours, it is like the Indianapolis 500. Now, thanks to a European idea, the people who live on Appleton Street will determine the rules of the road.

These are only a few of the innovations that CIUL has introduced to hundreds of cities. Not all of the ideas CIUL reports on—there are hundreds every year—make it to North America. But all of them help to increase awareness of novel solutions to a number of urban problems.

ness community. The center is a leading producer of analytical studies on issues in the Washington, D.C., area, including community development, government finance, energy, the arts, and philanthropy.

For more than twenty-five years the Foundation has been involved in the field of housing, particularly in support of fair housing movements, provision of decent housing for the poor, and housing as a component of neighborhood revitalization. A grant this year to the Brookings Institution supports a comprehensive study of housing trends in the United States, with an emphasis on how inflation has drastically altered

the economic role of housing. Research will examine such trends as the increasing number of homes being bought as investments (cooperative apartments and condominiums, for example), prices that exclude certain segments of the population from home ownership, the effect of inflation on the value of fixed-interest-rate mortgages, and the virtual absence of new investment in private rental housing.

Renewed support also went to the Council for International Urban Liaison, which was formed in 1976 by the Foundation, the German Marshall Fund of the United States, and the U.S. Department of State to

exchange information among countries on how local governments can deal with urban problems.* In addition to sponsoring exchanges of public officials and experts, the council publishes newsletters for American government officials on urban innovation (see inset) and transportation abroad, and for the World Bank on urban areas in less-developed countries.

*In the U.S. the council is sponsored by the National League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National Association of Counties, the International City Management Association, the American Consortium for International Public Administration, and the North American Section of the International Federation for Housing and Planning.

For the past two years, concluding in 1981, the work of the division of Education and Public Policy has encompassed Education and Research, the Arts, Communications, and the work of the Foundation-wide Committee on Public Policy and Social Organization.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

In a framework of long-standing concern for education generally, one of the Foundation's major goals for many years has been to improve educational opportunities for blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans. Increasingly, the focus has been on efforts to ensure that minorities successfully complete their studies so as to be prepared for full participation in the nation's economic, social, and political life. A concomitant goal is to further equality for women at all levels of education.

Other Foundation programs deal with the quality of education offered in schools and colleges in major cities, the challenges facing higher education because of declining enrollments, and the shift back to the states of greater responsibility for education as the federal role is scaled down.

Minority Opportunities. Although mathematics achievement is declining among American high school graduates generally, the problem is particularly acute among blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans, as well as many women. In most cases their difficulties with mathematics and related subjects begin in grade school and worsen in high school and college. As a result, these groups tend to be locked out of the advanced

training needed for a variety of challenging and lucrative careers—from engineering and high-technology industry to medicine and business management. To address the special problems of minority students in mathematics, and also to help mathematics teachers improve the quality of their instruction, the Foundation this year made a series of seventeen grants totaling some \$1.7 million (see list on page 40). The grants are for demonstration programs, planning, and research covering the elementary, secondary, and college levels. Among the proposed activities are intensive after-school, weekend, and summer sessions stressing algebra, trigonometry, calculator and computer skills, and the theory behind mathematical concepts; workshops and summer courses for elementary and secondary school mathematics teachers; revision of junior college mathematics curricula; training of student tutors; and ties with local public schools and industries. Most of the efforts involve cooperation among two or more institutions.

Among the problems facing colleges that serve minorities is the need to strengthen their management and fund-raising capacities, to develop new substance and direction in ethnic studies, to establish adequate facilities to serve adult students, and to organize better communication among minority scholars. Several grants this year address these challenges.

—The American Indian Higher Education Consortium, which is made up of seventeen tribally controlled community colleges, received \$300,000 for specialized training of faculty and other staff in modern management techniques.

—Three grants totaling \$533,500

addressed the critical need of black colleges for systematic and sophisticated development programs through which to expand their bases of institutional support—a vital necessity as the cost of education rises and government aid declines. The Phelps-Stokes Fund and the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education received funds for two internship programs for development officers—one for the relatively inexperienced, the other at a more advanced level. Interns from forty-five black colleges are participating. At the same time, special orientation sessions will be held for the president and one trustee from each participating institution to sensitize them to the importance of professionally trained fund-raising officers. Support also went to Howard University to expand the design and operation of deferred-gift programs as a model for other black colleges.

—The University of Arizona was granted \$150,000 for a revitalized graduate program in American Indian policy studies. The aim is to develop a core of new Indian leaders grounded in political analysis, the behavioral and social sciences, and the humanities.

—The City University of New York was given a \$300,369 supplement for its Center for Puerto Rican Studies (see inset, page 12).

—To help launch a capital fund-raising campaign and defray the costs of moving to a new facility on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, Boricua College, a private, degree-granting college serving Puerto Rican and other Hispanic adults, received \$275,000.

—To expand professional opportunities and to strengthen communications among Mexican American scholars, grants totaling \$318,618

went to the University of Michigan's National Chicano Research Network and to the National Chicano Council on Higher Education.

Supplementary grants of \$100,000 each went to the education projects of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) and the Native American Rights Fund (NARF). MALDEF is developing a clearinghouse of information on programs to increase Hispanic enrollment in higher education and expanding its efforts to protect the interests of Hispanic students in the face of federal cutbacks in student aid. NARF provides legal and technical assistance to Indian community colleges and organizations working to guard the educational rights of Indians both on and

off reservations. Many of its cases have set legal precedents affecting Indian students and the schools they attend.

For research on public policy issues affecting the educational needs of minorities and the poor in the South, for analyses of the problems, progress, and aspirations of blacks in higher education, and for an information clearinghouse on black colleges, the Foundation made grants to the Southern Education Foundation, Howard University, and the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education.

Mid-career training for minorities and women in educational policy and management at federal, state, and city levels was supported with a two-year grant of \$657,464 to the

Institute for Educational Leadership (IEL). The funds will also assist programs for minority and women journalists to deepen their knowledge of educational policy issues. Formerly affiliated with George Washington University and now an independent organization, IEL provides advanced training for local, state, and federal education managers and policy makers.

To give more minority scholars a chance at postdoctoral study, which has become virtually essential for tenure, recognition, and status on the faculties of major universities, the Foundation two years ago inaugurated a Minority Postdoctoral Fellowship Program, administered by the National Academy of Sciences. Because of the extraordinary

Code-Switching and Other Speechways

"Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English, *y termino en Español*." That's code-switching, slipping from one language to another, and large numbers of New York Puerto Ricans who grow up in daily contact with English and Spanish are masters of the art.

For the past few years a sociolinguistic study by a team from the Center for Puerto Rican Studies at the City University of New York has tracked both Spanish and English usage in East Harlem, the oldest continuous Puerto Rican settlement in the United States. Supported by the National Institute of Education, the Ford Foundation, and CUNY, the study is the most systematic analysis to date of the language of a Puerto Rican community in which Puerto Rican researchers have played a leading role. It is part of a larger program of research conducted by the center, covering a broad spectrum of Puerto Rican history, culture, and migrations to and from the island and the United States. The center considers these areas central to an understanding of the forces affecting the social and economic development of the Puerto Rican people.

The center was established in 1973 with Foundation assistance that now totals some \$1.1 million. Under the direction of Dr. Frank Bonilla, a political sociologist, the center staff is organized

into research task forces. One, for example, is tracing the history of the Puerto Rican working class, ranging from the early agricultural laborers on the island to predominantly urban workers on the U.S. mainland. The project's collection of archival and unpublished material has made it possible for the first time to study the relation between political, economic, and social events in Puerto Rico and the formation and cultural evolution of Puerto Rican communities on the mainland.

The forms of language that have developed in one such community—New York's *el barrio*—is the special focus of the sociolinguistic task force.

The center's language research team has taped over 300 hours of recorded speech by adults and children in East Harlem. They concentrated on a single block of some 600 residents representing several generations. One finding of the team, based on daily observations, is that almost all the residents have some degree of bilingual skills—from a minimal knowledge of Spanish or English to nearly complete command of both languages and great facility in code-switching. The team also found that most of the people acquired these skills outside any formal education or language instruction.

The phenomenon of mixing languages has been a bone of contention among those assess-

ing the preservation of Puerto Rican identity. Some see it as evidence of the disintegration of Puerto Rican culture in the United States and a deviation from some bilingual norm. On the basis of their studies, however, the CUNY center team contends that code-switching itself is a norm in specific situations prevalent in stable bilingual communities. It appears to require much more linguistic competence in two languages than has heretofore been suspected. In the most sophisticated forms of code-switching, for example, where Spanish and English are interspersed throughout sentences, the speaker must know enough about the grammar of each language to ensure intelligibility. Remarkably, the researchers found virtually no instances of ungrammatical combinations in some 1,800 switches of the more complicated variety. Transitions were smooth; there were no false starts, hesitations, or lengthy pauses; and portions of a conversation were as likely to be switched into English as into Spanish.

For Puerto Ricans in East Harlem, the center researchers conclude, the choice is apparently both Spanish and English, not one over the other. English is seen as necessary for economic success but not antithetical to Puerto Rican culture. Spanish, viewed as important to being Puerto Rican, is also seen as a way of being American.

number of high-caliber candidates, the Foundation this year granted the academy \$615,913 to enlarge the first two groups of recipients from twenty-five to thirty-five and \$1,214,500 for a third round of thirty-five new awards in 1982.

For many years nineteen Southern and border states have been under federal orders to desegregate their public colleges and universities. The course of unifying dual systems of higher education—one for blacks, one for whites—has been anything but smooth. Although the goal is to integrate the student bodies, faculty, and governing boards, the black colleges find themselves ill-prepared to take on expanded roles within a unified system. Having long been denied adequate financial and human resources and legislative support in segregated systems, they now find themselves called upon to upgrade their physical plants, faculty, and courses in order to compete successfully for both black and white students. To help strengthen these institutions and ensure that they are not made to bear an unfair share of the burden of desegregation, the Foundation continued assistance with grants totaling \$773,000. They went to the Institute for Services to Education in Washington, D.C., Morgan State University in Baltimore, the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, and the American Council on Education.

To investigate an aspect of desegregation that has been largely overlooked—the consequences of ending *de facto* segregation in colleges and universities outside the South—a \$75,000 grant went to the University of Michigan. The study will review the achievements and difficulties of some 42,000 black students in predominantly white public

universities in Arizona, California, Michigan, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and New York.

Education in the Cities. Many great American universities located in cities are national and international in character, not specifically urban. Others, however, exist primarily to serve residents of their cities.

A high proportion of their students are older, poor, recent immigrants, or minorities, who must work to support themselves and their families. Many are academically ill-prepared for college. Most of these “urban-oriented” institutions are aware that they are reaching only a fraction of the potential students in their area and that attrition is high among those enrolled. In 1978 the Foundation made a series of grants to help colleges and universities in six cities work out cooperative solutions to these problems, especially by sharing resources.* This year grants totaling some \$585,000 were made to initiate efforts in New York, Chicago, Houston, Milwaukee, and Washington, D.C. (see list on page 42).

In a related action the Foundation granted the College Board \$97,500 for meetings in several cities and a national symposium for faculty from inner-city high schools and urban-oriented colleges. The aim is to lay the groundwork for curricular and other reforms to ensure that high school students obtain the skills necessary to get into college and to handle college work.

The special problems of community colleges in several major cities were the subject of a \$180,000

grant to the Center for the Study of Community Colleges. Two-year colleges provide low-cost, geographically convenient entry to higher education for large numbers of the urban poor and disadvantaged. Yet recent research indicates that the open door of many community colleges is becoming a revolving door: their academic performance and standards are in a steep decline, and the attrition rate among minority students is particularly high. The center is working with community colleges in Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, Miami, Phoenix, and St. Louis to track student progress into and through such institutions, evaluate teaching practices, courses, and student-support services, and identify the problem spots and devise solutions.

Building on the experience of projects supported last year to upgrade education in sixty New York City schools, the Foundation approved new grants totaling \$1.3 million for eight projects—two each in New Jersey and Seattle, one each in Memphis and Detroit, and two for follow-up work in New York City. Central to all the projects is an emphasis on improving individual schools, not attempting systemwide change; enlisting extensive participation by teachers, parents, business, labor, and community groups; and providing technical assistance, materials, and training to help upgrade teaching and learning in the schools. The grants went to the Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry of New Jersey, Schoolwatch, Inc. (New Jersey), Seattle Public Schools, Citizens Education Center Northwest (Seattle), Memphis City Schools, Detroit Public Schools, New York University, and the Archdiocese of New York. The Foundation also

*For accounts of activities conducted under the grants, see *Student Aid and the Urban Poor*; *A Tale of Three Cities: Boston, Birmingham, Hartford*; and *Backs Against the Wall*, available from the Foundation's Office of Reports.

granted funds to three major citizens' groups in New York City that are working to improve the city's public education—Advocates for Children of New York, the Public Educational Association, and the United Parents Association.

Women in Education. In just ten years women's studies (formal teaching and research about women) has established an influential position as a field in American education, and interest in other countries is spreading rapidly. Today there are some 350 formal women's studies programs and twenty-five research centers throughout the country, most of which have received some funding from the Foundation. This year grants totaling \$1 million helped establish three new centers (at Duke, Memphis State, and Brown universities) and consolidate two others at the universities of Arizona and Washington.

Other grants were designed to strengthen links among women's groups and individuals worldwide. For example, the Feminist Press received \$164,795 to develop an international registry of teachers, scholars, and others involved in women's studies, gather information about research and teaching centers throughout the world, and produce a variety of publications. A \$100,000 grant went to the International Women's Tribune Centre to expand its information services and provide technical assistance and training programs to promote networks among women in various countries. George Washington University received \$16,400 for a conference on the role and status of women in Eastern Europe.

Although 70 per cent of American public school teachers are women,

less than 13 per cent of the nation's elementary and secondary school principals are women, and only 154 out of 16,000 school districts have women superintendents. To get at this problem the Foundation made grants totaling \$523,673 for Project AWARE (Assisting Women to Advance through Resources and Encouragement), a national coalition of regional and local organizations trying to increase the representation of women in upper-level administrative careers in elementary and secondary schools. Two of the grants extended AWARE to new regions—the Southwest, covering Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the Northwest, covering Washington and Oregon.

Opportunities for women in a variety of other careers were the subject of several grants. The National Council of Negro Women received funds for case studies on the career decisions of minority women in management jobs, to be used in college courses and in corporate training and employee advancement programs. A grant to the National Academy of Sciences will support research and other activities relating to the status of women in science and engineering in universities and industry. A symposium was supported at Towson State University on women in military combat from World War I to the present. The Hispanic American Career Educational Resources received \$20,000 for a demonstration project on micro-computer training for Hispanic Women, and \$40,000 went to the Center for Citizen Education in Honolulu to develop a program to promote economic self-sufficiency among village women in Micronesia.

Rapid economic changes in the

South are eliminating low-skill jobs but creating new opportunities for highly trained workers. To ensure that young rural women, especially low-income blacks, get the training to qualify for these new jobs, the American Friends Service Committee has organized a project to monitor vocational and occupational educational programs in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina. The project, for which the Foundation granted \$100,000, is advising young women about job availability, required training, and places to get it. It is also promoting efforts in the four states to improve the quality of training programs.

A statewide network of educators and citizen volunteers who check on progress toward ending sex bias in the public schools in Michigan was organized two years ago by the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund with Foundation support. Called the Project on Equal Educational Rights (PEER), it has resulted in new athletic programs for schoolgirls and a requirement that all sixth-grade students in two communities study both home economics and industrial arts. A \$150,000 supplement this year assisted a new PEER activity in Michigan—assessments of occupational training and job placement programs to make sure they adequately prepare young women for the world of work. An additional \$200,000 grant supported organization of statewide PEER efforts in Colorado, Connecticut, and Wisconsin.

Higher Education Planning. After three decades of extraordinary expansion, American higher education is bracing for at least twenty years of contraction. Even now, declining college enrollments are hitting hard

in the Northeast and Middle West. This year the Foundation granted some \$1 million to help education officials gain a clearer picture of the student shortage and to plan accordingly, arrange college mergers, and attract new nontraditional students—blue-collar workers, for example. Among recipients were:

- National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, \$199,838, for analyses of how enrollment declines will affect public institutions in Iowa, Virginia, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

- Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of New Jersey, \$42,975, to prepare data on the state's sixteen private colleges, covering the financial health of the institutions, student and faculty profiles, and academic programs.

- Iowa State Board of Regents, \$39,200, for a study of the characteristics of prospective students, including information on their age, sex, and test scores, the kind of education they want, their career objectives, and their parents' educational level and socioeconomic status.

- The College Board, \$104,070, for analyses of students attending private colleges in the six New England states.

- University of Bridgeport, \$50,000, to plan a merger with the University of New Haven and to analyze the merger's effect on other private colleges in Connecticut.

- American Association of State Colleges and Universities, \$100,000, for consulting services for member institutions required to curtail programs and reduce staff because of declining enrollments and funds.

- American Federation of Teachers' Education Foundation, \$92,000, to develop college-level programs for working adults whose union plans

entitle them to tuition reimbursement. Classes could be offered in the evening and on weekends at various locations. The project will help organize programs in the liberal arts in Philadelphia, Chicago, Dallas, Miami, Kansas City, and Los Angeles.

- Elderhostel, \$100,000, for a new computerized registration system for older students. Elderhostel is a national network of some 400 colleges and universities that provide low-cost, short-term college courses for persons aged sixty or older.

One likely result of shrinking enrollments in higher education is a rising number of defaults on federal loans made for the construction of dormitories, dining halls, libraries, and classroom buildings. According to recent figures, eighty-six colleges and universities are already delinquent on loan payments. Even if colleges are successful in recruiting new nonresidential students, many dormitories will remain empty and the colleges will have difficulty paying off debts on them. To help develop policies for handling such situations (for example, converting dormitories to senior citizen residences), the Foundation granted \$79,575 to the Conference of Small Private Colleges, a consortium of institutions most threatened by indebtedness. The Indiana Commission for Higher Education also received funds for studies of college indebtedness and the impact of enrollment changes on the costs of running institutions so that Indiana can develop funding policies not based on student headcounts.

With current and planned reductions in federal spending on education, states face responsibility for many programs formerly underwritten by Washington. To help state

education leaders plan for this shift, the Foundation granted \$625,000 to the Education Commission of the States (ECS) and \$50,000 to the Academy of Educational Development (AED). ECS will do research on complex educational policy issues and conduct seminars for state legislators, one third of whom are new to the job each year, on trends in educational finance, law, governance, and equity. Over the past sixteen years AED has prepared studies for twenty-five states on college governance. A new report for use by governors, legislators, higher education boards, and state education agencies will describe state legislative and administrative developments in higher education.

Educational Finance. Whether by court order or voluntarily, some thirty states in the past decade have revised their systems of financing public education. The key has been the elimination of heavy dependence on property tax revenues because of its discrimination against students living in districts with low property values and tax rates. During this period the Foundation has spent some \$22 million on research, litigation, and assistance to community groups to help make school financing fairer and to ensure that urban and minority groups be included in plans for reforms. With so much work done and the issue firmly established in the consciousness of government leaders and the public, the Foundation concluded its work in the field with several grants. They included:

- \$575,000 to the Education Law Center, a national leader in school finance and education reform, which was founded eight years ago with Foundation assistance. The center's

two offices in Newark and Philadelphia have focused not only on fiscal reforms but also on ensuring the availability of quality education for minorities, the handicapped, and children with special needs. In Newark, for example, the center's efforts helped end a policy of excluding pregnant teenagers from schools and contributed to new regulations prohibiting sex discrimination in the schools. The new grant will help the center establish a national clearinghouse of information and a coordinating body to provide technical assistance to reform groups.

—For research and public information on school finances in several states, grants went to the Citizens' Council for Ohio Schools and the Industrial State Policy Center in Ohio, the University of New Hampshire, the Educational Testing Service for work in North Carolina, the New York Public Interest Research Center, and the Citizen's Coalition for South Carolina.

—A \$220,000 eighteen-month supplement to the National Conference of State Legislatures for policy analyses, publications, and technical assistance to state legislators on educational finance issues.

—To help urban and minority groups take an active part in school finance reform efforts, grants went to the Board of Education of the City of New York, to the Urban League of Greater New York, to the Intercultural Development Research Association for work in Texas, and to Western Service Systems for efforts in Colorado.

Public schools are facing a new kind of fiscal challenge with the passage of tax revolt laws like Proposition 13 in California and a Massachusetts proposition that limits increases in property taxes to 2½

per cent a year. Among the latter's effects so far are teacher layoffs, increases in class size, and plans to eliminate or scale down many educational and extracurricular activities. In response to these problems, the Education Collaborative for Greater Boston, a service agency for fourteen urban and suburban public and parochial school systems, is planning demonstration projects to show how schools could share special services and staff. This approach, for which the Foundation granted \$157,305, may provide a model for other metropolitan areas. In addition, the Rand Corporation received a \$74,500 supplement for studies on the effects of state and local fiscal cutbacks on the poor and minorities in California and New Jersey.

To try to achieve greater coordination of financial aid programs for college students (which total nearly \$15 billion annually), the American Council of Education has formed a National Student Aid Coalition. With the aid of a \$100,000 grant, the coalition will try to promote consensus among interest groups on aid policies, program criteria, definitions of student need, and procedures for applying.

THE ARTS

Support this year emphasized broadening opportunities for minorities and women in various artistic fields and helping key performing arts companies to achieve greater financial stability.

Equal Opportunity. Because of racial, ethnic, or cultural discrimination, many promising young artists and performers may conclude that a career in the arts is out of the question. To prevent that kind of

waste, the Foundation supports efforts both to recognize the potential and to advance the careers of minority and women artists. For example, \$257,032 went this year to the Educational Testing Service to help ensure that its national Arts Recognition and Talent Search program reaches young people from diverse backgrounds, including those who are handicapped. The program enables older teenagers who show promise in music, dance, acting, the visual arts, and writing to compete for cash prizes and the possibility of college scholarships or apprenticeships with professional companies and master teachers. An apprenticeship program for minority actors run by Shakespeare & Company (Lenox, Mass.), which combines training in the classics and performances in the company's productions, was assisted with a Foundation grant of \$41,050, and Artists of Indian America received funds for its efforts to introduce Native American youth to the possibilities of careers in music. An intensive, twenty-five-week residency program that trains Hispanic playwrights and mounts productions of their work was supported with a four-year grant of \$148,974 to International Arts Relations in New York City. The North Carolina Cultural Arts Coalition, which helps minority artists obtain work in their specialties, grants, and opportunities to perform or exhibit their works throughout the state, received an \$80,000 supplement. To enable the Kuumba Community Theatre, the only full-time black professional theater in Chicago, to reach a wider audience and attract the attention of major theater critics, the Foundation granted Kuumba \$35,000; the funds were used for a six-week run

of one of its chief productions in a centrally located playhouse.

Many museums are beginning to recognize that their interpretation of American culture could be wider if they had more minority-group administrators and curators. The Smithsonian Institution, one of the nation's most influential museums, has decided to broaden its perspective in that way. With a Foundation grant of \$205,000, six minority men and women will receive specialized training at two Smithsonian units, the National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C., and the Cooper-Hewitt Museum in New

York City. The Cooper-Hewitt is conducting its training program jointly with the Parsons School of Design.

Like minorities, women have run into roadblocks in many parts of the art world. Playwrights have had a hard time gaining readings by professional actors, much less productions of their work. Similarly, female directors in films or theater have had little opportunity to illustrate their talents or develop their skills on the job. Several grants this year aimed to help women get past barriers of custom or discrimination.

The American Place Theatre received a \$35,000 supplement for a

third year of its workshop for women playwrights and directors, and the American Film Institute was granted \$100,000 for two additional eighteen-month cycles of its Directing Workshop for Women. Many of the participants in the American Place project have had their plays produced (Adele Shanks' *Sunrise-Sunset*, for example) or have been hired as directors in Off-Off Broadway theaters. Of the forty-two women who took part in the AFI program, twenty have gone on to or are negotiating for jobs as directors. The Actors Theatre of Louisville was granted \$20,000 to commission

Theater as Experiment

In a sense all art is an experiment—a test or trial that filters reality through the artist's vision in order to discover the unknown. Though the process may seem haphazard, it is controlled—by the artist's craft, experience, and patience. Mabou Mines theater company in New York City is experimental in the broadest and deepest sense. For some the term "experimental theater" suggests a random collection of young aspiring actors, playwrights, and directors who invest a few months trying out new forms and techniques until they move on to pursue standard careers in the theater. Indeed, the composition of many experimental groups is constantly shifting, and they remain in a perpetual state of "emerging."

Mabou Mines* is different. It is a collaborative theater that has endured for a dozen years. Its eight members are seasoned professionals who have tied their artistic identities and careers to the company. In the process they have brought Mabou Mines to the forefront of international experimental theater. Their productions, noted for the precision of performance and the imaginative blending of texts and various media—including painting, sculpture, music, film, and video—have been praised by critics in the U.S. and abroad. The company has received numerous awards, among them seven Obies, the Off Broadway theater's highest distinction.

Mabou Mines' main activity is the creation of new works by the company members, either original pieces or adaptations that draw upon diverse

authors and works. For example, *The Lost Ones*, *Cascando*, and *Mercier and Camier* are based on works by Samuel Beckett. *Southern Exposure* is adapted from the Antarctic diaries of Sir Ernest Shackleton. *Vanishing Pictures* is adapted from a story by Edgar Allan Poe and selected letters of Baudelaire. Among recent original works, *Dead End Kids* combines magic, film and slides, historical texts, and music to conjure up a grotesque vision of nuclear holocaust. *Prelude to Death in Venice*, which features a three-foot wooden puppet animated by an actor standing behind it, uses push-button telephones, disco music, and a richly poetic text to illuminate the relation between the artist and his art.

An unusual feature of Mabou Mines is the active collaboration of members in developing new works. The process begins with discussion of tentative conceptions and proceeds through readings, preliminary stagings, and workshop productions open to the public. Through all these stages the members help to shape and refine the work, building the form and structure of the final production.

This long process of development (some works have taken two or three years to reach final form) as well as the long rehearsal periods require an intense commitment of time and energy and a willingness to be poor. Members have often waived compensation to be sure production money was available. They kept going by acting briefly with other companies, lecturing and teaching at museums and universities, touring, and presenting workshop productions on the road. With growing families, however, they found these

sidelines inadequate and so voted in 1979 to pay themselves an annual salary. Until that season, amazingly, the company had always managed to break even, mainly because it performs at the New York Shakespeare Festival's Public Theatre without paying rent. Also, its accounting, bookings, publicity, and overall administration have been subsidized by Performing Artservices, a nonprofit organization that serves seventeen performing arts groups.

Nevertheless, in the 1979-80 season Mabou Mines went into debt, confronting members with a Catch-22 situation: they needed to raise new funds but lacked the money to hire someone to do the fund-raising full time. The problem was resolved with a Foundation grant of \$61,935 in 1980. It enabled Mabou Mines to pay its accumulated deficit and hire a full-time development officer. Eventually, it is hoped, enough new income will be generated to support Mabou Mines adequately.

In the meantime, Mabou Mines members are pouring their considerable creative energies into new works in and out of the theater. They have begun explorations in radio drama (two series have been completed) as well as in film, video, and opera. Doubtless these new experiments will not be everybody's cup of tea any more than have Mabou Mines theater pieces, which have always drawn smaller audiences than commercial or larger nonprofit theaters. Yet the best of their work, like that of other first-rate experimental groups, has influenced the form and substance of theater generally and in that way eventually reaches a wider audience.

*The name of a Nova Scotia mining village where the founders were working when they decided to form a company.

one-act plays by ten new women writers. This theater has been a major force in encouraging women playwrights, including Marsha Norman (*Getting Out*), Wendy Kesselman (*My Sister in This House*), and Beth Henley, whose *Crimes of the Heart* won the 1981 Pulitzer Prize for drama. Other grants went to Affiliate Artists to enable conductor Antonia Wilson to apprentice at the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra and to the San Francisco Art Institute for an exhibit in Berlin of the works of women artists from the San Francisco area.

Financial Stabilization. Since 1971 the Foundation has granted \$28.1 million to seventy-two performing arts groups in the theater, opera, and dance to help stabilize their financial position. The program has two key features: 1) if a group can reduce its net current liabilities by 50 per cent within a year, the Foundation will eliminate the remaining 50 per cent; 2) if the group continues to operate in a net current asset position, the Foundation contributes annually over a five-year period to a revolving working capital reserve. Annual grant installments are contingent upon a company's financial performance. To qualify for each year's contribution, a group must complete the year with current assets at least equal to current liabilities and, in addition, must have repaid in cash all funds borrowed from its working capital reserve.

The stabilization program has helped trigger a dramatic improvement in the financial position and strategic planning of the majority of organizations that participated in the program. Forty of the seventy-two grants made have been completed. The forty received a total of

\$16.6 million, of which they have retained 89 per cent, or \$14.7 million, as working capital. Only four of the organizations had endowment funds at the beginning of the grant period, amounting in the aggregate to about \$179,000; currently nineteen of the organizations have an aggregate of \$14.1 million in endowment funds. The organizations achieved these remarkable advances over a span of years when their expenses increased by 84 per cent (adjusted for inflation) and their expenditures for capital plant totaled \$13.2 million.

This year the Foundation made six new grants in the stabilization program and initiated a second stage to consolidate the positions of eleven companies that had successfully taken part in the program earlier but now find their working capital reserve eroded by inflation.*

Management and Marketing. Although the pursuit of artistic excellence is the primary concern of arts groups, their survival depends to a large degree on achieving a solid administrative and income-generating base. The Foundation has for many years encouraged a wide range of arts organizations to modernize their management and marketing techniques and this year made several grants for such purposes. Recipients included:

**New grants:* A Contemporary Theater (Seattle); Eugene O'Neill Theater Center (Waterford, Conn.); Oregon Shakespearean Festival Association (Ashland); Eliot Feld Ballet (New York City); Negro Ensemble Company (New York City); and Children's Art Carnival (New York City).

Second-stage: Center Stage Associates (Baltimore); Cincinnati Opera Association; Fort Worth Civic Opera; Houston Ballet Foundation; Houston Grand Opera Association; Repertory Theatre of St. Louis; Opera Association of New Mexico; The Cleveland Play House; San Diego Opera Association; San Francisco Opera Association; and Seattle Opera Association.

—Music Theatre Performing Group/Lenox Arts Center, a developmental theater that works out of both New York City and Stockbridge, Mass., providing special opportunities for women playwrights, directors, and composers.

—Ensemble Studio Theatre, a leader in the development of playwrights and the production of new plays in New York.

—Theatre Communications Group, for the creation of computer programs to strengthen the marketing and fund-raising practices of performing arts organizations throughout the country.

—Jazzmobile, which provides free summer concerts and training programs to disadvantaged communities on the East Coast, for a study of the market potential of such income-producing activities as recording and music publishing.

—Opportunity Resources for the Arts, to streamline its operation of a national placement service for administrators and executive managers of nonprofit arts organizations.

PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

The Committee on Public Policy and Social Organization, made up of men and women drawn from various parts of the Foundation, was formed in 1972 as a means of assisting studies and projects on important public issues that did not readily fit into the Foundation's major programs. Although the committee dissolved at the end of fiscal 1981, several of its interests will be incorporated in programs of the reorganized Foundation.

The committee's interests included analyses that put contemporary problems into a humanistic perspective; the effects on rural

Americans of U.S. agricultural and social policies; and the workings of American institutions under the pressures of modern life—for example, the family, the military, and the American Presidency. Other issues on which research was supported this year range from inter-group conflicts in developing countries to the effectiveness of laws designed to protect the confidentiality of computerized data.

To provide concerned readers with first-rate books that approach contemporary social issues and trends from a humanistic perspective, the Foundation for the last two years has conducted an international competition for awards to scholars and writers whose work promises to fill the gap between popular social science and specialized academic work. In 1981 awards totaling \$848,052 went to twenty-three men and women. They were selected from among 1,500 entrants in a publicly announced competition with the aid of an independent panel of writers, editors, and scholars. The awards ranged from \$22,000 to \$50,000 over periods of one to three years. Among the subjects the winners will write about are: the experiences of poor children and their families in New York City's Family Court; the new religious cults to which many American youths are attracted; an autobiographical history of a small, isolated tribal community that has successfully adjusted to modern Indonesian life; the problems of American women in the work force since 1914; and the social, economic, and personal repercussions of the decline of Bethlehem Steel's Sparrow Point mill outside Baltimore, which is the largest industrial complex on the East Coast.

Another approach to contemporary issues was supported with a \$100,000 grant to the Middletown Film Project. A series of six films by Peter Davis, award-winning producer, focuses on change and continuity in the people of Muncie, Indiana, which was the subject of *Middletown*, a classic community study done a half-century ago. Each film touches on extraordinary moments in ordinary lives—for example, a mayoral race, a crucial high school basketball game, a second marriage. The series, which has received major funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities and Xerox Corporation, will reach a wide audience through public television and college and university showings.

U.S. agriculture is a wonder of the world. Credit for its celebrated productivity is due in part to an interlocking system of agricultural research and extension services conducted by Land-Grant universities and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, soil and conservation programs, and government policies—on irrigation, for example. The system has traditionally favored large commercial farms and energy- and capital-intensive means of production. There are signs, however, that this emphasis may run counter to contemporary realities: soaring interest rates, shrinking water resources, and the high costs of big-farm equipment and fuel. Indeed, the growth rate of American agricultural productivity has begun to decline. Continuing its concern with these issues, the Foundation made several grants to encourage more responsive, equitable, and productive agricultural and rural policies. For example, funds went to the University of Kentucky for an agri-

cultural policy center that will assess existing research and extension services and recommend ways to improve their effectiveness for small-scale farmers and the rural poor; to the National Rural Center to prepare a policy statement on small farms, with special attention to the effects of tax and credit policies on the survival of family farms; to the Federation of Southern Cooperatives to continue its assistance to cooperatives and credit unions run by blacks and other poor farmers; and to the University of California (Berkeley) for a study of policy dilemmas arising from economic and social changes in rural communities in California, Wisconsin, Vermont, and North Carolina.

Prospects that international turbulence will grow worse in the 1980s have intensified the debate on the adequacy of U.S. military forces to meet short-term or large-scale emergencies. To help clarify the complex and controversial issues, the Foundation has funded a variety of analyses of U.S. military policies and their effects on society as well as on national security. This year a \$90,000 grant went to the American Assembly for a national conference on current problems facing the military in meeting personnel requirements and competing values implicit in future decisions. Follow-up regional assemblies were supported with grants to the Atlantic Council of the United States and the U.S. Air Force Academy. The Foundation also made a grant to the University of Maryland for a study of voluntary versus compulsory military service. The Women's Equity Action League received \$199,654 over two years to establish a national information center on women and the military.

Training for Public Service

Running governments at all levels has become so complicated that it is no longer enough to elect good men and women to public office and let it go at that. Elected representatives need expert help, and increasingly they take on their staffs a new kind of professional public servant—skilled analysts trained to evaluate public policies and programs. At their best they can spot which governmental approaches to complex problems are or are not working and why. Among the major training grounds for this new breed of government manager are eight graduate schools of public policy for which the Foundation granted a total of \$3.65 million in the 1970s.*

Most of the schools were new and differed from older schools of public administration in stressing problem-solving through the application of social and management sciences to public

policy issues. They tilt toward quantitative analysis, and students are taught such techniques as cost-benefit studies, mathematical modeling, and statistics. At the same time, the schools maintain a healthy concern that the measurable not be equated with the important and an awareness that human considerations, institutional rivalries, and the give-and-take of politics are everyday realities to public officials.

With the exception of the Rand center, which offers only a doctorate, the schools' major focus is a two-year master's-degree program. The faculties include economists, political scientists, sociologists, psychologists, engineers, lawyers, and management specialists.

All the schools aim to teach their students how to look at a public problem from various disciplinary perspectives, to separate it into several components, and to come up with various proposals to solve it. Students are not expected to become as methodologically sophisticated as graduate students in the social sciences. Rather they are meant to be broadly trained in a range of ideas and techniques so they can become discriminating users of other people's expertise. They are taught to question conventional wisdom and to be skeptical of narrow disciplinary, professional, or bureaucratic perspectives

on public policies. To give them some practical experience in the summer between the two years, students are required to serve internships, usually in public agencies.

For most of the graduates the training has paid off. They have had no trouble finding jobs, mainly in the federal government but also in state and local agencies. In recent years growing numbers have taken jobs in the private sector, including consulting firms providing research services for government and departments of banks specializing in managerial finances. In whatever field, their skilled services are in demand and they move quickly onto a fast career track.

Each program has special emphases that distinguish it from the others. For example, Berkeley's approach to public policy problems is essentially pragmatic, stressing the political constraints facing policy makers. Students are taught to dig out information quickly, organize their analyses in clear, concise prose, meet tight deadlines, and brief audiences. In contrast, the School of Urban and Public Affairs at Carnegie-Mellon emphasizes quantitative techniques and includes a required course in financial and governmental accounting. At the same time, in response to student demand for socially relevant material, it offers a course in historical perspec-

The center will provide data to members of Congress, the Defense Department, the news media, and the general public. It will also serve as an information resource for military women who believe they are being harassed or discriminated against. Support continued for the Inter-University Seminar on the Armed Forces at the University of Chicago. The seminar, composed of hundreds of scholars from various institutions, has played a central role in refining the debate on the All-Volunteer Force and on the role of women in combat. The new grant will enable seminar scholars to begin a critical analysis aimed at integrating two issues that are usually studied in isolation: military personnel policies and national security considerations.

Intergroup tension, rooted in differences in language, religion, tribe, caste, or cultural background, has for many years simmered and occasionally exploded in the Third World. This kind of conflict—between Hindus and Muslims in post-independence India, Ibos and Hausas in Nigeria, Turks and Greeks on Cyprus, Christians and Muslims in Lebanon, Tamils and Sinhalese in Sri Lanka—has been called one of the most urgent issues confronting developing societies. To enable policy makers and analysts from several affected countries in Asia and Africa to analyze various constitutional, electoral, and regional approaches to resolving intergroup conflicts, the Foundation provided funds for two cross-national workshops.

The role of the U.S. Presidency, a longtime interest of the Foundation, was the subject of two grants this year. Harvard University's Institute of Politics received \$100,000 for an analytical history of the presidential transition process. Research will focus on selection of personnel, program planning, and organization of the White House staff. A study by the Public Agenda Foundation, which was granted \$280,000, will focus on the qualifications a President needs to grapple with the complex problem of inflation. The study will try to determine how these qualifications can be judged by the electorate and what kind of selection process would be most likely to yield candidates who are equipped with the necessary experience and knowledge.

*The schools are: University of California (Berkeley), Graduate School of Public Policy; Carnegie-Mellon University, School of Urban and Public Affairs; Harvard University, John Fitzgerald Kennedy School of Government; University of Michigan, Institute of Public Policy Studies; University of Texas, Lyndon Baines Johnson School of Public Affairs; Stanford University, Graduate School of Business; Duke University, Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs; the Rand Corporation, Graduate School for Policy Studies.

tives on urban problems. The Kennedy School at Harvard has a required course in public management, including sections on ethics and the uses of history, and has experimented more than other programs with the use of case studies as a teaching tool. It also has students simulate the staff work that would be done on such projects as planning a new state medical school. The Lyndon Baines Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas has the heaviest orientation toward state government, and its tenured faculty contains a fairly large proportion of people who have had practical experience in government.

Despite a general contraction in higher education during the 1970s, the graduate schools of public policy have continued to grow. The number of students increased from 361 in 1975 to 693 in 1980. During the same period the cumulative number of master's graduates more than tripled, from 407 to 1,319.

The records of the schools in attracting women and minority students show an increase in the number of women from an average of about 20 per cent in 1975 to 35 per cent in 1980 (with Texas leading at 45 per cent) and an increase in minorities from some 7 per cent to 12 per cent in the same period.

Other actions by the Committee on Public Policy and Social Organization this year suggest the range of its interests. A grant to the University of Western Ontario is supporting a detailed examination of the work of officials in five Western nations who are charged with protecting confidential information their governments routinely collect on citizens. Seeming conflicts between the interests of children and feminists' goals will be addressed by an interdisciplinary faculty seminar at Stanford University's Center for Research on Women, for which the Foundation granted \$100,000. Stanford also received a grant to enable Victor Palmieri, former U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, to prepare a book on the massive, unregulated influx of Cuban and

Haitian refugees to Florida in 1980 and its implications for federal and state policies on large groups of refugees. Under a grant to the Brookings Institution, political scientist Pietro Nivola will analyze the failure of the American political system to institute a strong energy conservation effort despite its urgent recommendation by nearly all policy analysts. The Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences (Hastings Center) received \$180,000 for a study of legislative ethics at the federal and state levels.

COMMUNICATIONS

This year the Office of Communications concluded its work as a separate unit of the Foundation. Allocations for this work, including extensive support for public television, total more than \$300 million since 1951. Future activity related to communications will focus on helping projects supported by the Foundation to use various media to disseminate information and advance understanding of their work.

Between 1974 and 1981, the Foundation co-sponsored with newspapers, broadcasters, and other organizations a series of seminars on the Media and Society.* They brought together journalists, judges, lawyers, government officials, and business leaders for intensive discussion of hypothetical cases highlighting conflicts between the freedom of the press to obtain and publish information and the rights of individuals and other segments of society. Seventy seminars were held, mainly in the United States but

also in England, India, and Sri Lanka. The seminar format has proved highly effective. To help institutionalize it, the Foundation this year granted Columbia University \$975,000 to continue the program. The last seminar under the Foundation's auspices was held jointly with the New York *Daily News* on relations between the media and city government.

In an effort to increase minority representation in the news rooms of the press and broadcasting, the Foundation since 1968 has supported intensive training sessions for blacks, Hispanics, and other minority men and women aspiring to careers in journalism. A follow-up program, to train experienced minority reporters as editors—the first level of management in news organizations—has been supported at the University of Arizona. To help continue the editing program, the Foundation granted the university a \$50,000 supplement.

National Public Radio, which is the production and distribution center for some 240 interconnected public stations, has been a major force in the resurgence of radio listening. NPR's programming includes comprehensive news coverage and analysis, musical offerings ranging from jazz to opera, weekly radio plays, and conversations with artists and scholars. To help NPR investigate various means of generating additional nonfederal revenue, the Foundation granted it \$79,840.

For studies of the portrayal of minorities, females, and families in children's television programs, Action for Children's Television received \$25,000. ACT is a leading advocate of children's interests in television programming and advertising.

*See *The Seminars on Media and Society, 1974-1980*, available from the Foundation's Office of Reports.

International Division

Since its earliest days as a national philanthropy, the Foundation has supported activities in the less-developed countries and in other regions of the world. Most of these funds have gone to help poorer countries increase food production, improve the welfare of the rural poor, reduce excessive population growth, strengthen planning and management, and expand their capacity to analyze social and economic problems. A complementary set of grants has supported study, debate, and action, both in the United States and abroad, on issues of worldwide concern, such as the maintenance of peace and security, the protection of human rights, and the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. In addition, the Foundation has sought to promote American knowledge and understanding of other regions of the world.

In its work in the less-developed countries, the Foundation places strong emphasis on the needs of people who suffer the most deprivation, including landless workers and small-scale farmers, young children, racial and ethnic minorities, and poor women. An increasing number of grants this year supported village-based self-help demonstrations and nongovernmental organizations that provide training and technical assistance for rural development. Support also went for projects to improve the earnings of poor women and for programs to reduce mortality and improve the life chances of the very young.

Other grants in the Third World this year supported efforts to improve agricultural production and natural resource management and to strengthen the analysis of

educational, social, and economic problems.

In the United States and elsewhere the Foundation continued to assist organizations that promote human rights and facilitate the resettlement of migrants and refugees. Also receiving assistance were institutions and individuals analyzing the complexities of the world economy, the requirements for peace and security, and the changing relations between the United States and the Third World.

AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Problems of food production, natural resource management, and rural development continued as priorities in the Foundation's work in less-developed countries. Support went for projects to stem the deterioration of land and water resources, to increase the yields and production of such crops as wheat, corn, and rice, to strengthen village self-help and voluntary organizations, and to improve governmental planning for the rural sector.

Population pressures and intensified use of resources in many Third-World countries are jeopardizing the long-term productivity of land and water. In some countries deforestation, followed by erosion, has led to heavy flooding and the silting of dams and irrigation systems (see inset). Once-forested areas have been taken over by brush and coarse grasses. Overgrazing has turned fragile semi-arid lands into desert.

To help developing countries improve the management of their resources, the Foundation has supported graduate research and training programs in environmental and

natural resource management, strengthened the capacity of public and private agencies to deal with these problems, and encouraged community-based efforts to husband fragile land and water resources.

For example, several grants in the Philippines this year assisted efforts to halt the destruction of upland forest areas. As a result of population pressures, intensified cultivation, and commercial logging, the country has only half the forested area it had thirty-five years ago. Funds were granted to the University of the Philippines, De La Salle University, and the government's Bureau of Forest Development for research, training, and community-based experiments in uplands management. In one pilot project, a village organization is

Taming the Nam Pong

In the early 1960s, the government of Thailand, with the aid of international agencies, built a dam, hydroelectric station, and irrigation weir on the Nam Pong River in northeast Thailand near the city of Khon Kaen. The Nam Pong is a tributary of the Mekong, the eighth largest river and one of the last untamed river systems in the world. Rising in Tibet, the Mekong flows 2,400 miles through China, Laos, Thailand, Kampuchea, and southern Vietnam before emptying into the South China Sea.

The aims of the Nam Pong project were to supply power to northeast Thailand, control flooding, and bring irrigation water to many small farms in the region. Experience gained from the project would also be important in the development of the larger Mekong basin.

Carried out in the days before environmental impact statements, the Nam Pong project has become an example of what can happen when environmental considerations are not taken into account in developing a river basin. A good many adverse socioeconomic and biophysical effects have befallen the area.

About 50 per cent of the watershed's vegetation has been cut down by farmers using slash-and-burn techniques and by commercial loggers. This has resulted in an alarming increase in

training farmers and testing new cultivation practices to regenerate and stabilize some 14,000 hectares of eroded land.

In India, the Central Water Commission was granted \$300,000 to improve the management of two large irrigation projects covering 450,000 hectares. The projects have failed to meet their performance specifications because of unreliable water supplies, poor management, deterioration of distribution channels, and lack of farmer participation in management of the system. The aim of the commission is to improve delivery of water to a large number of small-scale farmers who cultivate land at the far end of the distribution channels.

One of the most severe ecological problems facing India is the de-

terioration of the Himalayan foothills as a result of excessive cutting of forests for fuel and fodder and cultivation of steep slopes by the expanding hill population. A variety of activities to arrest this trend have been supported by the Foundation: for example, the construction of small catchment basins to retard runoff and erosion and the initiation of "social forestry" projects in which villagers raise food and fodder crops and plant new trees on eroded lands. The Foundation continued to assist this effort this year with grants to Garhwal University and several voluntary organizations. The funds will support village-level reforestation, irrigation, and fuel-conservation projects. Because of their central role in food, fuel, and fodder production, rural women figure

prominently in these projects.

Crop Research. Farming systems research and "constraints research" are phrases increasingly heard among agricultural scientists as they seek ways to increase food production on small, resource-poor farms. Such research focuses on improving the productivity of traditional farming through multiple and mixed cropping, integration of crop production with animal husbandry, and the breeding of crops better suited to small-scale farming.

The methodology for farming systems research has been primarily developed by two Foundation-assisted international agricultural research centers: the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico and

soil erosion and the buildup of silt in the reservoir formed by the dam. The water quality of the reservoir is deteriorating because of the local practice of soaking jute in the waters and through the use of pesticides. Although fisheries in the region initially prospered, the catch has recently been deteriorating because of over-fishing.

Moreover, less than 25 per cent of the 50,000 hectares earmarked for irrigation is receiving water on a regular basis. Severe health problems have developed among some of the population because of an increase in a waterborne parasitic disease. Because of the deforestation, flooding has occurred in years of exceptionally heavy rainfall. Marked disparities in income have developed among people living in the irrigated area, on the banks of the reservoir, and in the resettlement villages.

These effects were documented in a Foundation-supported study conducted in the late 1970s by the Committee for the Coordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin in collaboration with fifty Thai scientists.* Many of the failures of the project, said the report, could have been avoided by a more rigorous adherence to a systems approach and by more careful examination of the potential interactions

among the components of the environmental system and the agencies charged with the river basin management.

Thai scientists are beginning to analyze the interrelated problems of the Nam Pong with the help of an environmental assessment methodology developed by University of British Columbia ecologists C. S. Holling and C. J. Walters. The methodology focuses on the development of a simulation model of the ecological and human interactions of a natural resource system. The aim is to devise alternative strategies to manage the system. This technique has been applied in some sixty settings in the past few years, mostly in North America. For example, it has been used to develop a management plan for the control of the Eastern Spruce budworm in Maine and New Brunswick and to evaluate the impact of oil and gas development on the waters off Alaska's oil-rich North Slope.

To familiarize Thai scientists with the workings of the methodology, two workshops were con-

**Environment Management and Water Resource Development in the Nam Pong Basin of Northeast Thailand*, Interim Committee for the Coordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, November 1979.

ducted with Foundation support in Bangkok by Canadian ecologists. Sessions were also held for government officials in the Nam Pong region.

The simulation developed for the Nam Pong basin laid out more than a dozen possible scenarios for the management of the watershed over the next twenty years. Among the scientists' recommendations were to establish tighter controls on fishing in the reservoir to give threatened species a chance to reestablish themselves, a change in cropping patterns to limit erosion and make better use of irrigated land, construction of a sugar refinery to absorb surplus labor, and an intensified family-planning program to limit population growth.

Many lessons were learned in the environmental assessment of the Nam Pong project. Greater emphasis needs to be placed on understanding the mutuality of problems and the localized effects of large-scale construction projects. The various agencies engaged in river basin development need to coordinate their efforts, and stricter controls need to be placed on resource use and human settlement patterns. The new methodology is to be incorporated in future Mekong development projects and in the training of engineers and environmental scientists in the region.

the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines. To familiarize agricultural experts in the Middle East and Africa with this research approach, the Foundation this year made grants to the Mexico center, the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) in Syria, the National Institute of Agronomy in Tunisia, and several Nigerian universities. The funds will support farm management studies, workshops, and related activities.

With grants totaling \$1.3 million, the Foundation continued to assist six of the thirteen international agricultural research and training centers that seek to increase the production and improve the quality of food crops throughout the less-developed world.* The centers are supported by a group of international donors organized into the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The Foundation helped create and initially funded four of the centers; by now its support represents less than 1 per cent of the annual funding level for the system (\$139 million in 1981).

With a grant of \$200,000, the Foundation completed its general support of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI). The production of rice, the major staple crop in Bangladesh, has lagged behind population growth, and food production as a whole is declining on a per capita basis. BRRI has been adapting high-yielding rice varieties to the diverse ecological conditions

in the country and has also been strengthening its staff, especially in the social sciences. The Foundation has provided some \$3 million for rice research in Bangladesh since 1966.

Rural Development. According to World Bank estimates, some 800 million people, or roughly 40 per cent of the population of Third World countries, live in absolute poverty. This number continues to grow despite efforts to accelerate development. Moreover, disparities in income and living standards have also grown in many countries. Third-World governments and development assistance agencies, including the Foundation, have been searching for ways to reverse these trends by enlisting the poor more directly in development efforts. Assistance has gone for self-help efforts and to intermediary organizations that provide financial, technical, and managerial assistance for rural development.

Among the groups receiving Foundation assistance this year were:

—Silveira House in Zimbabwe, a leadership training center that helps low-income farmers improve their agricultural practices and adopt soil and water conservation measures. It is also assisting some 40,000 rural youth, many of them ex-guerrillas who fought in Zimbabwe's liberation struggle, in initiating self-help projects. In a new program, it will introduce low-cost windmills, storage tanks, wells, and hand pumps into poor farming communities.

—Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, which has been organizing village cooperatives and training health, nutrition, and family-planning workers. BRAC also provides credit to the landless poor and organizes villagers for such activi-

ties as land reclamation, irrigation, food processing, and weaving. One of its most ambitious activities is a program to train villagers to mix and use a simple solution of salt, water, and molasses to prevent dehydration from diarrhea, which is responsible for the deaths of many infants and small children. The Foundation is helping BRAC strengthen its training and management as well as its programs to improve the status of low-income village women.

—Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, an Indian organization devoted to improving the living standards and welfare of women and children. It trains women workers and sends them into villages to assist in organizing schools, health and child-care activities, and community centers. The trust also operates a 300-acre demonstration farm and training programs for high school girls, midwives, and teachers. With the help of a \$200,000 grant, the trust is revising its training and service programs to place greater emphasis on women's economic activities and on income-generating projects in the villages.

—Rural Women's Advisory Service, a newly created agency within the Ministry of Agriculture of Mali that has helped village women form cooperatives to produce vegetables, fabrics and leather goods, soap, and bricks.

A grant to the American Friends Service Committee, which has been assisting the effort, will support training in management and accounting for women rural extension agents and feasibility and marketing studies of future activities. Village women in Mali, as elsewhere in the developing world, toil long hours in unpaid agricultural and household

*In addition to CIMMYT, IRRI, and ICARDA, they are the International Center for Tropical Agriculture in Colombia, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, and the International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington, D.C.

work, and the aim is to provide them with income for essential family purchases.

—Africa Inland Mission, a church-supported group that works with the nomadic population of the Hurri Hills, a region of very low rainfall in northern Kenya. The tribal people are carrying out reforestation and water development projects. The Foundation's grant is supporting the recruitment of young rural extension agents who will provide the nomads with animal husbandry and veterinary services and assist them in articulating their needs to the Kenyan government.

Other than the moneylender, who provides funds at very high rates of interest, the rural poor have little access to credit. In an effort to create more non-farm income-generating opportunities, the Bangladesh Bank, the country's principal lending institution, has launched an experimental credit plan in which loans averaging about \$150 are made to landless workers and small farmers for small-scale manufacturing, trading, machine repair, animal husbandry, and other projects. Borrowers are organized into groups to learn financial management skills and participate in lending decisions. The Foundation is assisting the project with \$895,000, most of which will guarantee the bank against losses. A related grant went to the Savings Development Movement in Zimbabwe, which is organizing peasant farmers into savings clubs to raise capital for farm improvements.

Rural Policy. Training and research in agricultural economics and the rural social sciences have been supported by the Foundation for many years in order to improve policy

making for the rural sector. Although much of this work is now completed, several actions were taken this year to fulfill prior commitments and to help develop these skills in countries where they are in particularly short supply. Since 1974 the Foundation has awarded \$1.1 million to train agricultural economists from nine West and Central African nations at universities within and outside the region. These specialists have begun to play important roles in teaching, research, and planning for rural development throughout the region. Master's-degree training in agricultural economics is now available at a number of universities in the region, in part as a result of the program. A grant of \$180,000 will enable a final group of students to complete their training.

The Foundation also allocated \$200,000 for exchanges and the overseas training of agricultural economists from the People's Republic of China. Chinese leaders have shown increasing interest in learning techniques of Western economic management and in developing more sensitive pricing policies for agriculture. In addition to providing fellowships for Chinese students, the funds will support the travel of senior Chinese agricultural specialists to learn how socioeconomic and biophysical research have been integrated at the international agricultural research centers.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, one of three institutions in India that have received long-term Foundation support for training rural scientists, received a final grant of \$200,000 for research on such topics as the extent to which the income gains to farmers from the Green Revolution have been shared by poor

farmers and the role of rural women in the home and as agricultural workers. The research will be carried out by younger staff members who have returned to the university from overseas training.

A \$289,000 grant went to the Agricultural Development Council, a U.S. organization that helps Asians increase their competence to deal with the economic and human problems of rural development. It provides research and training awards to rural social scientists and assigns agricultural experts to work with Asian institutions on rural development. In its future work, the council intends to emphasize problems of land and forest management, irrigation policy and management, and rural unemployment.

In 1975 the Brazilian government launched a major rural development effort in the northeast, a region characterized by widespread poverty, high infant mortality, endemic malnutrition, and low rates of literacy. The Foundation this year granted funds to the Federal University of Pernambuco to assess the impact on tenant farmers, wage laborers, and poor women and children of the various rural development projects, including electrification, roads, education, health, and credit. The findings will be used in training technical personnel charged with carrying out the projects.

Funds were also granted to the International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua for research on the impact of expansion of credit to small-scale farmers and on the response of cotton growers to changes in agrarian and marketing policies. Nicaragua has introduced major changes in the agricultural sector, including the expropriation of once privately held farmland, and the

research is aimed at assessing the effects of these changes on various groups, including rural women.

WOMEN'S PROGRAMS

Activity aimed at enhancing women's rights and opportunities expanded considerably this year.* Grants supported projects to help poor urban women improve their earnings, the training of women for leadership positions, and networking activities linking women's groups in various countries.

Among recipient organizations were:

—Partnership for Productivity Service Foundation, a voluntary organization in Kenya that provides technical services and training in business management for small-scale entrepreneurs. The group is expanding its assistance to women engaged in livestock raising, marketing of foodstuffs, and small-scale trade. It will also provide legal assistance and training to help women's groups obtain access to credit and retain their rights to their own earnings.

—Jyoti Sangh, a women's advocacy and legal aid organization in India that sponsors income-generating and self-help activities on behalf of poor urban women, including a fast-food catering service, a consumer cooperative, a handicrafts emporium, and an employment service. It also aids and counsels women threatened with violence and harassment by family members over such matters as money and divorce.

—Two groups in Colombia and Chile that are assisting low-income women in poor urban barrios. In Colombia, the Women and Family

Corporation has established a women's community center that provides legal, psychological, sexual, health, and family-life counseling. The Academy of Christian Humanism in Chile received funds to train disadvantaged women in organizational and problem-solving skills.

Other actions were aimed at increasing the number of women in positions of responsibility in government and educational institutions. Funds were set aside to train Indian women in agricultural economics, horticulture, and agronomy so they can qualify for jobs with agencies engaged in agricultural and rural development. In Indonesia, where opportunities for women to obtain graduate training and thus qualify for jobs as teachers or high-level civil servants are limited, a grant of \$250,000 went to the Social Science Foundation. The funds will support fellowships for women to study at the undergraduate and graduate levels and to facilitate research and writing by established women professionals.

The Eastern and Southern African Management Institute in Kenya received a grant for training courses for senior officials and planners from twelve African countries. The purpose is to sensitize them to the impact of development programs and policies upon women and to the need to aim strategies specifically toward increasing economic opportunities for women.

In the United States, universities engaged in overseas development work have begun to introduce a concern for women into their training and research. Harvard University, for example, received Foundation assistance to recruit more women for its Mason Fellowship Program for mid-career govern-

ment officials from developing countries and to strengthen teaching and research on women's issues at its Institute for International Development. Michigan State University was granted \$100,000 to enable faculty to integrate material dealing with women and development into courses and to hold workshops on ways to promote the socioeconomic advancement of Third-World women.

In the Arab countries, women's employment outside the home is severely restricted by cultural traditions. With Foundation support, the Institute of Women's Studies in the Arab World of Beirut University College has been documenting the obstacles that prevent women from participating in economic life. A grant this year supported three new institute research projects, one that will analyze jobs performed by men and women in Beirut factories, another that will investigate the effects on Jordanian women of male migration to find work elsewhere, and a third that will assess the social and psychological factors affecting women's employment in Lebanon.

Funds were also provided for a women's studies unit at Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University in India, which has introduced many educational reforms on behalf of women; to the International Women's Tribune Center, a U.S. group that disseminates information on issues of concern to women and maintains liaison with women's organizations in many countries; and to the International Center for Research on Women in Washington, D.C., which publishes information and provides training on issues regarding Third-World women.

*See pages 24, 25, and 27 for descriptions of projects focusing on women under thematic headings.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND POPULATION

The Foundation stepped up support for efforts to reduce mortality and improve the physical and mental growth of poor children. The focus of this effort is to give a "fair start" to the newborn and very young. One of four children in the developing world dies before reaching school age, and one-quarter of the survivors suffer some degree of physical or mental impairment because of poor nutrition and other health hazards. Several Foundation actions this year addressed one or another of the complex factors that limit the life chances of the very young.

Infant mortality in India has declined since independence from about 200 per thousand births to about 125. Limitations of the health-care delivery system, particularly in rural areas, will make further reductions in mortality much more difficult. The Indian government has been attempting to improve community life by training more than 200,000 volunteers to deliver health and family-planning services to the nation's 580,000 villages. To assist this program, the Foundation set aside funds for training workshops for the volunteers, field testing of improved health-care technologies, and research on the extent to which governmental and private health programs are improving the survival rate of young children.

Another barrier to improved health and nutrition in less-developed countries is the limited availability of appropriate family-planning and health-care technologies. To assist the local manufacture of contraceptives as well as various health and nutrition products, the Foundation provided \$1.7 million—\$1.5 million of it in the form of

a low-interest loan—to the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT). PIACT was formed in 1977 to assist less-developed countries in adapting and manufacturing contraceptive products suitable to their cultures. In this new effort, PIACT will make available grants and loans for such purposes as production of oral rehydration salts used in treating diarrhea, various essential drugs, food supplements, chemicals used in controlling schistosomiasis, a parasitic disease, as well as contraceptives, such as the new copper intrauterine device.

The International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, located in Bangladesh, continued to receive support for development of an integrated approach to the treatment of diarrheal disease, malnutrition, and frequent childbearing, which exact a high toll in suffering and death. The center also conducts research on the effectiveness of family-planning programs and improved methods of health care and trains medical and paramedical personnel from several countries. The Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition received funds to set up rural clinics to provide basic health and family-planning services for poor women and children.

In Sri Lanka, an innovative effort to control malaria, a major disease of children in tropical countries, was supported. The incidence of malaria has been increasing alarmingly in some areas because of the limitations of traditional methods of control and because mosquito resistance to pesticide spraying has been growing. A grant of \$60,000 will assist the Sarvodaya Schramadana Movement, Sri Lanka's largest nongovernmental organization, in mobilizing villagers

in several districts to destroy the breeding sites of malaria-carrying mosquitoes and to treat fever cases. The Sarvodaya movement has organized about one quarter of the nation's villages to work on access roads, community water supply systems, housing, electrification, and prevention of soil erosion. If the malaria-control project proves successful, it will be expanded to the entire country.

In cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation, the Foundation continued to support research on the relations among fertility, mortality, and the social and economic development of Third World countries. Sixteen awards were made to scholars for research that will add to knowledge regarding such issues as the kinds of development policies and programs most likely to reduce fertility and mortality, the effects of health-care improvements upon population growth, and the impact upon infant mortality of the increased use of contraception.

Much of the physical, psychological, and social damage caused by poverty is believed to occur early in people's lives and can only be remedied, if at all, by costly interventions later on. For the last five years the Foundation has supported a research project at the National Nutrition Center in Barbados that has been documenting the damage suffered by malnourished poor children in a unique set of records maintained on them for fifteen years. The research strongly suggests that children who suffered severe malnutrition during the first year of life show the negative effects—lower I.Q., poor school performance, and disruptive classroom behavior—many years later. The findings have led the Barbadian government to

initiate special education programs for these children. Renewed funding was provided this year for a second stage of the project, which will investigate whether the deficiencies carry over into adolescence.

Contraceptive Research. Despite years of research by scientists all over the world, there still is considerable work to be done to achieve an array of contraceptive drugs and devices that are safe, effective, and adapted to the needs of various cultures. For many years the Foundation has supported research on the complex biochemical and hormonal processes involved in reproduction. It continues to assist efforts aimed at accelerating the develop-

ment of improved contraceptives.

Grants totaling \$1.6 million were made this year to scientists in seven laboratories (listed on page 54) for the first phase of a targeted effort in four critical research areas that hold promise of producing new methods of fertility control. The researchers are working on a variety of new drugs and chemical agents that interrupt or inhibit various stages of the reproductive process, including maturation of the sperm and ovulation. One new substance under investigation is gossypol, a cottonseed oil extract used in China as an experimental male contraceptive. It can also be used by women as a spermicide and has antiviral properties effective in

treating certain sexually transmitted diseases.

The Foundation also continued to support the Population Council's contraceptive leads program, initiated ten years ago to conduct laboratory and clinical research on promising new products not being developed by the pharmaceutical industry. One of the contraceptives developed by the program—a drug-releasing implant—is undergoing expanded clinical trials prior to introduction into family-planning programs. Research is continuing on several other methods, including a vaginal ring, medicated intrauterine devices, and improved barrier methods and spermicides.

Funds were set aside for an ex-

Blending Tradition with Modernization

Twenty years ago David Maybury-Lewis, British-born Harvard anthropologist, lived for some months with the Shavante Indians of central Brazil. Then they were a semi-nomadic people who left their villages to hunt and gather wild food in the savanna. With the founding of the country's new capital, Brasília, and the construction of new roads into the interior, the outside world caught up with the Shavante. Unlike some other Indian tribes in South America, the Shavante were able to change with the times. They now practice some forms of agriculture and prefer tractors and rifles to digging sticks and bows and arrows. But they still live in their traditional villages and jealously maintain their customs.

According to Maybury-Lewis, the Shavante are eager to participate in the modernization process so long as it is in their own way and at their own pace. They are willing, he says, "to become self-respecting partners in the Brazilian adventure, rather than demoralized and dispossessed outcasts from it."

Maybury-Lewis and other indigenous peoples' advocates associated with him in Cultural Survival, Inc., feel that the accommodation worked out by the Shavante is possible wherever indigenous tribes are confronted with the necessity of adapting to modern life. The Massachusetts-based organization, which this year received \$92,560 from the Ford Foundation, rejects the premise that development must inevitably be harmful to aboriginal populations. It has been

helping Indian groups in the Andean highlands and Amazonian lowlands survive in the larger society. Among the projects it supports:

—The Kaxinawa Indians of central Brazil gain much of their income by selling raw rubber to non-Indian patrons who, in turn, sell them manufactured goods. The practice has led to a form of debt peonage, since the price the Indians get for the rubber is much lower than the prices of items they buy. In cooperation with Brazilian anthropologists, Cultural Survival is helping the tribe to establish a cooperative store, which will buy the rubber and sell manufactured goods at more equitable prices.

—In Colombia, Cultural Survival is assisting the Foundation for Colombian Communities, which provides legal assistance to Indians who have been imprisoned or whose land has been taken without due process of law. It also has been conducting anthropological research on Indian patterns of social organization and land tenure so they can be taken into account in the development of Indian law.

—The Canelos Quichura Indians of Ecuador suffer from a high incidence of contagious diseases, particularly tuberculosis. They also have developed one of the most beautiful and delicate ceramic traditions in all of the Amazon. However, the tradition has deteriorated in settlements near urban centers under the pressure of producing inexpensive "tourist art." An American anthropologist and his wife associated with Cultural Survival are helping the Canelos develop

an alternative marketing system in which high-quality examples of their art are sold directly in the United States for premium prices. The proceeds are returned to the local hospital to provide improved medical care for the Canelos.

—In Nicaragua, Cultural Survival is supporting a local radio station that broadcasts twelve hours of music and educational material daily to a coastal area inhabited by some 160,000 Misquito Indians. The station provides instruction both in Spanish and the local language on health care, agriculture, nutrition, and literacy.

Paralleling this work is the program of a British-based organization, Survival International, also assisted by the Foundation. Founded by Robin Hanbury-Tenison, who has traveled widely in regions inhabited by tribal societies, Survival International publishes information on threatened tribes gathered from a network of anthropologists and local groups around the world. It has publicized and helped correct abuses, such as ranchers expelling tribal Indians from their hunting grounds, lumber companies destroying forests and exposing Indians to decimating diseases, and missionaries trying to stamp out traditional tribal customs.

"It is a widespread misconception of modern man that primitive life is nasty, brutish, and short," says Hanbury-Tenison. "Rather it is the semicivilized life that is nasty, brutish, and short when it is introduced without any safeguards, upsetting the way of life that enabled these people to survive over millennia."

panded effort to assess the impact upon health and safety of the increased use of various fertility-control methods in developing countries. Studies will be made of morbidity and mortality related to female and male sterilization, the complications of early abortions, and the side effects of oral and injectable contraceptives.

Institutional Support. Grants totaling \$6.8 million were made to two major U.S. organizations working in the population field.

The Population Council, which received a \$5 million capital tie-off grant in addition to \$750,000 in operating support, is a world leader in the search for safe and effective contraceptives, in expanding family-planning services, and in documenting the effects of population change on social and economic conditions. The capital grant, which must be matched two for one, will go toward a fund that is intended to give the council a secure and independent financial base. The Foundation has contributed a total of \$67 million to the council since 1954.

A \$1 million grant will assist the Alan Guttmacher Institute's research and publication activities on public policy issues related to fertility, health, social welfare, and population. Among current issues being studied by the institute are teenage pregnancy, the increased demand for sterilization, and the implications of low U.S. fertility rates for population policy. Foundation support of the institute and its predecessor organization has totaled \$5 million.

Demographic Training and Research. In a separate action, the Population Council was granted \$395,000 for demographic training

and research in the Middle East. The funds will support a research and fellowship competition that in its first three years has enabled twenty-two scholars from the region and elsewhere to conduct studies on such topics as seasonal migration and rural transformation in Turkey, the consequences of farm mechanization for rural Egypt, and the resettlement of Tunisian migrants.

Demographic research in Latin America was supported through grants to the Brazilian Association of Population Studies and to two organizations in Peru, the Multidisciplinary Association for Training and Research in Population and the Andean Institute for Population and Development Studies. The Brazilian researchers have helped to introduce demographic projection techniques that have accurately predicted national and regional population trends and given advance indications of Brazil's marked decline in population growth. The Peruvian groups will sponsor studies aimed at showing how demographic forces are affecting the country's development alternatives.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

In its support of educational activities in the less developed world, the Foundation has pursued two major objectives: to improve the process of educational planning and policy making and to strengthen research and training in the social sciences. This year the Foundation continued to assist educational research and planning in Indonesia, Thailand, and West Africa.

In Indonesia, a grant of \$300,000 to the Ministry of Education and Culture supported the initiation of a master's-degree program in educational research and evaluation at

the Teachers Training College in Yogyakarta. Indonesia, which has made rapid strides toward universal primary schooling, is now giving priority to raising the quality of education and to serving the needs of special groups, such as adults and youth in rural areas. The Yogyakarta program will train personnel from state-level educational planning offices and researchers from institutions of higher education. The Foundation has been assisting educational planning in Indonesia since 1969, when it provided funds for a national assessment of the country's educational system.

In Thailand, the Foundation has been helping to develop a strong central educational planning function in the National Education Commission and encouraging Thai social scientists to examine the complex of social, economic, and political factors that affect education. Scholars have analyzed such subjects as criteria for allocating primary school funds, access to secondary education, and the impact of Thailand's rapid fertility decline on future school enrollments. Additional funds were granted this year to the commission for research, conferences, and publications and to a new entity, the National Primary Education Commission, which is charged with reorganizing the primary education system.

With a grant of \$250,000 to Stanford University, support was completed for the training of more than sixty West African educational planners and researchers both at Stanford and at Laval University in Quebec. As part of their training, the students engage in empirical research on educational problems in the region.

A major aim of the Foundation's

support of the social sciences is to strengthen the capacity of scholars to understand the historical, cultural, and social factors affecting the process of modernization. Funds have gone to improve the quality of research, to raise professional standards, and to promote a sense of community among social scientists. Among recipients this year were:

—Israel Foundations Trustees, for research by Israeli social scientists on three major themes—inflation, labor relations, and social and economic integration of the country's diverse ethnic groups. The Foundation has granted some \$7 million to IFT since 1953, first for scientific and technological research and more recently for work by social scientists on a wide spectrum of problems, including Jewish-Arab relations and the Middle East peace process. The new grant will support the fourth round of a research competition focusing on social and economic issues.

—Brazilian Association for Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences, to coordinate an annual research competition on problems and trends in contemporary Brazilian society.

—Ateneo de Manila University, Philippine Social Science Council, and Central Philippine University, to strengthen the capacity of social scientists in provincial institutions to undertake research on rural development problems. A total of \$256,000 will support the training of sociologists and anthropologists and research on land tenure, rural credit, migration, and communal irrigation.

—Central American Higher Education Council, for terminal support of a master's-level program in sociology at the University of Costa Rica.

The action completes a decade of assistance to the program, which has trained 100 students for leadership positions in Central American universities and governments.

—Italian Social Science Research Council, for a conference of fifty-seven young southern European scholars who received Foundation fellowships for advanced study in the social sciences in the United States. The conference will examine political, social, and economic developments in southern Europe.

The Foundation also continued to support activities in several Asian countries aimed at preserving their rich cultural and artistic heritage. For establishment of an ethnomusicology archive and research center in

India, a grant of \$120,000 went to the American Institute of Indian Studies, an organization of thirty-five American colleges and universities with a special interest in India. The center will collect recordings and written documentation of India's classical and folk musical traditions, many of which are now only available in collections abroad. Funds also went to Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia for a visiting professor in archaeology and to museums in Lahore and other cities in Pakistan for the preservation of ancient manuscripts and cultural objects.

Support was also continued for *Okike*, a journal of essays, poems, fiction, and other African writings that is published in Nigeria. The

New Leadership for South Africa

In testimony before a congressional subcommittee in early 1981, Derek Bok, president of Harvard University, and David Smock of the Institute of International Education (IIE) said that nothing was of more importance to the future of South Africa than a well-educated black population. Said their joint statement: "Both the cause of peace and of constructive change toward a more just society will be served by South Africa's having a highly qualified, American-trained group leading black advancement."

The two educators were making an appeal for special governmental funding to train 150 black South Africans a year over the next five years in the United States, several times the number currently receiving support through private scholarship programs. Although South Africa has several high-quality institutions of higher education, admission to them is restricted almost exclusively to whites by the country's apartheid policies.

The degree of educational segregation and denial of opportunity in South Africa is extreme by any standard. The South African government spends ten times more on education for a white child than an African child. Whites have a 100 times greater chance of becoming university graduates than Africans. Blacks who do make it to one of the segregated black universities find only limited offerings and no training at all in critical fields like engineering.

Until recently, about the only chance that black South Africans had to obtain higher edu-

cation in the United States was through the U.S. government's Fulbright Program, which annually brings about fourteen blacks here for graduate study, and a program sponsored by the Ford Foundation that has enabled forty junior faculty from South Africa's five black universities to obtain advanced degrees over the past five years.

To increase the number of scholarship opportunities, IIE in 1979 launched a South African Education Program that in the most recent academic year has brought thirty-six blacks here for study in such fields as engineering, mathematics, the sciences, business administration, economics, and agriculture. Funding has been provided by foundations, corporations, and the U.S. government. In addition, the universities they are attending are assisting them through tuition waivers and other forms of student aid. Coordinating this effort is a committee of U.S. educational and business leaders headed by Bok. In South Africa, a multiracial committee led by Bishop Desmond Tutu of the South African Council of Churches sets policy for the program and appoints a panel of educators to screen and select the students.

Originally, some worried that such programs would create a new group of refugees unable or unwilling to return to South Africa. So far this has not happened. About 96 per cent of the blacks who have studied here under the Fulbright and Foundation programs have returned. Most of them work in jobs that demand their newly acquired skills.

journal has become an important vehicle of expression and social criticism by black African writers.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The Foundation for many years has sought to strengthen independent centers of analysis of social and economic issues and schools for training managers of government and private sector agencies. Terminal grants went to several of these institutions in 1981.

In Pakistan, the Applied Economics Research Centre of the University of Karachi received \$236,000, mainly for overseas training of staff. The center has been training economists through a one-year master's program and conducting research on such topics as the impact of agricultural mechanization on rural labor, rates of female participation in the labor force, and slum improvement strategies for Karachi.

The Administrative Staff College of India, which has received a total of \$2.4 million since 1957, is a major training institution for public and private sector managers. Foundation grants have helped it establish a consulting and applied research division and strengthen its activities in the management of education, regional development, irrigation systems, and health and family-planning programs. A final grant of \$100,000 will be used for library acquisitions and establishment of a loan fund for the continued training of faculty. The Gujarat Institute of Area Planning, an Indian group that does planning for state government, also received \$100,000 to expand its work with voluntary agencies in preparing small-scale irrigation, social forestry, animal husbandry, and rural artisan projects.

Since 1970 the Foundation has been providing foreign advisors to the government of Botswana, a Texas-sized semi-desert country in Africa that gained its independence from Britain in 1966. They have counseled the government on economic policy, mineral and water development, and education. A final \$360,000 will enable the current team of consultants to complete their assignments.

In a new action, the Foundation granted \$227,000 to the government of Zimbabwe to help reorganize its judicial system and codify and modernize a large body of customary law, which still plays an important role in rural areas. The new judiciary will operate on four levels, from village courts handling disputes involving small sums of money to higher-level courts for criminal and major civil cases. Foundation funds will be used for training primary court judges and for engaging a foreign legal expert. Grants also went to the University of Zimbabwe for a study of the discriminatory features of the family law system, particularly with regard to women, and to the government's Ministry of Public Affairs to bring home some fifteen Zimbabweans living abroad who were sought for senior civil service posts.

HUMAN RIGHTS, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AND WORLD PROBLEMS

Human Rights and Intellectual Freedom. By monitoring the conduct of governments and pressing for observance of international laws and procedures, nongovernmental organizations have helped alleviate the suffering of countless victims of human rights infringements around the world. The Foundation over

several years has provided substantial support to more than a dozen such organizations in the West and in the Third World.

Help has also gone to organizations that promote intellectual freedom and the free flow of ideas and that assist refugee scholars and intellectuals. In addition, the Foundation recently has been investigating the causes and consequences of increasing flows of migrants and refugees around the world and assisting groups that aid refugee settlement.

Recipients this year included:

—Helsinki Watch, Inc., an American group that has been monitoring U.S. and international compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the Helsinki agreement). The agreement was a milestone in East-West relations in that it linked economic and scientific cooperation to progress on human rights, including the right of persons and information to flow freely across the two parts of Europe. The U.S. group has published sixteen reports on U.S. compliance in such areas as free speech, freedom of religion, racial discrimination, migratory workers, visa and refugee policy, and sex discrimination.

—LAWASIA (Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific) Research Institute, an association of Asian lawyers and jurists that is promoting human rights throughout the region. The group has adopted a statement of basic human rights principles that has been sent for confirmation to all heads of government in the region, and has also urged that governments guarantee the independence of judges and the freedom of lawyers to act in human

rights cases. It plans to investigate breaches of human rights and to send observers to trials.

—International League for Human Rights, a U.S. group that represents human rights organizations before United Nations and intergovernmental bodies and disseminates information. With forty affiliates in twenty-nine countries, the league has sent observers to political trials, protested arbitrary arrests, tortures, and killings, and petitioned governments for the release of political prisoners and commutation of death sentences. Funds were also granted to the league for the activities of the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights, 150 volunteer lawyers who provide legal assistance to human rights organizations and counsel to individuals seeking political asylum.

—International Human Rights Law Group, a Washington-based group of lawyers who provide *pro bono publico* legal services to human rights organizations and individuals. The group has been active in such cases as the denial of free primary education to children of undocumented aliens in Texas, infringements upon the rights of Yugoslav dissidents, and discriminatory treatment of the Korean minority in Japan. It has also published a manual on procedures for filing human rights complaints.

—International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, a major humanitarian and relief organization that investigates human rights violations and provides food, medical supplies, and work tools to victims of civil wars, political detainees, and prisoners of war. A Foundation grant of \$120,000 will assist the training of seventy-five overseas field staff in international humanitarian

law, location of missing persons, procedures for visiting detainees, and medical and relief activities.

—Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange, a European group that promotes contacts with East European intellectuals and artists through travel and distribution of books and periodicals. In 1979 seventy-seven East Europeans, otherwise unable to travel, received grants to spend from three to eight weeks familiarizing themselves with contemporary thought and art in the West.

The Foundation also granted an additional \$130,000 to the University of Minnesota for an internship program in which sixty-five young lawyers and scholars over the past five years have provided research and other assistance to more than thirty human rights organizations.

In Brazil, the Foundation has been helping to provide legal services in defense of human rights in poor communities. Two grants this year—to the Center for the Defense of Human Rights and the Pastoral Commission for Favelas—extended this effort into the impoverished Northeast region of the country and the shanty-towns of Rio de Janeiro. The funds will support legal services for small farmers and sharecroppers and city slum dwellers who are threatened with being pushed off their lands.

The increasing flows of migrants and refugees in various parts of the world were the focus of several Foundation actions. The Indochina Refugee Action Center, which works with government and voluntary agencies to resettle refugees from Southeast Asia in the United States, received funds to provide managerial and fund-raising assistance to self-help refugee groups. A British

organization, Euro Action-ACORD, received a grant for studies of income-generating and apprenticeship projects for Eritrean refugees in the Sudan.

Since 1974 the Foundation has assisted a program of intensive English-language instruction, orientation, and counseling for some 800 refugee scholars and intellectuals from the Soviet Union resident in the United States. About half of them have been helped to find professional employment. The National Association of Jewish Vocational Services received a grant this year to help resettlement workers provide orientation and counseling to Soviet émigrés in ten American cities.

International Relations. Significant changes have been occurring in the political and economic fabric of countries immediately south of the United States. Civil warfare has erupted in several Central American countries. Continued high birth rates and a stagnant rural economy in Mexico have generated a new wave of migration from farm areas. Discontent in Cuba, an oppressive regime in Haiti, and unemployment in other Caribbean islands, including Puerto Rico, have sent an increasing number of migrants to seek jobs and refuge in the United States.

A number of Foundation actions this year were aimed at gaining a deeper understanding of events in the region and their implications for the United States. Among them were:

—a series of actions totaling \$280,000, including grants to Stanford University, the University of California (San Diego), and the Center for Teaching and Research in Economics in Mexico for research, training, and conferences on U.S.-Mexican relations. For example, the

funds will support seminars for journalists, Hispanic leaders in the U.S., and Mexican officials, as well as collaborative research by Mexican and U.S. scholars on economic relations between the two countries.

—the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, for seminars for U.S. and Caribbean leaders on political and economic events in the Caribbean. Caribbean scholars will also be invited to become guests at the center. A related grant will support reciprocal two-week visits to Cuba and the United States of faculty and graduate students from Johns Hopkins University and the University of Havana.

—the Inter-American Planning Society, a Mexico-based group, for a public information effort to inform opinion leaders in the United States and Central America of recent developments within the region. Contributing to the effort will be scholars from twenty Central American research groups.

Funds were also set aside for research on Puerto Rico's changing political and economic relations with the mainland United States. Economic conditions have worsened significantly on the island in recent years, with nearly 70 per cent of families receiving U.S. food stamps. The research will focus on alternatives for changing Puerto Rico's commonwealth status with the United States.

For information dissemination on Africa and Caribbean affairs, a grant of \$150,000 went to the Trans-Africa Forum. The group will conduct research on policy issues affecting these regions and distribute articles to black-oriented weekly newspapers and radio stations in the United States.

Support also went to the Ameri-

can Society of International Law for its 75th anniversary fund. The society convenes study panels of international lawyers, legal scholars, and government officials to explore ways in which legal arrangements might be applied to international disputes or to the promotion of international trade and economic growth.

In its work to deepen understanding of international issues the Foundation has supported scholars and institutions in the United States, other industrialized countries, and the Third World. For example, funds have supported collaborative research by Arab and U.S. scholars on Egypt's capacity to absorb aid and investment and the effects on Egypt of labor migration to the Persian Gulf states. This year the Foundation's Cairo office will assist further work by Arab scholars on critical issues in the Middle East. Among the activities will be a workshop for American and Egyptian psychologists and political scientists on ways of applying conflict resolution techniques to the peace process.

Funds were also set aside for a project, initiated last year, that has supported research on Arab-Jewish relations within Israel, joint studies by Egyptian and Israeli scholars, and educational and community-based activities involving Jewish, Israeli Arab, and Egyptian youths (see inset, page 34).

International Security and Arms Control. Since 1973 the Foundation has allocated some \$18 million to strengthen independent, nongovernmental research and training on defense policy and arms control issues. Most of these funds have gone to establish ten university-based centers in the United States, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and

Australia. Scholars from the centers analyze such issues as the East-West strategic balance, proliferation of nuclear weapons, trade in conventional arms, the costs and technical characteristics of weapons systems, and strategic arms control.

In addition, the Foundation has supported two private research institutes, both of which received additional funding this year. The International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, which was granted \$2.5 million in matching funds toward establishment of a capital fund, is a principal source of information on worldwide military and strategic developments. It publishes an annual compilation of the military forces of the world, and holds conferences on arms control and security issues for governmental officials, scholars, and journalists. Among the issues to be addressed in its future work are the conditions for strategic deterrence in the 1980s and 1990s, regional conflicts and crisis management, new military technologies, Asian security, and military manpower problems. The Brookings Institution was granted funds for meetings and studies on strategic nuclear policies, naval and general purpose forces, defense organization and management, and differences in U.S. and European approaches to defense and arms control policy.

Several other grants were aimed at strengthening the analysis of regional security issues. The French Institute of International Relations received funds to complete a reassessment of French defense and foreign policies and to begin a new set of studies focused on the role of France and Europe in the Middle East and East and Southeast Asia. The Institute for Southeast Asian Studies in

Buber in Israel

A million Arabs live in Israel and its occupied territories. In several major cities, as well as in universities and workplaces, Jewish and Muslim Israelis have gotten to know each other. But most members of the two communities occupy separate worlds, distrustful if not overtly hostile, largely ignorant of each other's traditions.

At Ben-Gurion University in the city of Beer Sheva, only thirty miles from the Sinai border, a small Foundation-assisted effort is attempting to change the way in which Arabs and Jews relate to each other. Groups of Arab and Jewish students and teachers are discussing their personal and political differences and trying to relate to one another as individuals rather than as adversaries. Their philosophic mentor is Martin Buber, the German-Jewish existentialist philosopher who taught that a person grows primarily through relations developed with other humans, with nature, and with a supreme being.

The program is directed by Dr. Haim Gordon, an Israeli educator and Buber disciple who fought in three Arab-Israeli wars. He has been leading small Buberian learning groups, as they are called, through the philosopher's five stages of personal development. In the first stage, a person is mainly concerned with the impression he makes upon others. He or she tends to use stereotypes in thinking about others, evades personal responsibility, and is mistrustful in personal dealings. The literary figure who most resembles a person at this stage, according to Gordon, is Oblonsky in Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina*.

As people advance through the stages, they become aware of and listen to others, begin to doubt their stereotypes, wonder if they are fulfilling their potential, and begin to establish communion with nature. By the fifth stage they have begun to relate "dialogically." They trust themselves and others, they are sensitive to others' pain and suffering, they are on their own

self-directed path of growth, and are willing to teach others how to realize their potential. By then a person has become like Father Zosima in Dostoyevski's *The Brothers Karamazov*.

Says Gordon of this process: "Neither fear nor courage alone can erase existential mistrust because a person's mistrust of the other is not necessarily diminished by the deeds which the other performs—one can always suspect that a hand extended in friendship cunningly conceals a wish to deceive. To erase existential mistrust a person must learn to relate differently, trustfully to a reality whose adversity threatened him, to persons who comprised that adverse reality. He must alter his mode of existence."

Beginning in the fall of 1979 Gordon, with support from the German Hans Seidel Foundation, led twenty-three Jews and twenty-one Arabs—about half of them university students and the other half public school teachers—through the Buberian stages. In weekly two-hour meetings they read existentialist literature, studied Jewish and Arab-Islamic culture, and debated their political and personal differences.

By the end of the academic year, ten had dropped out, but most of the remaining number claimed they had advanced significantly in their ability to "reach dialogue" with members of the other ethnic group. Ten said they had experienced a significant diminution in their mistrust of persons in the other group.

According to an independent evaluator, the project achieved "startling success in establishing genuine dialogue, mutual respect, and growing friendship between Arabs and Jews in truly difficult times." Gordon has begun to expand the number of his learning groups and to train Arabs to become group leaders. The original participants hope to translate their newfound empathy into social action projects involving both Jews and Arabs in and around Beer Sheva.

Singapore received a grant for studies and meetings on current and historic antagonisms within the region and relations with former colonial powers. Funds also went to Columbia University and the University of Illinois for seminars and studies that will focus on regional security in South Asia, with particular reference to India and Pakistan.

International Economic Relations.
To increase understanding of the

changing nature of the world economy, the Foundation supports the work of economists and other scholars in both the developed and developing world. Their research has dealt with worldwide inflation, international financial and monetary issues, the growing maldistribution of wealth and resources among nations, and increased competition in international trade. Among recipients of grants this year were:

—Indian Council for Research

on International Economic Relations, a group of analysts recently organized by leaders from business, government, and universities to provide technical background for Indian policy makers on international economic matters. The council will sponsor research on Indian trade strategy for the 1980s, external financial needs, and diffusion of technology.

—Brookings Institution, for establishment of a new unit to conduct research on world economic shifts and their implications for U.S. policy. Researchers will analyze the declining competitiveness of U.S. industry, the need for new rules for managing exchange rates, and the demands of Third-World nations for trade, aid, and other concessions from advanced nations.

—European Cooperation Fund, to establish a new Centre for European Policy Studies in Belgium. The unit will conduct research on issues of common concern to European countries, including changes in manufacturing, energy and agricultural policy, unemployment, and social policy.

Other grants went to the Trade Policy Research Centre in London for research on the growth of international trade in so-called "invisibles"—insurance, civil aviation, professional services, telecommunications (fast communications), construction engineering, and entertainment; and to the Marga Institute in Sri Lanka for studies aimed at helping Asian nations work out a common strategy for the next United Nations conference on trade and development.

The Overseas Development Council in Washington, D.C., received continued support to foster public discussion of U.S. relations with

developing countries, particularly on the role of foreign assistance in the development process. The council recently began a Congressional forum to provide information on the world food situation, hunger and malnutrition, and rural development.

International Studies and Exchanges.

Three scholarly research and exchange programs that have been supported by the Foundation for many years received continued funding: the foreign area studies program of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS); an

ACLS fellowship program that enables foreign scholars to enrich their knowledge of the United States through study here; and an exchange program for scholars from the United States and the Soviet Union and East Europe run by the International Research and Exchanges Board.

The Institute of International Education, which for sixty years has promoted the exchange of students and scholars throughout the world, received funds for research on such topics as the decline of U.S. government funding for exchanges, the financial impact of

foreign students on U.S. universities, and the needs of developing countries for university-level training.

The National Council on Foreign Language and International Studies, a recently formed group of academic, business, and government leaders, received funds to encourage foreign language study and knowledge of foreign areas at all levels of education in the United States. For seminars, publications, and other activities aimed at informing the foreign affairs community in Washington of recent developments in Asia, a grant went to the Washington office of the Asia Society.

General

In 1968, in recognition of its civic obligation as a new property-owning resident in New York, the Foundation established the Fund for the City of New York. The fund seeks to improve the efficiency of municipal agencies and, more generally, the quality of life in the city. Among its activities are annual cash awards to outstanding city employees, a rating system for improving the cleanliness of the city's streets, and grants to nonprofit organizations engaged in urban homesteading, housing rehabilitation, and child-welfare services. A \$1.2 million grant this year brought the Foundation's total giving to the fund to \$14.3 million.

The United Foundation of Detroit received \$100,000 for its annual Torch Drive, which provides funding for various community service agencies in the Detroit metropolitan

area. For many years, the Foundation has assisted charitable activities in Michigan, the state in which it is chartered.

Program-Related Investments. In addition to making grants, the Foundation also uses a portion of its capital to finance or invest in commercial and noncommercial enterprises that advance philanthropic purposes. These funds, called program-related investments (PRIs) (see listing page 58), generally support projects for which commercial financing is not readily available. They involve a greater degree of risk and pay a smaller return than conventional investments.

Since 1968 a total of \$79.2 million has been committed for projects in such fields as community development, minority business, low-income housing, education, the arts, and public television. As of the end

of fiscal 1981, sixty-six investments representing total commitments of \$47.8 million were outstanding. Among recipients of PRIs this year were the Jersey City YWCA, for the remodeling of a fifty-year-old building to serve as a combined residential and programming facility for low-income families in Jersey City; SEBCO (South East Bronx Community Organization) Development, Inc., for a property security service and acquisition of a commercial building (see page 2), the Southern Agricultural Service Corporation of Atlanta, for expansion of a pig-breeding and marketing operation serving low-income farmers; and the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology, to assist in the transfer, production, and distribution of health and health-related technologies in developing countries (see page 27).

Grants and Projects

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<p>The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in fiscal 1981. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1981 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1981 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.) Addresses of grant recipients are available on request.</p>			<p>Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) Foundation-managed project: research and consultants toward establishment of LISC [\$300,000 – 1980] General support 6,000,000 19,705 425,000</p>		
<p>National Affairs</p> <p>Foundation-managed project Grants for small research and development projects \$ 180,015 \$ 151,167</p> <p>Technical assistance and advisory services for grant recipients Foundation-managed project [\$250,000 – 1980] 1,881 3,039</p>			<p>Neighborhood reinvestment and conservation Arkansas Community Foundation 65,000 42,500 Association of Neighborhood Housing Developers (New York City) 42,100 32,100 Brooklyn Educational and Cultural Alliance [\$85,519 – 1980] 7,500 Columbia University 10,000 Essex County Community Foundation (Orange, N.J.) 10,000 10,000 42nd Street Local Development Corporation [\$75,000 – 1980] 75,000 Foundation-managed projects: conferences, projects, and technical assistance [\$250,000 – 1980] (177,714) 40,122 Greater Hartford Process [\$25,000 – 1980] 5,000 Housing Authority of the City of Greensboro (N.C.) 50,000 Housing Conservation Institute (San Francisco) 50,000 31,250 Hudson River Film Company 15,000 15,000 National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs 200,000 200,000 National Training and Information Center (Chicago) 110,000 110,000 Neighborhood Housing Services of Baltimore 100,000 30,668 Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (Washington, D.C.) 25,000 25,000 Neighborhood Rental Services of Baltimore 50,000 18,500 New England Municipal Center 25,000 25,000 Northwestern University [\$12,500 – 1980] 12,500 Princeton University [\$50,000 – 1980] 35,000 Rochester University [\$18,000 – 1980] 18,000 Urban Educational Systems (Boston) 11,091 11,091 Wisconsin, State of 3,000 3,000</p>		
<p>COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS</p> <p>Community Development Corporations Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation [\$850,000 – 1980] 602,083 Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix) [\$150,000 – 1980] 75,000 Delta Foundation (Greenville, Miss.) 25,000 25,000 Mexican American Unity Council [\$300,000 – 1980] 137,500 Mississippi Action for Community Education [\$450,000 – 1980] 275,000 South East Alabama Self-Help Association [\$375,000 – 1980] 193,513 Southeast Development Inc. (Baltimore) [\$250,000 – 1980] 109,638 Southern Development Foundation [\$250,000 – 1980] 80,000 Spanish-Speaking Unity Council (Oakland) [\$300,000 – 1980] 150,000 Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles) [\$450,000 – 1980] 187,500</p>			<p>South Bronx renewal (New York City) Argus Community, Inc. [\$25,000 – 1980] 25,000 Banana Kelly Community Improvement Association [\$5,000 – 1980] 5,000 Columbia University [\$5,146 – 1980] (166) 4,980 Community Service Society of New York 75,000 6,600 Cornell University Cooperative Extension (New York City) [\$15,000 – 1980] 15,000 Educational Broadcasting Corporation (Channel 13, New York City) 43,235 43,235 Foundation-managed project: support for selected community groups [\$325,000 – 1980] (5,000) 23,332 Girls Club of New York [\$21,000 – 1980] 21,000 MBD Community Housing Corporation [\$19,000 – 1980] 19,000 Morris Heights Neighborhood Improvement Association 5,000 5,000 Regional Plan Association 4,000 4,560 SEBCO Development, Inc. [\$22,000 – 1980] 22,000 South Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation [\$25,000 – 1980] 12,500 South Bronx 2000 Local Development Corporation [\$50,000 – 1980] 50,000 Sports Foundation [\$107,500 – 1980] 2,806 52,806 Urban Academy for Management [\$15,300 – 1980] 15,300</p>		
<p>Economic and manpower development, social services, technical assistance, and evaluation American Assembly 75,000 75,000 Center for Community Change [\$350,000 – 1980] 155,000 Cooperative Assistance Fund (Washington, D.C.) 10,000 10,000 Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$295,274 – 1979-1980] (92,072) 23,665 Inquilinos Boricuas en Acción (Boston) 10,000 10,000 Latino Projects (Philadelphia) 22,376 22,376 National Center for Policy Alternatives 15,000 15,000 National Congress for Community Economic Development 25,000 25,000 National Council of La Raza 10,000 10,000 National Puerto Rican Forum 25,000 National Urban Fellows [\$75,000 – 1980] 75,000 City University of New York 34,555 34,555 Northeast Economic Action Research Corporation (Boston) 20,517 20,517 Settlement Housing Fund (New York City) 19,305 19,305 Women's School of Planning & Architecture (Washington, D.C.) 2,500 2,500</p>			<p>Refugee assistance Center for Applied Linguistics 25,000 25,000 Florida Lutheran Council on Social Ministry (Tampa) 15,000 15,000 Indochina Refugee Action Center 120,000 80,000 Intergovernmental Committee for Migration 37,000</p>		
			<p>Housing management Advisory Services For Better Housing (New York City) 25,000 25,000 Citizens Housing and Planning Association 49,400 49,400 Cambridge Housing Authority (Mass.) [\$50,000 – 1978] 14,723 National Housing and Community Development Law Project (Berkeley, Calif.) [\$75,000 – 1979] 20,000</p>		

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund [\$560,000 – 1980]		454,445	Foundation-managed projects: consultants, studies, and conferences [\$250,000 – 1980]	(172,931)	33,354
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund [\$225,000 – 1980]		56,250	Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association	10,000	10,000
National advocacy organizations			Indochina Refugee Action Center	25,000	25,000
American Indian Historical Society	250,000	50,000	Institute for Southern Studies (Durham, N.C.)	5,000	5,000
National Council of La Raza	230,000	230,000	Ms. Foundation for Education and Communication [\$250,000 – 1980]	15,000	115,000
National Council of Negro Women	50,000		National Women's Education Fund [\$100,000 – 1980]		35,000
National Urban League [\$1,200,000 – 1980]	250,000	641,666	New York, State University of (Albany) [\$200,000 – 1980]		98,500
National and regional resource centers			Pension Rights Center (Washington, D.C.)	17,892	17,892
Capp Street Foundation (San Francisco)	20,000		Towson State University	21,630	
Catholic University of America [\$250,000 – 1980]	8,735	88,735	Wheelock College	17,250	17,250
Joint Center for Political Studies [\$900,000 – 1980]		454,000	Domestic violence		
National Urban Coalition	100,000	85,000	DNA – People's Legal Services (Tuba City, Ariz.)	1,500	
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	25,000	25,000	National Coalition Against Domestic Violence	40,000	
The Youth Project (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000	Family care, adolescent health services, teenage pregnancy and parenthood		
Public administration and legal training			Illinois Department of Public Aid [\$35,027 – 1979]	(18,255)	(18,255)
American Indian Lawyer Training Program (Oakland)	5,000	5,000	Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation [\$500,000 – 1980]		125,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants and conferences	7,214		San Francisco Home Health Service	79,000	33,669
Southern Prisoners' Defense Committee (New Orleans)	25,000	25,000	Tenant Affairs Board (St. Louis)	100,000	100,000
Voter education and registration			Urban Affairs Corporation (Houston)	283,010	135,500
Potomac Institute	6,000		LAW AND JUSTICE		
Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (San Antonio)	75,000	75,000	Conflict resolution		
Voter Education Project [\$175,000 – 1978]		26,465	American Arbitration Association	15,000	15,000
STATUS OF WOMEN			American Bar Association Fund for Public Education	20,000	20,000
Child-care services and public policy analysis			Community Board Program (San Francisco)	85,000	
American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences	80,000	70,000	Foundation-managed project: studies and explorations [\$275,000 – 1980]	(67,508)	93,811
Little Sisters of the Assumption Family Health Services (New York City) [\$205,542 – 1980]		105,272	National Center for Administrative Justice	15,000	15,000
Marin County (Calif.) Department of Health and Human Services	5,556		NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund	31,912	
National Black Child Development Institute [\$250,000 – 1980]		125,000	Task Force on Children out of School (Massachusetts Advocacy Center)	50,000	18,750
Wellesley College Center for Research on Women	130,000	105,000	Yale University	10,593	10,593
Wisconsin, University of [\$6,142 – 1980]	3,858	10,000	Environmental mediation		
Yale University	4,000	4,000	Foundation-managed project: small program actions [\$200,000 – 1980]	(153,851)	26,208
Legal action and advocacy			Institute for Environmental Mediation (Seattle)	291,020	176,800
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation [\$400,000 – 1980]		204,000	New England Natural Resources Center (Boston)	292,138	164,000
National Conference on Women and the Law	50,000		Rhode Island, University of	25,000	12,500
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund	150,000	25,000	Vermont Law School	12,000	
Women's Law Fund [\$400,000 – 1980]		150,000	Washington, University of [\$350,000 – 1980]	(295,240)	54,760
Women's Legal Defense Fund [\$150,000 – 1980]		18,250	Wisconsin Center for Public Policy [\$168,800 – 1980]		84,400
Employment			Corrections, courts, criminal law, criminology research, and training		
Center for Community Change	15,000		Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund	5,000	5,000
Coal Employment Project (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	50,000	Boston-Fenway Program	15,000	15,000
Coalition for the Reproductive Rights of Workers (Washington, D.C.)	7,500		Brandeis University	6,000	6,000
Coro Foundation (New York City)	10,000	10,000	Brookings Institution	5,000	5,000
Corporation for Public-Private Ventures (Philadelphia)	350,000		Center for Research on Institutions and Social Policy (New York City)	150,000	149,000
League of Women Voters Education Fund	30,810	30,810	Committee for Public Justice (New York City)	15,000	15,000
Public Affairs Committee (New York City)	6,000		Criminal Justice Publications (New York City)	185,000	185,000
Research, technical assistance, conferences, dissemination of information			Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence (Washington, D.C.)	10,000	10,000
Bank Street College of Education (New York City)	150,000	78,000	Harvard University	175,000	59,252
Center for Women Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	6,000	6,000	Institute of Judicial Administration (New York City)	20,000	
Chicago, University of	12,500	12,500	Jefferson Institute for Justice Studies	20,000	20,000
Coalition of Labor Union Women [\$6,225 – 1980]		6,225	Legal Action Center of the City of New York [\$250,000 – 1980]		120,000
			Legal Aid Society	15,000	
			National Conference of Black Lawyers	25,000	25,000
			National Judicial College	20,000	

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Rand Corporation [\$250,000 – 1980]		145,000	WORKERS AND THE WORKPLACE		
Tulane University	5,000		Studies and experiments on working life		
Victim Services Agency (New York City)	20,000	20,000	Foundation-managed project: research on worker		
Yale University	7,500	7,500	discontent [\$125,000 – 1980]	(13,552)	14,916
Legal education			Cornell University	15,000	15,000
Council on Legal Education for Professional			Industrial Relations Research Association		
Responsibility [\$5,000,000 – 1974]	(697,000)	(150,000)	(Madison, Wisc.)	5,000	5,000
New York, City University of (Greenburg Legal Center)			Michigan Quality of Work Life Councils	75,000	81,000
[\$25,000 – 1980]		25,000	NewWaystoWork(San Francisco)[\$100,000 – 1980]		50,000
Police Foundation			Public Agenda Foundation [\$75,000 – 1979]		37,500
Police research and training [\$2,100,000 – 1980]		1,200,000	Resolution, Inc. (San Francisco)	5,000	5,000
Public interest law			Labor unions and collective bargaining		
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)			A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund	25,000	25,000
[\$400,000 – 1980]		200,000	Columbia University	8,000	8,000
Environmental Defense Fund [\$154,543 – 1980]		19,300	Michigan, University of [\$1,400 – 1980]		1,400
For Responsive Media: Citizens Communications			National Institute for Work and Learning	2,331	2,331
Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000 – 1980]		62,500	Manpower policy and employment studies,		
Georgetown University	250,000	97,500	conferences, and technical assistance		
Vera Institute of Justice			Cornell University	8,500	8,500
Studies and demonstrations in legal reform	650,000	406,250	George Washington University [\$215,000 – 1980]		100,207
			MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	20,000	20,000
			National Council on Employment Policy		
			[\$100,000 – 1980]		50,000
			National Governors' Conference Center for Policy		
			Research and Analysis [\$190,000 – 1980]		120,000
			Vocational Foundation (New York City)	20,000	20,000
			TOTAL, NATIONAL AFFAIRS	\$16,165,867	\$16,610,529
IMPROVING GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE					
Census and federal statistics studies					
American Statistical Association	15,000	15,000			
National Opinion Research Center [\$25,000 – 1980]		25,000			
Russell Sage Foundation	250,000	25,000			
Public policy research, evaluation, and training					
Brookings Institution	75,000	23,200			
Center for the Study of the Presidency (New York City)	15,000	15,000			
Columbia University [\$10,000 – 1980]		10,000			
Former Members of Congress	25,000				
Yale University	20,000	20,000			
State and local government research and advisory services					
Columbia University	25,000	15,360			
Council on Municipal Performance (New York City)	15,000	15,000			
Foundation-managed project: programs to improve					
state and local government [\$400,000 – 1980]	(203,539)	7,348			
Greater Washington Research Center (D.C.)	85,000	66,250			
Charles F. Kettering Foundation	2,500	2,500			
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	25,000	25,000			
Public Financial Publications (Washington, D.C.)	15,000	15,000			
SRI International (Menlo Park, Calif.)	15,000	15,000			
U.S. Conference of Mayors	25,000				
Urban research, training, and policy analysis					
Council for International Urban Liaison					
(Washington, D.C.)	107,000	7,000			
National Academy of Sciences	25,000	25,000			
Policy Studies Organization (Urbana, Ill.)	900	900			
Princeton University	25,000	25,000			
Public Technology, Inc.	20,000				
Urban Institute	1,225,000	728,087			
New York City fiscal problems: research, citizen participation, and information services					
Columbia University [\$25,000 – 1980]		25,000			
Foundation-managed project: studies and					
transitional support for city-dependent projects					
[\$125,000 – 1978]	(16,277)				
Institute for Democratic Socialism (New York City)					
Documentary film on Norman Thomas	15,000	15,000			

Education and Public Policy

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

MINORITY OPPORTUNITY

Strengthening colleges and universities

American Indian Higher Education Consortium	\$ 300,000	\$ 122,702
Atlanta University Center [\$2,000,000 – 1979]	350,000	2,194,346
Border College Consortium [\$202,705 – 1980]		26,598
Boricua College (New York City)	275,000	150,200
Council for the Advancement and Support of Education	250,000	
Fisk University [\$1,400,000 – 1978]		78,686
Howard University	33,500	18,000
Phelps-Stokes Fund	250,000	50,000
Tougaloo College	18,000	18,000
Tuskegee Institute [\$580,000 – 1976]		350,000
United Negro College Fund [\$1,000,000 – 1980]		750,000

Research, policy analysis, and technical assistance

American Council on Education	299,927	
Arizona, University of	150,000	85,000
Aspira of America [\$250,000 – 1980]		125,000
Atlanta University Center [\$24,000 – 1977]		12,000
Cornell University	15,720	15,720
Council for the Advancement of Experiential		
Learning	32,500	32,500
Council for Opportunity in Graduate Management		
Education	25,000	25,000
Dartmouth College	25,000	25,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Educational Testing Service	19,543	19,543	Howard University [\$74,000 – 1980]		74,000
Foundation-managed project: small grants and consultants [\$500,000 – 1980]	(235,656)	216,076	Luis Muñoz Marin Foundation	12,000	12,000
Harvard University	5,400		New York City University of	300,369	133,020
Higher Education Research Institute [\$725,000 – 1979-1980]			Yale University	20,000	
Howard University	21,700	172,300	Leadership development		
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	225,000	18,750	Robert R. Moton Memorial Institute [\$122,299 – 1977]	(50,161)	
LULAC National Educational Service Center	15,468	15,468	Washington Center for Learning Alternatives	65,000	65,000
Memphis State University [\$17,426 – 1980]	15,200	15,200	Whitney M. Young, Jr., Memorial Foundation	50,161	5,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund		17,426			
Michigan, University of	100,000	43,875	SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AND RELATED RESEARCH		
NCAI Fund (National Congress of American Indians)	251,018	66,359			
National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education	24,858	24,858	Research, training, conferences, and publications		
National Chicano Council on Higher Education	250,000	88,918	AAP Education and Research Institute	25,000	25,000
National Urban League	202,500		American Federation of Teachers [\$286,300 – 1978]	(22,913)	(22,913)
Native American Rights Fund [\$605,000 – 1980]	25,000	25,000	American Friends Service Committee	25,000	
Southern Education Foundation [\$90,000 – 1980]	100,000	250,493	Bank Street College of Education	20,000	
Stanford University [\$152,000 – 1980]	10,000	40,000	Boston College	24,840	
Tennessee Higher Education Commission	80,000	37,200	Boston University	499	
Postdoctoral fellowships for minority scholars			Bureau of Educational Evaluation	92,730	
National Academy of Sciences	1,830,413	918,000	California, University of (Los Angeles)	18,000	18,000
Newberry Library [\$46,000 – 1979]		23,000	California, University of (San Diego)		49,377
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars [\$50,000 – 1979]		25,000	Center for Applied Linguistics [\$413,635 – 1979-1980]	279,372	458,392
Doctoral fellowships			Citizens Education Center Northwest	127,000	
Council of Southern Universities [\$5,852,000 – 1977]		437,000	Colorado, University of [\$40,000 – 1977]		3,598
Educational Testing Service [\$4,738,000 – 1977]		299,681	Council of the Great City Schools (Washington, D.C.)	17,008	17,008
Foundation-managed project: individual awards* [\$100,000 – 1979]	(21,700)	595	Council on Learning (New York City)	25,000	25,000
Mathematics improvement			Detroit Public Schools	400,069	
A Better Chance	102,000		Educational Collaborative for Greater Boston	157,305	
American Association for the Advancement of Science	39,058		Educational Broadcasting Corporation (Channel 13, New York City)	210,000	210,000
Atlanta University Center	63,100		Educational Testing Service	25,000	
Bennett College (South Carolina)	33,330		Edwin Gould Outdoor Education Center	5,000	
Border College Consortium	248,800	79,490	Foundation-managed project: consultants, conferences [\$200,000 – 1980]	112,599	128,116
California, University of (Berkeley)	70,548	24,848	Haifa, University of [\$35,000 – 1980]		26,250
Dartmouth College	50,600		Harvard University [\$482,842 – 1978-1980]		338,892
Fisk University	31,240		Hebrew University of Jerusalem [\$36,792 – 1980]		27,754
Jackson State University	30,000		Illinois, University of [\$24,450 – 1980]	(2,752)	7,000
Lincoln University	50,000		Israel Foundations Trustees	41,000	30,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	280,444		Massachusetts, University of [\$80,630 – 1980]	20,000	80,630
New Mexico, University of	30,000	15,000	Memphis City Schools	357,226	
New York, City University of	31,700		Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry of New Jersey	75,000	
Phillips Academy (Andover)	316,400	90,000	Michigan, University of	719	719
Tuskegee Institute	341,000		Ministry of Culture and Education (Iceland)	1,000	1,000
Xavier University	29,780		National Academy of Education [\$411,900 – 1974]		24,458
Racial desegregation in schools and postsecondary institutions			National Child Labor Committee	60,000	
American Council on Education	25,000	25,000	National Coalition of Advocates for Students	75,000	
American Friends Service Committee [\$150,000 – 1980]			National Committee for Citizens in Education [\$81,360 – 1980]		46,360
Duke University [\$100,000 – 1979]	100,000	104,211	National Education Association	3,000	3,000
Institute for Services to Education	(69,252)	15,266	North Dakota, University of	800	800
Institute of Judicial Administration [\$219,240 – 1979]	600,000	202,475	Ontario Institute for Studies in Education	24,500	24,500
Massachusetts, University of	14,400	47,780	Oxford, University of (England)	11,800	
Morgan State University	68,000	14,400	Rand Corporation [\$150,000 – 1979]	50,858	166,869
Potomac Institute [\$48,500 – 1980]		68,000	Sacramento State College [\$5,992 – 1980]		5,992
Vanderbilt University	69,250	12,125	Schoolwatch, Inc.	60,000	34,945
Winston-Salem State University [\$80,000 – 1979]		32,090	Seattle Public Schools	150,000	
Ethnic studies, conferences, and materials			Stanford University [\$20,940 – 1980]		20,940
Boston University [\$59,300 – 1980]		30,300	Syracuse University [\$203,837 – 1978]	10,000	24,000
Harvard University	125,000		Teachers and Writers Collaborative	25,000	
			U.S. Council for the International Year of Disabled Persons [\$50,000 – 1980]		50,000
			Wirtz and Lapointe	77,803	77,803
			Yale University	25,000	
			New York City school improvement		
			Academy for Educational Development [\$100,377 – 1980]		100,377
			Advocates for Children of New York	70,050	70,050

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Archdiocese of New York	44,772	20,281	California, University of (Berkeley) [\$250,000 – 1980]		92,036
Board of Education of the City of New York [\$345,650 – 1980]	9,750	144,250	Columbia University [\$275,000 – 1978]		14,300
National School Volunteer Program	24,425	24,425	Duke University	225,000	
New York Urban Coalition [\$269,670 – 1980]		112,363	Harvard University [\$200,000 – 1980]		107,077
Public Education Association	30,000	30,000	Institute for Research in History	16,950	
United Parents Associations of New York City	51,150	51,150	Kansas, University of [\$100,000 – 1979]		56,980
Advanced training for school administrators, policy makers, and scholars in education			Memphis State University	211,547	
Board of Education of the City of Chicago	271,126	86,359	Michigan, University of [\$93,785 – 1980]		43,888
Education Commission of the States	725,000	100,694	New York, City University of	57,000	22,334
Institute for Applied Behavioral Science (National Training Laboratories)	76,300		Smith College [\$25,000 – 1980]		25,000
Institute for Educational Leadership [\$900,000 – 1980]		470,142	Urban Institute [\$300,000 – 1978]		90,330
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges	19,240	4,240	Utah, University of [\$24,960 – 1979]	3,300	13,195
Nebraska, University of [\$3,000 – 1980]		928	Washington, University of	126,592	
U.S. Conference of Mayors [\$175,000 – 1979]		24,469	Wellesley College	25,000	127,798
White House Fellows Foundation [\$50,000 – 1976]		15,000	Wisconsin, University of [\$174,320 – 1979]		46,722
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN			Women's Research and Education Institute [\$150,000 – 1980]	5,500	80,500
Monitoring laws and regulations related to women's rights			Career advancement and vocational opportunity		
Council of Chief State School Officers [\$300,000 – 1978]		58,933	American Association of School Administrators	87,228	87,228
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law [\$250,000 – 1980]		114,423	American Civil Liberties Union of Cleveland	19,649	19,649
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund	200,000	100,000	American Medical Women's Association	25,000	25,000
Southern Coalition for Educational Equity	85,728	85,728	Boston Theological Institute [\$9,000 – 1978]		3,000
Women's Equity Action League Educational and Legal Defense Fund [\$200,000 – 1980]		100,000	Center for Citizen Education (Honolulu)	40,000	
Research, training, conferences, and publications			Federation of Organizations for Professional Women [\$6,300 – 1980]		6,300
Arizona School Administrators	75,000	75,000	Hartford Seminary Foundation [\$63,700 – 1980]		28,142
Association of American Colleges [\$150,000 – 1979]	277,442	304,578	Hispanic American Career Educational Resources, Inc.	20,000	20,000
Benedict College (South Carolina)	10,920	10,920	Institute for Educational Leadership	657,464	300,000
Center for Women Policy Studies [\$24,992 – 1980]		24,992	NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund [\$150,000 – 1980]		112,500
Concordia University (Montreal)	25,000	25,000	NABW Educational Foundation	15,000	15,000
Cornell University	4,170	4,170	National Council of Negro Women	198,600	79,500
European Center for Women's Studies in a Changing Society [\$60,000 – 1979]		15,000	Northwest Women in Educational Administration	94,770	94,770
Feminist Press	174,272	91,477	Texas Southmost College	42,643	
Foundation-managed project: consultants, experiments, fellowships [\$300,000 – 1980]	45,970	75,751	SCHOOL FINANCE REFORM		
George Washington University	16,400	16,400	Analysis and technical and legal services		
Hartford Seminary Foundation	15,802		Board of Education of the City of New York	100,000	50,000
Harvard University [\$9,110 – 1980]		9,110	California, University of (Berkeley)	22,000	22,000
Institute for Research in History	50,000	27,000	Citizens' Coalition for South Carolina Public Schools	20,000	20,000
National Academy of Education	153,625	60,000	Citizens' Council for Ohio Schools	128,000	55,000
National Academy of Sciences	97,000	40,000	Citizens Education Center Northwest [\$150,000 – 1979]		40,000
National Association of Social Workers [\$19,480 – 1980]		19,480	Education Commission of the States [\$500,000 – 1979]		183,952
National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education	3,000		Education Law Center	575,000	447,885
New Directions for Women	55,025	19,000	Foundation-managed project: studies, conferences, and small grants [\$300,000 – 1980]	26,456	58,135
New England Coalition of Educational Leaders	79,957	79,957	Industrial State Policy Center	20,000	20,000
North Carolina, University of	65,600	65,600	Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law [\$460,000 – 1980]		161,000
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund	150,000	70,000	League of Women Voters Education Fund [\$218,463 – 1979]		126,100
Pennsylvania State University	20,000	20,000	London School of Economics and Political Science [\$214,300 – 1976]		58,157
Salem Academy and College (North Carolina)	15,000	15,000	National Conference of State Legislatures [\$10,000 – 1979]	220,000	229,748
Southwest Educational Development Laboratory	79,317	47,745	National Governors' Conference for Policy Research and Analysis [\$20,000 – 1980]		20,000
Stanford University [\$150,000 – 1978]		37,500	New Hampshire, University of	100,300	45,258
Towson State University [\$21,551 – 1980]		21,551	New York Public Interest Research Center	23,250	23,250
Women Employed Institute	20,000	20,000	New York, State of [\$75,000 – 1980]		75,000
Research and resource centers			North Carolina, State of	3,000	3,000
Arizona, University of	235,000	54,844	Oklahoma State Legislative Council	24,000	24,000
Brown University	233,624		Rand Corporation	84,500	70,000
			Rutgers University [\$180,000 – 1980]		129,392
			Stanford University [\$97,482 – 1978]		15,982

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Minorities in school finance reform			American Council on Education [\$15,000 – 1980]		15,000
Intercultural Development Research Association	150,000	112,955	Association for the Study of Higher Education	6,000	
National Urban Coalition [\$125,000 – 1979]		62,500	Association of American Colleges	100,076	31,900
San Diego State University [\$110,000 – 1980]		55,930	Bridgeport, University of	15,000	15,000
Urban League of Greater New York	100,500	20,000	Education Commission of the States		
Western Service Systems	175,000	100,000	[\$145,000 – 1979]		21,426
			Foundation-managed project, research and		
CHILDREN'S RIGHTS			conferences [\$500,299 – 1980]	(167,318)	141,222
California, University of (Berkeley)			Massachusetts, University of	39,340	
[\$200,000 – 1976]	22,000	37,500	Michigan, University of [\$11,682 – 1980]		13,696
Children's Defense Fund	650,000	450,000	Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board	50,730	40,730
Children's Rights Group [\$180,000 – 1978]		22,500	National Academy of Sciences [\$100,000 – 1980]		57,000
Columbia University [\$25,000 – 1980]		25,000	National Center for Higher Education Management		
Constitutional Rights Foundation	6,050		Systems	199,838	145,234
			National Council on Foreign Language and		
RESEARCH AND PROJECTS ON			International Studies	19,514	19,514
ADOLESCENCE			Notre Dame, University of [\$122,010 – 1980]		61,005
American Civil Liberties Union (Georgia)	19,696	19,696	Southern Education Foundation	75,000	55,000
North Carolina, University of [\$150,000 – 1978]		50,000	Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	20,000	20,000
PUSH for Excellence	100,600	75,000			
Tufts University [\$25,000 – 1978]	(94)	12,789	Private colleges: research, planning, and		
			technical assistance		
HIGHER EDUCATION POLICY AND			Association of Independent Colleges and Universities		
PLANNING			of New Jersey	42,975	22,000
Urban-oriented institutions			Conference of Small Private Colleges	102,075	50,500
Alverno College	22,925	22,925	Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities		
Center for the Study of Community Colleges	180,000		(New York)	21,890	21,890
College Board	343,292	97,500	Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges	25,000	
De Paul University (Chicago)	63,840		Loyola College, Associated Professors of	24,850	24,850
District of Columbia, University of the			National Institute of Independent Colleges and		
[\$112,490 – 1978]		30,000	Universities	90,000	35,000
Hartford, University of [\$104,000 – 1978]		25,600	New York University	65,303	39,393
Houston, University of	68,950		Notre Dame, University of	65,093	32,547
Hunter College (New York City)	123,582	15,448			
Jersey City State College [\$50,414 – 1980]		31,428	Research and technical assistance on faculty		
Massachusetts, University of (Boston)		23,330	collective bargaining, tenure, and retirement		
[\$48,000 – 1980]		55,703	Association of American Colleges [\$100,000 – 1979]	15,000	41,250
Miles College (Alabama) [\$50,000 – 1980]			Hampshire College [\$46,700 – 1978]		15,567
Roosevelt University (Chicago)	60,000				
			Experiments in instructional patterns		
Financing and management of higher education			and curriculum		
Academy for Educational Development	50,000	12,500	American Federation of Teachers' Education		
American Association of State Colleges and			Foundation	92,000	49,000
Universities	100,000	24,909	Association of American Colleges [\$500,000 – 1978]		19,000
American Council on Education	100,000	66,000	Elderhostel	100,000	20,000
Association of Governing Boards of Universities					
and Colleges	123,242	24,000	Doctoral studies, fellowships, and research in		
Bridgeport, University of	50,000	15,000	the social sciences and humanities		
College Board [\$250,000 – 1979]	104,070	142,000	American Council of Learned Societies		
Council for Financial Aid to Education	19,930	19,930	[\$3,200,000 – 1973]		802,613
Council for Interinstitutional Leadership	8,410	8,410	Library of Congress [\$500,000 – 1971]		10,917
Florida Memorial College	10,000	10,000			
Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Higher			Research libraries		
Education and the Economy of Connecticut	45,000		Council on Library Resources [\$2,500,000 – 1977]	15,000	408,590
Indiana Commission for Higher Education	75,000	45,000	New York Public Library [\$500,000 – 1978]	50,000	176,150
Iowa State Board of Regents	39,200	19,600			
Massachusetts, Commonwealth of	25,000		INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND EXCHANGE		
National Association of College and University			Management education		
Business Officers	10,000		Carnegie-Mellon University	20,000	
National Commission for Cooperative Education	120,000		Foundation-managed projects: conferences, studies,		
Nebraska Coordination Commission for			fellowships, and visits of European and Soviet		
Postsecondary Education	10,000	10,000	management education specialists		
Stanford University	20,000		[\$40,586 – 1978]	(20,000)	17,350
Policy studies and conferences on higher education			Social science research and training		
American Association for Higher Education	94,820		Foundation-managed project: research awards		
American Association of Community and Junior			[\$300,000 – 1973]		10,261
Colleges	44,390	44,390	Social Science Research Council	25,000	
			Total, Education and Research	21,583,804	20,437,132

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
THE ARTS			New American Plays Program		
DANCE			Foundation-managed project: production subsidies to theaters [\$500,000 – 1978]	(14,629)	13,500
Institutional stabilization			MUSIC		
American Dance Festival (North Carolina) [\$150,000 – 1980]		50,000	Advanced training		
Eliot Feld Ballet (Original Ballets Foundation) (New York City)	280,000	74,500	Mannes College of Music (New York City) [\$200,000 – 1976]		20,365
Houston Ballet Foundation	150,000	37,500	New England Conservatory of Music (Boston) [\$2,500,000 – 1971]		250,000
North Carolina Dance Theatre (Winston-Salem) [\$96,992 – 1979]		19,154	Institutional stabilization		
Twyla Tharp Dance Foundation (New York City) [\$167,872 – 1979]		29,468	Cincinnati Opera Association	108,193	27,049
Special Projects			Fort Worth Civic Opera	19,155	4,789
Dance Notation Bureau (New York City)	60,000	35,000	Houston Grand Opera Association	150,000	37,500
New York City Ballet/City Center of Music and Drama [\$25,000 – 1979]		5,000	Opera Association of New Mexico	87,320	21,830
Walker Art Center (Minneapolis)	10,000	10,000	San Diego Opera Association	93,372	23,343
Management assistance			San Francisco Opera Association	150,000	
Harry's Foundation (New York City)	15,000		Seattle Opera Association	112,963	
Street Dance Productions (New York City)	15,000	15,000	Musical literacy for children		
THEATER			Iowa State University (Ames) [\$205,076 – 1977-1979-1980]		52,220
Institutional stabilization			Special projects		
Actors Theatre of Louisville [\$255,191 – 1976]		63,798	Brooklyn Philharmonia [\$46,500 – 1980]		18,650
Amherst College (for Folger Theatre Group, Washington, D.C.) [\$223,205 – 1979]		25,000	California, University of (San Diego)	52,891	52,891
Center Stage Associates (Baltimore)	52,749	26,375	Conservatory of Music of Kansas City [\$41,320 – 1978]		6,660
Circle Repertory Theater (New York City) [\$272,246 – 1977-1979]		46,904	Metropolitan Opera Association (New York City) [\$250,000 – 1979]		25,000
The Cleveland Play House	50,157	12,540	ARTS MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING		
A Contemporary Theatre (Seattle)	241,547	60,387	Foundation-managed project: research and consultants [\$300,000 – 1980]		215,144
Ensemble Studio Theatre (New York City)	125,000	75,000	Jazzmobile (New York City)	44,720	44,720
Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theater Center (Waterford, Conn.)	292,489	62,500	Nikolaï/Louis Foundation for Dance (New York City)	4,000	4,000
Indiana Repertory Theatre [\$162,409 – 1976]	(30,141)		Opportunity Resources for the Arts (New York City)	50,000	30,000
Manhattan Theatre Club (New York City) [\$232,053 – 1977]		40,456	EQUAL OPPORTUNITY		
McCarter Theatre Company (Princeton) [\$342,189 – 1977]		85,547	Minority training, performance, and exhibition programs		
Music Theater Performing Group/Lenox Arts Center (New York/Stockbridge, Mass.)	69,000	54,000	American Theatre Association (Washington, D.C.)	2,830	2,830
Negro Ensemble Company (New York City)	336,000	122,165	Artists of Indian America (Albuquerque)	17,000	17,000
Oregon Shakespearean Festival Association	250,000	62,500	Arts Connection (New York City)	50,000	50,000
Performing Arts Foundation of Long Island [\$334,753 – 1977]	(106,552)		Children's Art Carnival (New York City)	220,300	84,902
Playwrights Horizons (New York City) [\$230,000 – 1978]	(78,750)		Educational Testing Service	257,032	67,405
Repertory Theatre of St. Louis	111,854	27,965	El Nuevo Teatro Pobre de America (Puerto Rico) [\$10,000 – 1980]		10,000
St. Nicholas Theater Company (Chicago) [\$180,000 – 1978]	(67,941)		Frederick Douglass Creative Arts Center (New York City) [\$110,000 – 1980]		17,500
Studio Theatre School (Buffalo) [\$418,643 – 1976]		83,517	Harlem School of the Arts [\$600,000 – 1975]		282,607
Special Projects			Howard University [\$100,000 – 1975]		50,000
Alternate Roots (Knoxville, Tenn.) [\$30,000 – 1979]		5,000	International Arts Relations (New York City)	148,974	53,936
District 1199 Cultural Center (New York City) [\$50,000 – 1980]		50,000	Kuumba Community Theatre (Chicago)	35,000	35,000
La Mama Experimental Theater Club (New York City) [\$10,000 – 1980]		10,000	Mississippi Action for Community Education	25,000	
New York University [\$188,700 – 1979]		63,700	New Federal Theater (New York City)	9,000	
Organic Theatre Company (Chicago)	30,000	30,000	New Freedom Theater (Philadelphia)	15,000	15,000
Theatre Communications Group (New York City) [\$140,000 – 1980]		50,000	Newark Community School of the Arts [\$100,000 – 1980]		70,000
Management assistance			North Carolina Cultural Arts Coalition	80,000	40,000
Mabou Mines (New York City) [\$61,935 – 1980]		61,935	Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre Company (New York City) [\$140,000 – 1979]		50,000
Off Off Broadway Alliance [\$140,000 – 1978]		30,000	Real Art Ways (Hartford, Conn.)	10,500	
Theatre Communications Group (New York City)	219,000	127,500	Rhode Island School of Design	15,000	
			San Francisco Redevelopment Agency	7,500	

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Shakespeare & Company (Lenox, Mass.)	41,050	11,400	Spoleto Festival U.S.A. (Charleston, S.C.)		
Smithsonian Institution	205,000		Management assistance [\$40,000 – 1978]		2,915
Studio Museum in Harlem	33,000	33,000	Traditional American arts and crafts		
Theatre Development Fund (New York City)			Artisans' Cooperative (Pennsylvania)		
[\$3,500 – 1980]		3,500	[\$42,000 – 1980]		18,346
Women's programs			Total, the Arts	4,099,904	4,338,042
Actors Theatre of Louisville	20,000				
Affiliate Artists	15,000	15,000			
American Place Theatre (New York City)	35,000	35,000			
American Theatre Association (Washington, D.C.)					
[\$10,000 – 1980]	10,000	20,000			
New York Feminist Art Institute	91,151	91,151			
San Francisco Art Institute	5,000	5,000			
Stanford University	7,575				
Women's Interart Center (New York City)					
[\$150,000 – 1980]		26,000			
FILM AND TELEVISION			PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION		
American Film Institute (Washington, D.C.)	14,472	14,472	SUBJECTS OF CONTINUING INTEREST		
Center for the Study of Filmed History (New York City)	10,000	10,000	Agricultural and rural policy		
Columbia University (New York City)			Arizona State University	25,000	25,000
[\$150,000 – 1979]		100,100	California, University of (Berkeley)	94,000	62,250
Film Fund	10,100	10,100	California, University of (Santa Cruz)	13,123	
Film Society of Lincoln Center (New York City)	7,934	7,934	Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange		
The Moving Image (New York City)	17,000	17,000	Between East and West	9,000	9,000
New York Foundation for the Arts	25,000		Center for Rural Affairs	23,000	23,000
Sundance Institute for Film and Television			Chicago, University of [\$51,700 – 1980]		34,000
(Salt Lake City)	15,950	15,950	Conservation Foundation	10,000	10,000
LITERATURE			Emergency Land Fund	7,000	
Cultural Council Foundation [\$116,064 – 1979]		38,688	Federation of Southern Cooperatives	108,000	8,000
Literary Classics of the United States		240,452	Foundation-managed project: Rural America		
Nation Institute	10,000		Task Force [\$100,000 – 1980]	(15,613)	54,193
Plains Distribution Services (North Dakota)			Highlander Research and Education Center	75,000	49,246
[\$25,000 – 1979]		5,263	John Muir Institute for Environmental Studies	20,000	
Young Men and Young Women's Hebrew Association			Kentucky, University of	115,000	25,000
(New York City)	10,000		Maryland, University of	21,000	
OTHER			National Rural Center	54,000	54,000
Affiliate Artists			National Urban Fellows	7,500	7,500
Artists' residencies and training of community			Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical		
art leaders [\$463,241 – 1978]	60,000	97,148	College (Texas)	7,000	7,000
Archaeological Conservancy (Los Angeles)			Resources for the Future	83,490	63,490
Preservation of historic sites [\$150,000 – 1979]		50,000	Rural Coalition	20,000	
The Arts, Education and Americans (New York City)			Urban Institute	11,000	
Increasing the role of the arts in education			The military and society		
[\$60,000 – 1979]		40,000	American Assembly	90,000	80,000
Association of Schools in the Arts (New York City)			Atlantic Council for the United States	25,000	25,000
Accreditation of professional training schools in			Brookings Institution [\$53,300 – 1980]		53,300
theater and dance [\$24,734 – 1980]		7,750	Chicago, University of	121,245	25,500
Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theater Center			Foundation-managed project: Military and		
Graphics for a book on theater technology	20,000		Society Task Force	133,465	49,543
Foundation-managed projects			Maryland, University of	24,720	24,720
Small program actions, consultants, conferences,			United States Air Force Academy	6,000	
and individual awards [\$135,000 – 1977]	(338,861)	29,521	Women's Equity Action League	199,654	
Labor Institute for Human Enrichment			Policy issues affecting women and families		
(Washington, D.C.)			Bank Street College of Education	60,000	
Survey of employment, unemployment, and earnings			Harvard University [\$150,000 – 1978]		48,223
of performing artists [\$25,000 – 1980]		25,000	Stanford University	100,000	
New York Studio School of Drawing, Painting,			Presidential and Constitutional studies		
and Sculpture			American Political Science Association		
Professional studio art training [\$146,100 – 1974]		121,100	[\$250,000 – 1978]	(267)	59,233
			Harvard University	100,000	
			Public Agenda Foundation	280,000	93,150
			Values and humanistic perspectives		
			American Association for the Advancement of		
			the Humanities	25,000	25,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Foundation-managed project: awards to scholars and writers* [\$550,000 – 1979]	730,000	749,724
Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences	180,000	29,000
Middletown Film Project	100,000	
National Academy of Sciences [\$120,000 – 1979]		36,500
National Humanities Center [\$90,000 – 1980]		60,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)	25,000	25,000
SPECIAL INQUIRIES		
Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management		
Conference on future public policy issues	25,000	
Brookings Institution		
Study of the politics of energy conservation	75,000	45,000
Conference Board		
Colloquium on alternatives for economic policy	25,000	25,000
Film Company		
Documentary film, <i>The Battle of Ole Miss</i>	25,000	25,000
Foundation-managed projects		
Program development activities and small-grant actions [\$700,000 – 1980]	(227,384)	136,624
Workshops on ethnic conflicts in developing countries	109,520	18,985
Harvard University		
Study of consensus and disagreement on political issues [\$9,000 – 1980]		2,250
Hunter College		
Women and housing seminar	40,000	8,000
Nutrition and health studies		
American Institute of Nutrition	6,000	6,000
Bard College	25,000	25,000
Baylor College of Medicine	24,285	24,285
Bronx Frontier Development Corporation [\$21,100 – 1980]	107,364	114,046
East Harlem Council for Human Services [\$15,066 – 1980]		15,066
Foundation-managed project: program development and small grants [\$775,000 – 1980]	(134,770)	233,927
International Food Policy Research Institute	35,000	35,000
Johns Hopkins University	24,970	
National Academy of Sciences	5,820	
National Institute of Nutrition (Mexico)	21,500	21,500
Planning Assistance, Inc. (New York) [\$7,500 – 1980]		7,500
Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County/University of Southern California Medical Center	15,000	13,953
Police Executive Research Forum		
Study of handgun control [\$150,000 – 1980]		100,000
Research on the nonprofit sector		
Wisconsin, University of [\$30,000 – 1979]		11,000
Stanford University		
Study of the 1980 Cuban/Haitian exodus	60,500	60,500
Vanderbilt University		
Research for a book on the Tennessee Valley Authority	20,000	20,000
Western Ontario, University of		
Research on protection of privacy	75,000	25,000

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
GRADUATE TRAINING IN POLICY ANALYSIS		
Curriculum development and teaching materials		
Princeton University [\$80,000 – 1978]		56,000
Syracuse University [\$98,000 – 1978]		59,167
Graduate centers		
Carnegie-Mellon University [\$200,000 – 1976]		114,259
Duke University [\$100,000 – 1976]		25,000
Michigan, University of [\$100,000 – 1977]		15,000
Texas, University of [\$100,000 – 1976]	(40)	26,411
Total, Public Policy and Social Organization	3,245,082	3,085,045
COMMUNICATIONS		
GENERAL		
Center for Communications		
Seminars on key issues in communications	5,000	5,000
Foundation-managed project		
Small program actions in communications	6,247	(1,609)
Indiana University		
Course on the "Citizen and the News" [\$22,500 – 1978]		22,500
JOURNALISM		
Conferences and studies on media and society		
Columbia University	979,061	220,725
Foundation-managed project [\$325,000 – 1979-1980]	(102,230)	93,937
Journalism training		
Arizona, University of [\$50,000 – 1980]	50,000	100,000
Columbia University [\$13,250 – 1980]		13,250
Harvard University [\$160,000 – 1979]		57,040
Yale University [\$144,016 – 1980]		55,000
Southern California, University of		
Videotape programs on ethnicity and aging	6,000	6,000
Vanderbilt University		
Television news archive [\$72,500 – 1980]		37,500
BROADCASTING		
Action for Children's Television		
Studies of the portrayal of minorities, females, and the family in children's television	25,000	25,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation		
(TV Lab at WNET Channel 13 – New York City)		
Independently produced documentaries [\$800,000 – 1979]		250,000
Granite State Public Radio		
Development of public radio station in New Hampshire [\$25,000 – 1980]		20,000
National Public Radio		
Development of new, nonfederal funding sources	79,840	79,840
Total, Communications	1,048,918	984,183
TOTAL, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC POLICY	\$29,977,708	\$28,844,402

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International Division			BANGLADESH		
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			Agricultural and rural development		
Agricultural and rural development			Agricultural Development Council [\$218,000 – 1978]		112,900
Agricultural Development Council	\$ 289,000	\$ 244,250	Bangladesh, Government of	182,000	114,222
Colorado State University	25,000	25,000	Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development		
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	249,000	189,000	Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation		9,595
North Carolina, University of	10,000	10,000	[\$24,000 – 1979]		
Pennsylvania State University [\$31,800 – 1976]		2,959	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council	25,000	3,000
			Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute	25,000	12,497
			Bangladesh Agricultural University	25,000	14,635
			Bangladesh Bank	279,000	
Education, research, Asian studies			Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial		
American Council of Learned Societies			Research	2,667	2,667
[\$16,043 – 1979]		16,043	Bangladesh Handicraft Cooperative Federation		
American Institute of Indian Studies	50,000		Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs	14,875	18,668
Center for Research Libraries [\$1,000,000 – 1980]		350,000	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute	200,000	100,000
Chicago, University of	5,000	5,000	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	140,000	38,290
Cornell University	11,152	11,152	Chittagong, University of [\$157,000 – 1979]		46,757
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and			Dacca, University of [\$136,000 – 1979]		64,973
study awards* [\$130,000 – 1980]	356,989	455,364	Foundation-managed project: landlessness and		
Research Libraries Group [\$310,000 – 1980]		100,000	rural unemployment [\$195,000 – 1980]	(95,500)	917
Social Science Research Council			Foundation-managed project: water resource		
[\$2,100,000 – 1976-1979]	(80,290)	344,541	development [\$245,000 – 1980]	(89,875)	8,603
			Friends in Village Development	15,000	5,991
Foundation-managed projects			Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra	50,000	
Field office operations	190,498	151,558	Rajshahi, University of	25,000	25,000
Small program actions, individual grants, consultants	560,232	448,680			
			Development planning and management		
International relations and world problems			Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies		
Asia Society	165,000	65,000	[\$170,000 – 1979]		69,289
Foundation-managed project: assistance for			Bangladesh University of Engineering and		
Indochinese refugees [\$250,000 – 1980]	27,557	40,023	Technology [\$20,000 – 1978]		18,919
Foundation-managed project: international			Civil Officers' Training Academy	25,000	16,392
economic relations [\$575,000 – 1978]		88,608	Institute of International Education [\$100,000 – 1979]		40,688
Harvard University [\$375,000 – 1978]		91,325			
Indochina Refugee Action Center	100,000	100,000	Education and research		
International Rescue Committee	39,000	39,000	Bangladesh Association for Community Education	5,940	5,940
LAWASIA Research Institute (Australia)	137,039	41,400	Dacca, University of	7,920	7,920
Preparatory Committee for the International			Federation of Bangladesh University Teachers'		
Conference on Asian Peace Research	12,000	12,000	Association	1,470	1,470
Rutgers University	9,000	9,000	Foundation-managed project: social science training,		
Southern California Council of Churches	25,000	25,000	fellowships* [\$50,000 – 1977]	(29,610)	
Stanford University [\$90,000 – 1980]		42,802			
			International relations and world problems		
Population studies			Bangladesh, Government of [\$50,000 – 1978]		10,196
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange			Bangladesh Bank [\$176,000 – 1978]		27,000
Between East and West	39,400	39,400	Bangladesh Institute of Law and International		
			Affairs	15,093	
Preservation of Asian art and culture			Bangladesh Society for the Enforcement of		
Asian Cultural Council	150,000	50,000	Human Rights	800	800
Foundation-managed project: consultants, library					
development, and research [\$100,000 – 1978]	(97,535)	1,992	Population studies, reproductive sciences, and		
International Council of Museums [\$22,500 – 1979]		15,000	health programs		
			Bangladesh, Government of [\$76,000 – 1980]		60,186
Research and exploratory activities			Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition	129,350	
regarding China			Dacca, University of (Institute of Business		
American Council of Learned Societies			Administration)	187,075	116,838
[\$95,000 – 1980]	85,000	95,000	Family Planning Social Marketing Project	38,250	38,250
Brookings Institution	25,000	25,000	Institute of Statistical Research and Training		
California, University of	15,000	15,000	[\$40,900 – 1978]		18,239
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange			International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research	200,000	200,000
Between East and West	35,000		Kumudini Welfare Trust of Bengal	3,176	3,176
Chicago, University of	2,150	2,150	Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of		
Columbia University	21,520		Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)	142,000	
Foundation-managed project: program			Women for Women	6,126	6,126
development	220,330	126,253			
Harvard University	20,000				
National Academy of Sciences [\$155,000 – 1980]		103,333	INDIA		
National Committee on U.S.-China Relations	25,000	25,000	Agriculture, rural development, natural resources		
			Agricultural Sciences, University of		
			[\$155,000 – 1972]	(35,822)	

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University [\$160,000 – 1979]		25.250	Institute of Regional Analysis	160,000	15,000
Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development [\$250,000 – 1978]		50.000	Management Development Institute [\$17,000 – 1980]		17,000
Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation [\$300,000 – 1980]		61.000	Mysore, University of [\$200,000 – 1977]		17,500
Bihar, Government of [\$125,000 – 1978]		46.480	National Council of Applied Economic Research [\$241,000 – 1977]		127,621
Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya	40,000		National Institute of Public Finance and Policy [\$245,000 – 1980]	40,500	135,250
Birsa Agricultural University	25,000		School of Planning and Architecture Society [\$188,106 – 1974]	(142,203)	
Centre for Development of Instructional Technology [\$13,500 – 1980]		6.750	Systems Research Institute [\$220,000 – 1978]		56,622
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies [\$64,700 – 1979]	(64,700)		Education and research		
Doonghati Shikshan Sansthan	22,500	5.000	A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies [\$150,000 – 1978]		49,500
Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery [\$276,000 – 1980]		31.750	Birla Institute of Technology & Science [\$1,500,000 – 1968]	(19,769)	
Foundation-managed projects: agriculture, community forestry, water and natural resource management, research on rice production, and support for voluntary agencies [\$265,000 – 1980]	153,250	156.392	Centre for Policy Research [\$160,000 – 1980]		111,250
Gandhi Peace Foundation	140,000		Centre for Women's Development Studies [\$220,000 – 1980]		130,000
Garhwal University	100,000		Giri Institute of Development Studies [\$150,000 – 1980]		43,750
Harvard University [\$143,000 – 1980]		126.000	Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council [\$150,000 – 1977]		24,500
India, Government of (Central Water Commission)	300,000	114.480	Indian Council of Family and Social Welfare [\$4,500 – 1980]		4,500
Indian Agricultural Research Institute [\$166,000 – 1978]		14.931	Indian Institute of Education [\$175,000 – 1980]		75,000
Indian Council of Agricultural Research [\$390,000 – 1980]	25,000	337.507	Seva Mandir Sansthan [\$50,000 – 1977]		16,000
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) [\$250,000 – 1978]	40,000	59.000	University Grants Commission [\$300,000 – 1977]		20,000
Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore) [\$25,000 – 1980]		10.000	International relations and world problems		
Indian Institute of Public Administration [\$338,000 – 1977]		106.400	Administrative Staff College of India (Hyderabad) [\$16,250 – 1980]		3,747
Indian Institute of Science	25,000		Bombay, University of	33,000	7,000
Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) [\$180,000 – 1978]		69.000	Columbia University	15,750	15,750
Indian Institute of Technology (New Delhi) [\$85,000 – 1978]		5.713	Foundation-managed project: international economic relations [\$407,000 – 1978-1979]	77,350	181,075
International Rice Research Institute [\$200,000 – 1979]		134.000	Forum of Financial Writers	5,400	5,400
Madhya Pradesh, Government of [\$300,000 – 1977]		36.000	Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations	355,000	
Manipal Industrial Trust [\$100,000 – 1977]		8.165	Indian Research Society for the Welfare of Backward Classes [\$25,000 – 1980]		13,177
National Council of Applied Economic Research	26,500	15.330	Jawaharlal Nehru University	8,750	4,000
National Dairy Development Board [\$200,000 – 1979]		25.500	Language and linguistics studies		
Patna University	104,000		Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages [\$370,000 – 1976]		26,000
Perarignar Anna University of Technology	25,000		Central Institute of Indian Languages [\$350,000 – 1976]		62,000
Rajendra Agricultural University [\$225,000 – 1979]		31.000	Population studies, reproductive sciences, health, and nutrition		
Ramakrishna Mission [\$16,000 – 1980]		7.500	Baroda, University of	20,000	
Ranchi Consortium for Community Forestry [\$197,500 – 1980]		26.000	Foundation-managed projects: research on population issues, child survival	150,000	
Roorkee, University of [\$243,000 – 1980]		95.952	Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning [\$215,000 – 1979]		105,750
Social Work and Research Centre	32,300	6.500	Indian Association for the Study of Population	70,000	
Sussex, University of (England) [\$25,000 – 1977]		4.666	Indian Council of Medical Research [\$300,000 – 1980]		250,000
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	284,250	70.653	King Edward Memorial Hospital Rural Health Project [\$200,000 – 1980]	(100,000)	15,350
Development planning and management			Lanka Jatika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science	60,000	
Administrative Staff College of India (Hyderabad)	100,000	35.450	Nutrition Foundation of India [\$70,000 – 1980]	13,500	8,995
Centre for Entrepreneurship Development [\$150,000 – 1979]		50.000	Preservation of art and culture		34,500
Gujarat Institute of Area Planning	100,000		American Institute of Indian Studies	120,000	
Indian Environmental Society	14,700	7.350	Foundation-managed projects: consultants and research [\$270,000 – 1980]	(79,000)	41,889
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) [\$200,000 – 1978]		86.000	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property	8,400	8,400
Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore) [\$200,000 – 1975]		47.074	International Council of Museums [\$5,000 – 1980]	600	5,600
Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) [\$126,000 – 1977]		25.760			
Indian Statistical Institute [\$320,000 – 1976]		85.000			
Institute of Economic Growth [\$160,000 – 1978]		72.000			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Mysore, University of	70,000	15,000	Population studies, health, and nutrition		
Prajna Pathashala Mandal [\$35,000 – 1980]		15,000	Foundation-managed projects: consultants,		
Vrindaban Research Institute [\$10,000 – 1980]		3,000	training, and research [\$75,000 – 1980]	2,731	73,877
Public affairs			Foundation for the Well-Being of Indonesia	25,000	25,000
Consumer Education and Research Centre	90,000	74,150	Indonesia, Government of [\$100,000 – 1980]	2,682	55,427
Foundation-managed project: research fellowships			Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation	11,823	
and conferences [\$275,000 – 1980]	(25,000)	9,619	National Family Planning Coordinating Board	25,391	23,322
Women's programs			Nusa Tenggara Timur	12,000	12,000
Foundation-managed project: small grants to			Population Council [\$136,600 – 1979]		45,850
help poor Indian women	319,600	52,030	Yayasan Essentia Medica	9,509	
Indian School of Political Economy			Yayasan Kusuma Buana	150,000	
[\$80,000 – 1979]		25,000	Preservation of art and culture		
Institute of Social Studies [\$50,000 – 1980]		25,000	Arts Council of Jakarta	5,348	5,348
Jyoti Sangh	100,000	30,000	Women's programs		
Karuataka, Government of	16,500	5,500	Foundation-managed project: research and pilot		
Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial	200,000		projects [\$100,000 – 1980]		1,848
Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey			Social Science Foundation	250,000	
Women's University	150,000				
Xavier Institute of Social Science	21,400	10,700			
INDONESIA			JAPAN		
Agriculture, rural development, natural resources			Education and research		
Agricultural Development Council [\$16,000 – 1980]	2,300	10,868	International House of Japan [\$200,000 – 1980]	8,000	58,000
Bogor Agricultural University	17,000	8,500	International relations and world problems		
Brawijaya, University of [\$6,844 – 1980]		6,844	International Development Center of Japan		
Consumer Institute Foundation	11,879	6,339	[\$120,000 – 1978]	25,000	45,000
East Kalimantan, Government of	10,400	9,221	Japan Center for International Exchange		
Foundation-managed projects: environmental			[\$270,000 – 1978]		90,000
research and training, irrigation development,			Research Institute for Peace and Security		
training for voluntary organizations	87,767	75,963	[\$65,000 – 1980]		21,700
Indonesia, Government of [\$150,000 – 1979]	126,000	185,076			
Indonesian Society of Agricultural Economics			PAKISTAN		
[\$6,452 – 1980]		1,602	Agricultural and rural development		
Jember University	4,686	4,686	Agricultural Development Council		
Peasants' Socio-Economic Development			[\$175,000 – 1980]		70,000
Foundation [\$300,000 – 1980]		172,913	Cambridge, University of	24,244	22,911
Rutgers University	24,100	24,100	Foundation-managed project: research and		
Social Research Foundation	8,020	8,020	consultants [\$245,000 – 1978]	(49,500)	55,101
Stanford University [\$187,000 – 1979]	90,000	100,135	National Fertilizer Corporation [\$120,000 – 1979]		32,131
			Stanford University	24,500	24,500
Development planning and management			Development planning and management		
Foundation-managed projects: training of			Karachi, University of	236,000	138,542
regional planners [\$133,000 – 1979]	(17,000)	15,911	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics		
Harvard University [\$71,000 – 1976]	(17,062)		[\$25,000 – 1977]		22,445
Indonesia, Government of [\$53,000 – 1980]		7,352	University Grants Commission	25,000	
Indonesian Institute of Sciences	8,000	8,000	Education, research, art preservation		
Management Foundation of East Java			Foundation-managed project: museum		
[\$25,000 – 1977-1980]		13,013	development	40,000	26,141
Education and research			Lahore Museum	25,000	17,380
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and			National Museum of Pakistan	25,000	
fellowships [\$100,000 – 1979]	(38,985)	47,179	Quaid-e-Azam University [\$75,000 – 1977]		11,134
Gadja Mada University	127,700	104,905	Health and nutrition		
Indonesia, Government of	303,301	176,145	Pakistan Voluntary Health and Nutrition		
Indonesia, University of [\$974 – 1980]	5,600	6,572	Association [\$75,000 – 1980]		35,000
Jember University	2,000	2,000			
Nusa Cendana University [\$1,000 – 1980]	5,132	5,545	PHILIPPINES		
Satya Wacana Christian Higher Learning Institute	8,583	8,052	Agriculture, rural development, natural resources		
Social Science Foundation [\$200,000 – 1979]		62,500	Antique, Province of	6,214	2,649
Syiah Kuala University	315	315	Ateneo de Naga	4,872	4,872
Language studies, legal development			Central Luzon State University	24,600	13,973
Foundation-managed project: training in legal			Central Philippine University	63,000	
development and education [\$135,000 – 1979]	(11,603)	12,268	De La Salle University	125,000	
Institute of Legal Aid/Public Defenders			Foundation-managed projects: rural development,		
[\$45,000 – 1980]	11,288	34,288	communal irrigation, uplands management		
National Center for Language Development			[\$140,000 – 1980]	64,314	72,787
[\$19,000 – 1980]		17,109			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Philippines, Government of the [\$350,000 – 1980]	143,951	419,769	International Development Research Centre (Canada) [\$175,000 – 1976]	(28,500)	9,200
Philippines, University of the [\$245,000 – 1979]	85,000	127,345	Population Council [\$27,580 – 1980]		27,580
Development planning and management			Thai University Research Association	50,000	20,000
Kalahan Educational Foundation [\$19,453 – 1980]		3,666	OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES		
Philippines, University of the [\$125,000 – 1979]		78,328	Development planning and management		
Education, research, art and cultural preservation			Foundation-managed project: training in public administration (Malaysia) [\$53,000 – 1975]	(12,012)	(416)
Ateneo de Manila University	83,000	28,287	Marga Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$88,000 – 1976]	(20,561)	
Foundation-managed project: advisory services for social science programs	8,340	64	Nepal, Government of [\$212,000 – 1977]		52,341
National Museum of the Philippines [\$108,600 – 1978]		13,560	Education and research		
Philippine Social Science Council	110,000		Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences [\$39,400 – 1977]	(39,400)	
San Carlos, University of [\$15,655 – 1980]		6,874	Malaya, University of	4,500	
Silliman University	20,000	15,063	Science, University of (Malaysia) [\$90,000 – 1979]		15,000
Xavier University [\$130,000 – 1980]		49,600	International relations and world problems		
Population studies			Korea University [\$63,152 – 1980]		31,576
Population Center Foundation [\$65,000 – 1980]		48,750	Marga Institute (Sri Lanka)	115,000	78,300
			10,918,095	12,815,424	
THAILAND					
Agriculture, rural development, natural resources			LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Asian Institute of Technology	3,555	3,555	Agricultural and rural development		
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West	6,700	5,000	Farm Centers International	3,000	3,000
Chiang Mai University	245,000	180,546	Foundation-managed project: training and research in natural resource management [\$340,000 – 1979-1980]	(102,024)	42,050
Foundation-managed project: research and planning [\$310,000 – 1977]	(115,128)	(4,147)	Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (Costa Rica)	8,444	8,444
Khon Kaen University	291,000	126,513	International Center of Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	100,000	100,000
Mahidol University [\$120,000 – 1979]		24,824	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	150,000	117,000
Population and Community Development Association	11,874	11,874	International Potato Center (Peru) [\$82,000 – 1977]	(27,393)	13,607
Thailand, Government of [\$122,460 – 1977]	5,075	24,035	Cuban studies and exchanges		
Thai National Mekong Committee	95,000	95,000	American Association of State Colleges and Universities	2,032	2,032
Development planning and management			Capp Street Foundation (San Francisco)	8,500	8,500
National Institute of Development Administration	13,000	13,000	Center for Cuban Studies (New York)	27,000	27,000
Education, research, art and cultural preservation			Cuban Cultural Circle (New York)	5,000	5,000
Chulalongkorn University	6,250	6,250	Downtown Community Television Center (New York)	15,000	15,000
Foundation-managed projects: education planning, language activities, social sciences [\$105,000 – 1978-1980]	(17,045)	25,115	Johns Hopkins University	37,120	37,120
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies	200,000	30,000	New York Council for the Humanities	16,372	16,372
Maharakam Province	27,045	27,045	Nubia Music Society (New York)	23,628	23,628
National Education Commission [\$120,000 – 1980]	60,000	106,555	Seven League Productions (New York)	25,000	25,000
National Primary Education Commission	40,000	40,000	Education, research, the arts		
Pennsylvania, University of [\$220,000 – 1977]		30,000	Foundation-managed project: conferences and seminars for Latin American researchers [\$140,000 – 1979]	(10,513)	22,721
Provincial Administrative Organization [\$5,225 – 1980]		5,225	Foundation-managed project: fellowships and awards* [\$641,448 – 1974-1980]		47,563
Social Science Association of Thailand [\$55,700 – 1980]	2,055	15,255	International Development Research Centre (Canada)	7,000	
Thailand, Government of [\$25,000 – 1979]	13,000	25,500	Oxford University	2,910	2,910
Thai University Research Association	9,580	9,561	Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars [\$120,000 – 1980]		90,000
International relations and world problems					
Center for Applied Linguistics	25,000	25,000			
Chulalongkorn University	4,012	4,012			
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies	50,000	35,000			
Population and Community Development Association	6,600	6,600			
Save the Children Federation	3,000	3,000			
Thammasat University [\$201,750 – 1979]		67,250			
Population studies and reproductive sciences					
Institute of Population Studies [\$200,000 – 1978]		59,455			
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies	28,500	28,500			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Foundation-managed projects			Pastoral Commission for Favelas	150,000	24,000
Field office operations [\$63,000 – 1980]	(24,768)	79,654	Professional Association of Domestic Workers of Rio de Janeiro	1,157	1,157
Small program actions and individual grants	297,119	222,708	Ruth Escobar Cultural Promotions São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$164,000 – 1980]	25,000	81,998
International relations and world problems			International relations and world problems		
Arizona, University of	12,500	12,500	Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$131,000 – 1980]		61,000
Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area	11,570	11,570	Foundation-managed project: Afro-Brazilian issues [\$125,000 – 1980]	(3,000)	37,360
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	10,000	10,000	Foundation-managed project: studies of Brazil's role in international affairs [\$63,000 – 1977]	177	180
Stanford University	50,000		Population studies, reproductive sciences, and health programs		
Washington Office on Latin America [\$18,000 – 1980]	6,000	24,000	Brazilian Association for Population Studies	259,140	59,086
Population studies and reproductive sciences			Brazilian Chapter of the World Pre-School Association	2,289	65,000
Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina) [\$150,000 – 1978]		62,500	Carlos Chagas Foundation [\$130,000 – 1980]		
Social sciences and public policy			Foundation for Environmental Research [\$25,000 – 1980]	25,000	27,393
Foundation-managed project: research awards and graduate fellowships* [\$130,000 – 1980]	24,749	115,503	Foundation-managed project: fellowships in population studies* [\$85,000 – 1979]	(33,084)	41,379
International Commission of Jurists (Geneva) [\$70,000 – 1980]		70,000	Foundation-managed project: training and research awards in nutrition* [\$115,000 – 1976]	(53,209)	(31,968)
Latin American Social Science Council	125,000	100,000	Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$70,000 – 1979]	3,209	62,940
Orinoco Foundation	5,000	5,000	Social science research and training		
Regional Program on Employment for Latin America and the Caribbean [\$30,000 – 1979]		10,000	Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics [\$103,000 – 1978]		10,000
ARGENTINA			Brasília, University of [\$59,000 – 1977]		7,703
Education and research			Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences	225,000	44,000
Center for Legal and Social Studies	25,000	25,000	Brazilian National Library [\$28,500 – 1980]		20,411
Center for Population Studies [\$90,000 – 1979]		32,000	Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$75,000 – 1979]	20,000	53,867
Center for Social Research on the State and Administration	25,000	25,000	Foundation-managed projects: research awards* [\$340,000 – 1979]		110,691
Center for Studies of the State and Society [\$225,000 – 1979]	65,000	75,000	Getúlio Vargas Foundation	471	471
BRAZIL			Higher Institute for Religious Studies	25,000	6,303
Agricultural and rural development			Minas Gerais, Federal University of [\$100,000 – 1977]		30,000
Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform [\$105,000 – 1980]		60,000	Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$49,000 – 1978]		3,703
Campinas, State University of [\$65,000 – 1980]		39,950	Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of [\$15,000 – 1980]		7,904
Ernesto Luiz de Oliveira Junior Scientific Technical Association [\$22,168 – 1980]		13,696	Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$142,000 – 1979]		45,633
Foundation-managed projects: fellowships* and training [\$340,000 – 1979]	(23,000)	13,124	Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research	10,710	10,710
Getúlio Vargas Foundation [\$143,000 – 1980]	18,650	91,833	São Paulo, University of [\$47,000 – 1977]		3,000
Municipal Foundation for Social and Community Development (Santa Catarina) [\$100,000 – 1980]		50,000	CARIBBEAN		
Paulista State University	5,150	5,109	International relations and migration		
Pernambuco, Federal University of	76,800	45,300	Center for the Study of Puerto Rican Reality [\$147,500 – 1980]	7,600	49,900
Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of [\$220,000 – 1972-1976]	(31,700)		Foundation-managed projects: studies of Mexican and Caribbean migration into U.S. and U.S.- Puerto Rican relations	105,376	56,595
São Paulo, University of [\$120,000 – 1976]		835	Florida International University [\$6,376 – 1980]		6,376
Vicosa, Federal University of [\$210,000 – 1976]		20,272	Johns Hopkins University	17,812	17,812
Education and research			National Conference of State Legislatures	2,000	2,000
Foundation-managed projects: fellowships* [\$260,000 – 1976]	(52,289)	12,384	New York City Department of Social Services	1,813	1,813
Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities	3,000	3,000	Phelps-Stokes Fund [\$19,200 – 1980]	12,000	31,200
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$15,000 – 1980]		10,144	Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	108,000	
Human rights and legal services			Health and nutrition		
Center for the Defense of Human Rights	120,000	15,000	Columbia University [\$2,000 – 1980]		2,000
Center for the Study of Contemporary Culture [\$130,000 – 1980]	(460)	50,878	Ministry of Health of Barbados (National Nutrition Center)	134,000	7,374

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Pan American Health Organization [\$105,000 – 1978]		10,000	Colombian Association for the Study of Population [\$50,000 – 1980]		20,000
Social science research and training			Foundation-managed project: research and consultants [\$150,000 – 1978]	(9,772)	6,138
Plan Sierra (Dominican Republic)	4,250	4,250	National Association of Sisal Producers	28,000	
Virgin Islands, College of the	5,000	5,000	Office of Socioeconomic and Legal Research	26,450	26,450
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica) [\$15,648 – 1980]		648	Research and Popular Education Center [\$16,503 – 1980]	1,934	3,416
Women's programs			Education and research		
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	100,000	43,750	Foundation-managed project: support of the Interinstitutional Committee for Educational Research [\$215,000 – 1980]	(26,447)	5,958
CENTRAL AMERICA			Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University [\$129,000 – 1979]		15,474
Agricultural and rural development			Regional Population Center [\$36,000 – 1980]		30,000
Advisors for Development (Honduras)	26,500	26,500	Social science research and training		
Caritas of Santa Rosa de Copán (Honduras)	8,000	8,000	Andes, University of the [\$35,500 – 1980]	6,946	18,000
Honduran Institute of Rural Development	5,420	5,420	Antioquia, University of [\$5,350 – 1980]	(156)	760
Education and research			Center for the Studies of the State and Society [\$30,000 – 1980]		30,000
Belize, Government of	2,447	2,447	Foundation for Higher Education and Development	111,500	88,000
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica)	75,000	48,000	Women's and child-care programs		
Central American Institute of Public Administration (Costa Rica) [\$10,000 – 1980]		10,000	Center for Information and Resources for Women	5,074	4,149
Costa Rica, University of	38,426	11,500	Center for International Education and Human Development	125,000	23,162
Foundation-managed project: training and research in anthropology [\$90,000 – 1977]	(17,000)	13,331	Foundation-managed projects: child-care projects for Andean region, research on women [\$125,000 – 1980]	(73,320)	52,678
Nicaragua			Women and Family Corporation	131,950	
Center for Promotion of Agricultural Education	3,904		MEXICO		
Foundation-managed project: programs in agriculture, women's roles, and nutrition	70,546	69,230	Agriculture, rural development, natural resources		
Interamerican Planning Society (Mexico) [\$6,000 – 1980]		6,000	Center for Advanced Research of the National Institute of Anthropology and History [\$175,000 – 1980]		100,000
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua	208,350	172,350	Foundation-managed project: consultants, small program actions, research awards*	184,805	(15,278)
CHILE			Institute of Ecology	27,024	27,024
Agricultural and rural development			Institute for Research on Biotic Resources	50,000	50,000
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism [\$20,000 – 1980]	25,000	45,000	National Autonomous University of Mexico	25,000	25,000
Interdisciplinary Center of Studies for Development	3,500	3,500	National School of Agriculture [\$185,000 – 1976]	(10,779)	(7,902)
Education and research			Regional Center for Adult Education and Functional Literacy	3,513	
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism	199,338	156,250	Family planning		
Center for Research and Planning of the Environment	25,000	25,000	Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT of Mexico)	20,000	20,000
Center for Study and Development of Culture and the Arts	25,000	25,000	International relations and world problems		
Social science research and training			California, University of (San Diego)	50,000	
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism [\$125,000 – 1979]		29,459	Foundation-managed project: research and training	117,500	432
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Vicariate of Solidarity	17,270	17,270	Interamerican Planning Society	55,000	
Center of Educational Research and Development [\$17,000 – 1980]		17,000	Metropolitan Autonomous University	5,000	5,000
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research	195,000	160,000	Overseas Development Council [\$175,000 – 1980]		125,000
Latin American Faculty for the Social Sciences	30,000	30,000	Social science research and training		
World University Service in the United Kingdom	19,780	19,780	Center for Teaching and Research in Economics [\$140,000 – 1980]	30,000	87,500
Women's programs			College of Social Ethnologists and Anthropologists	2,200	2,200
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism	85,000		Foundation-managed project: fellowships* and research [\$200,000 – 1980]	(11,440)	116,514
COLOMBIA			Latin American Institute for the Study of Transnationals	150,000	54,600
Agricultural and rural development			Michoacan College	11,440	11,440
Colombia, Government of [\$75,000 – 1977]		2,333	Yucatan, University of [\$14,080 – 1980]		14,080
			Women's programs		
			Foundation-managed project: research and projects for women [\$200,000 – 1980]	(53,223)	92,544

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Promotion of Popular Development	19,200	19,200	Research, training, and conferences on Africa and the Middle East		
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF-Mexico)	11,032	11,032	Africa Fund	10,000	10,000
PERU			African-American Institute [\$74,850 – 1980]		74,850
Agricultural and rural development			Africa News Service	16,069	16,069
Center for Research and Promotion of Peasantry	23,000	13,855	Aspen Institute of Humanistic Studies	9,225	9,225
Foundation-managed project: research and training			California, University of (Berkeley)	1,500	1,500
[\$150,000 – 1980]	(53,131)	13,580	Council of Southern Universities [\$240,000 – 1979]	(22,591)	(22,591)
Foundation for National Development			Cultural Research and Communication		
[\$75,000 – 1979]		15,000	(Emeryville, Calif.)	15,000	15,000
Education and research			Denver, University of	1,000	1,000
San Marcos, National University of [\$95,000 – 1975]	(1,675)	2,003	Foundation-managed project: fellowships for black		
Population studies and reproductive sciences			American scholars* [\$111,000 – 1975]		175
Andean Institute for Population and Development	57,000	28,700	International Bank for Reconstruction and		
Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University			Development [\$45,250 – 1980]		45,250
[\$20,000 – 1980]		3,334	Iowa State University	12,500	12,500
Multidisciplinary Association for Research and			Middle East Studies Association [\$42,000 – 1978]		16,000
Training in Population	102,000	91,159	Social Science Research Council		
Social science research and training			[\$182,810 – 1978-1979]	(62,572)	114,515
Foundation-managed projects: research			Temple University	3,215	3,215
[\$220,000 – 1980]	(53,855)	42,083	Trans Africa Forum	150,000	
Institute of Peruvian Studies [\$75,000 – 1979]		45,000			
Peru, Pontifical Catholic University of			EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
[\$483,500 – 1976-1979]		69,700	Agricultural and rural development		
Peruvian Association for Development of			Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)		
Social Sciences	202,000	50,000	[\$81,500 – 1978-1980]		25,000
Women's programs			Africa Inland Mission	50,000	
Manuela Ramos Movement	25,000		Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania)		
Peruvian Women's Association	27,570	14,806	[\$90,000 – 1980]		74,426
OTHER COUNTRIES			Ecumenical Institute (Zambia) [\$56,000 – 1980]		8,000
Social science research and training			Foundation-managed projects: consultants, training		
Center for Economic Research (Uruguay)			of agricultural scientists, and development		
[\$100,000 – 1980]		50,000	projects	44,000	22,354
Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay			Institute of Cultural Affairs (Kenya) [\$64,000 – 1980]		11,000
[\$88,000 – 1979-1980]		48,000	International Maize and Wheat Improvement		
Center of Planning and Social Studies (Ecuador)			Center (Mexico)	132,500	
[\$8,000 – 1980]	8,750	12,750	Kenya, Government of [\$95,000 – 1978-1980]		27,557
Center for Research and Socioeconomic Studies			Makerere University (Uganda) [\$300,000 – 1974]		3,179
(Ecuador) [\$50,000 – 1980]		25,000	Mazingira Institute (Kenya)	13,000	
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies			Nairobi, University of	24,969	18,324
[\$125,000 – 1980]		39,500	Partnership for Productivity Service Foundation		
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES			(Kenya)	125,000	72,970
Foundation-managed projects: fellowships,* research,			Savings Development Movement (Zimbabwe)	50,000	
and training [\$190,000 – 1979]	(42,152)	(3,500)	Silveira House (Zimbabwe)	75,000	62,680
Latin American Research Review	3,000	3,000	Zimbabwe, Government of	19,000	16,545
Latin American Scholarship Program of American			Zimbabwe, University of	39,400	25,550
Universities	2,250	2,250	Zimbabwe Economic Society	20,000	
New York University	20,000	20,000	Assistance to refugees		
Social Science Research Council			United Nations High Commission for Refugees	13,930	13,930
[\$137,260 – 1979-1980]	(42,708)	121,884	Development planning and management		
	4,532,069	5,615,591	Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania)		
			[\$113,836 – 1976-1980]	17,050	39,355
			Eastern and Southern African Management		
			Institute (Kenya)	127,600	59,897
			Foundation-managed projects: consultants and		
			training	356,259	255,199
			United Nations Institute for Namibia		
			[\$80,000 – 1979]		80,000
			Zimbabwe, Government of	227,500	140,000
			Education and research		
			Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)		
			[\$90,000 – 1980]		44,040
			Botswana, Government of [\$80,000 – 1978]		49,000
			Botswana, University College of	7,500	2,500
			Language Association of Eastern Africa		
			[\$43,000 – 1978]		1,080
MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA					
Foundation-managed projects:					
Field office operations	238,067	174,219			
Small program actions	570,899	335,777			

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Law Society of Kenya	12,000		Ghana, Government of	5,875	5,913
Makerere University (Uganda) [\$250,000 – 1980]	16,500	130,631	Ghana, University of [\$75,000 – 1976]	(20,000)	
Tanzania, Government of [\$111,000 – 1979-1980]		20,000	Laval University (Canada)	191,466	115,000
Tanzania Publishing House [\$7,000 – 1980]		7,000	Nigeria, University of	50,000	
			Stanford University	250,000	161,000
Population, health, and nutrition			International relations and world problems		
All Africa Council of Churches (Kenya)	16,000	15,038	Foundation-managed project: training and research on international economic and political themes in West Africa [\$280,000 – 1980]	(166,000)	47,611
Catholic Relief Services	78,000	78,000	Ife, University of (Nigeria)	166,000	78,523
Family Planning Association of Kenya	5,200	5,200	International Commission of Jurists (Geneva) [\$18,500 – 1980]	(13,000)	5,500
Foundation-managed projects: research and postdoctoral fellowships*	129,729	49,124			
National Christian Council of Kenya	4,700		Population and health		
Social science research and training			African Association of Education for Development [\$80,134 – 1980]		20,000
Foundation-managed projects: consultants, research awards, and seminars [\$329,000 – 1979-1980]	51,979	135,221	Benin, National University of [\$151,288 – 1980]		83,857
Lesotho, National University of [\$25,400 – 1980]	375	25,400	Foundation-managed project: training and consultants [\$225,000 – 1978]		53,977
Nairobi, University of	32,882	18,871	Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	11,320	11,320
Zambia, University of [\$5,000 – 1980]		2,500	Yaounde, University of (Cameroon)	49,900	
Women's programs			Social science research and training		
Botswana, University College of	16,540	9,633	Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast) [\$206,000 – 1980]		56,000
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania) [\$125,000 – 1979]		55,000	Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal) [\$155,000 – 1980]		77,500
Foundation-managed project: program in agricultural and rural development	70,349	16,460	Women's programs		
Maedeleo Ya Wanawake (Progress for Women) (Kenya)	13,500	12,137	American Friends Service Committee	110,000	37,500
Women's Progress, Ltd. (Kenya)	20,000	10,000	Benin, University of (Nigeria) [\$25,000 – 1980]	245	25,245
Zimbabwe, University of	99,858	12,429	Foundation-managed project: research and training on women's role in Nigerian agriculture [\$100,000 – 1980]	(245)	69,475
SOUTH AFRICA			MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Education, research, and training			Agricultural and rural development		
Capetown, University of	25,000	25,000	Catholic Relief Services (Egypt) [\$50,000 – 1979]	42,889	50,000
Foundation-managed projects: overseas study and fellowships* for black South Africans [\$195,000 – 1980]	(75,000)	19,982	Egypt, Government of	75,000	62,342
Institute of International Education	122,900	110,000	Foundation-managed projects: research, consultants, and village development projects	149,245	62,062
SACHED Trust [\$125,000 – 1980]		42,258	Gezira, University of (Sudan) [\$53,600 – 1979]		34,450
South African Council of Churches	75,000	55,850	Holy Land Conservation Fund	2,000	
South African Institute of Race Relations	33,000	13,000	International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (Syria)	570,000	440,000
Stanford University [\$6,468 – 1980]		6,468	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$470,350 – 1979]	9,430	340,964
Witwatersrand, University of the [\$23,350 – 1980]		7,800	Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$266,000 – 1980]	23,436	257,670
Yale University [\$74,949 – 1980]		74,949	National Institute of Agronomy (Tunisia)	60,000	5,528
Human rights			National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (Morocco) [\$76,000 – 1975]		33,600
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$85,000 – 1980]		50,000	Development planning and management		
Legal Resources Trust (Johannesburg)	300,000	70,000	Economic Development Foundation of Turkey [\$57,000 – 1975]		7,000
WEST AFRICA			Egypt, Government of [\$164,895 – 1974-1980]	5,187	153,273
Agricultural and rural development			Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$115,000 – 1980]		89,034
Ahmadu Bello University (Nigeria) [\$170,000 – 1977]		121,872	Sudan, Government of	15,000	15,000
Benin, National University of [\$230,000 – 1978-1980]		49,361	Education and research		
Centre for Applied Religion and Education (Nigeria)	70,500	64,332	American Institute of Iranian Studies	10,000	5,000
Foundation-managed projects: improving tropical farming systems, training in rural social sciences [\$250,000 – 1980]	249,500	257,038	American Research Center in Egypt	2,000	2,000
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria) [\$83,000 – 1979]		48,000	American University of Beirut	46,000	8,364
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	349,181	100,931	American University in Cairo [\$51,600 – 1976]		5,600
Mali, Government of	138,700		Beirut University College	81,282	21,282
National Board of Young Men's Christian Association	6,250	6,250	Birzeit University [\$150,000 – 1980]		75,000
Education and research			Foundation-managed projects: research and training in language education, learning, social sciences [\$73,000 – 1979]	(26,237)	7,355
Foundation-managed projects for fellowships* and educational research and training [\$420,316 – 1979-1980]	(191,466)	201,441	Turkish Studies Association	5,500	5,500

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International relations and world problems					
Euro Action-ACORD (England)	80,900	40,000	New England Medical Center Hospital	16,390	16,390
Foundation-managed projects: intergroup relations. refugee assistance	284,000	35,070	New York City University of [\$40,000 – 1979]		20,000
Interns for Peace (Israel) [\$25,000 – 1980]		5,000	New York Academy of Sciences	7,500	7,500
Israel Foundations Trustees [\$120,000 – 1980]		36,000	New York University [\$45,000 – 1979]		22,500
National Council of Research (Sudan)	12,000	12,000	Otago, University of (New Zealand) [\$46,000 – 1979]		20,800
Save the Children Federation	39,700	39,700	Oulu, University of (Finland) [\$70,000 – 1979]	(51,274)	38,000
Sudan, Government of	15,000	15,000	Pittsburgh, University of [\$136,000 – 1977]		24,191
Tel Aviv University [\$35,000 – 1980]		35,000	Population Council	913,274	759,187
Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation [\$15,000 – 1980]		15,000	Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County – University of Southern California Medical Center [\$1,320,000 – 1974]		31,428
Population research and training			Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT) [\$375,000 – 1980]	200,000	244,297
Egypt, Government of [\$96,500 – 1977-1979]		8,794	Rome, University of [\$103,500 – 1979]		22,000
Foundation-managed project: research awards* [\$100,000 – 1980]		98,955	Salk Institute for Biological Studies (San Diego)	433,467	102,852
Population Council	394,500	151,125	Semmelweis University of (Hungary) [\$40,000 – 1979]		10,000
Social science research			Tampere, University of (Finland) [\$50,000 – 1979]		16,500
American University in Cairo	20,000	15,000	Texas, University of (Austin) [\$100,000 – 1978-1979]		64,346
Israel Foundations Trustees	300,000	60,000	Vanderbilt University	364,358	63,578
Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund	4,000	4,000	Washington University [\$60,000 – 1979]		28,710
	6,812,590	6,886,555	Weizmann Institute of Science (Israel) [\$250,000 – 1979]		47,500
			POPULATION PROGRAM MANAGEMENT		
			Foundation-managed projects: consultants and conferences	9,750	6,969
			Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration (Venezuela)	1,222	1,222
			RESEARCH, TRAINING AND COMMUNICATIONS		
POPULATION			Alan Guttmacher Institute	1,041,823	350,373
Foundation-managed project			Catholics for a Free Choice	19,560	
Small actions and individual grants [\$40,000 – 1980]	(36,319)	22,306	Chicago, University of [\$109,300 – 1976]	(65,908)	(5,728)
Population Council			Columbia University	12,000	
Research and technical assistance	5,750,000	2,541,098	Foundation-managed projects: research and consultants [\$300,000 – 1979-1980]	150,709	323,279
REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCES RESEARCH AND TRAINING			International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (Belgium)	25,000	25,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	18,873	18,873	Michigan, University of [\$62,460 – 1980]		58,317
California, University of (San Diego) [\$32,000 – 1979]		18,000	Planned Parenthood of New York City	200,000	150,000
Case Western Reserve University [\$78,000 – 1978]		74,221	Population Council	17,763	5,000
Centers for Disease Control (Atlanta)	75,000		Population Reference Bureau	15,000	15,000
Chile, University of [\$91,700 – 1979]		37,000	Population Resource Center	12,500	12,500
Clinical Research Institute of Montreal	250,040		Princeton University [\$271,000 – 1970]		28,413
Cornell University [\$40,000 – 1979]		10,000	Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)	9,750	9,750
Dublin, University of [\$95,000 – 1978]		28,507	United Nations University (Japan)	10,000	10,000
Florida State University	147,889	51,249		10,062,867	5,739,202
Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences (National Institutes of Health)	225,000	37,500			
Foundation-managed project: research and consultants	105,500	47,085			
Harvard University [\$93,000 – 1978]		39,252			
Helsinki, University of	184,000	55,363			
Illinois, University of [\$99,000 – 1978]		21,216			
Institute of Biology and Experimental Medicine (Buenos Aires) [\$72,171 – 1978]		12,460			
Kansas, University of [\$40,000 – 1979]		21,930			
Karolinska Institute (Stockholm) [\$40,000 – 1979]		18,000			
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium) [\$60,000 – 1979]		30,000			
Mahidol University (Thailand) [\$78,430 – 1978]		23,340			
Michigan, University of [\$92,000 – 1979]		58,428			
Milan, University of [\$105,300 – 1976]		17,000			
Mount Sinai School of Medicine (New York City) [\$42,000 – 1979]		26,500			
			DEVELOPMENT STUDIES		
			Development research, training, and information	4,000	
			Agricultural Development Council		7,500
			American Physical Society [\$7,500 – 1980]		11,700
			Boston University [\$61,100 – 1980]		90,017
			Harvard University	196,500	
			Institute of International Education	287,000	
			International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [\$25,000 – 1980]		5,000
			International Council for Educational Development	25,000	25,000

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International Development Conference	5,000	5,000	Harvard University [\$1,836,692 – 1976-1980]	(2,325)	99,710
International Food Policy Research Institute [\$300,000 – 1980]	325,000	400,000	Illinois, University of	78,444	39,222
National Academy of Public Administration	15,000	15,000	International Institute for Strategic Studies (London)	2,560,000	1,270,833
Overseas Development Council [\$150,000 – 1980]	190,000	252,500	International Peace Academy (New York City) [\$143,849 – 1980]		41,653
Environmental training and research			London, University of [\$50,000 – 1976]		37,500
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Laxenburg, Austria) [\$375,000 – 1977]		205,000	Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$154,850 – 1980]		129,850
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Switzerland) [\$245,000 – 1979]		35,000	Michigan, University of [\$33,585 – 1979]		11,085
International educational development			Naval Postgraduate School (Monterey, Calif.) [\$30,000 – 1980]		30,000
Chicago, University of [\$200,000 – 1974]		15,000	Rand Corporation [\$450,000 – 1979]		173,700
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [\$145,000 – 1977]		72,500	Reading, University of (England) [\$25,000 – 1980]	(25,000)	
Linguistic and foreign-language research and training			Royal Institute of International Affairs (England) [\$50,000 – 1980]		31,250
Center for Applied Linguistics [\$600,000 – 1979]	23,660	88,660	St. Louis Economic Conversion Project [\$29,000 – 1980]		29,000
Women's rights and opportunities			United Nations Association of the USA	25,000	
Foundation-managed project: development of women's programs [\$185,000 – 1980]	(7,108)	34,330	East European and Soviet studies		
International Center for Research on Women (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$100,000 – 1980]	87,040	97,040	American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies [\$83,900 – 1979-1980]		38,950
International Women's Tribune Centre (New York City)	100,000	65,000	American Council of Learned Societies [\$75,000 – 1980]	75,000	145,351
Kent University of (England)	19,750	19,750	Bowling Green State University [\$30,000 – 1976]		20,000
Michigan State University	100,000	50,000	British Universities Association of Slavists [\$30,000 – 1980]		10,000
Oxfam-America	5,000	5,000	California, University of (Berkeley) [\$66,500 – 1979]	6,650	13,150
Population Council	40,000	4,500	Colorado, University of	1,250	1,250
Wisconsin, University of	13,040	13,040	Columbia University	7,980	5,480
	1,428,882	1,516,537	Council on Foreign Relations [\$59,000 – 1979]	7,000	18,000
			Emory University	1,903	1,903
			Harvard University	80,000	
			Indiana University [\$110,000 – 1977]		15,602
			Israeli Association for Slavic and East European Studies [\$30,000 – 1980]		10,000
			Karz Publishers (New York City)	8,500	8,500
			Michigan, University of [\$42,640 – 1980]	(47)	36,473
			Southern California, University of	7,500	7,500
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND WORLD PROBLEMS			East/West fellowships, scholarly exchanges, and conferences		
Arms control and international security research, training, and seminars			American Council of Learned Societies	350,000	
Aberdeen, University of [\$230,500 – 1978-1980]		167,500	Brown University [\$2,760 – 1980]	(75)	2,685
Arms Control Association	10,000	10,000	College of Europe (Belgium) [\$27,000 – 1977]		4,500
Australian National University [\$600,000 – 1978]		397,000	Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange (France)	325,000	135,000
Brookings Institution	300,000	232,083	Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva) [\$70,000 – 1980]	(140)	39,860
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$450,000 – 1979]		77,372	Institute of International Education [\$110,000 – 1974]	(70,221)	
California, University of (San Diego) [\$70,000 – 1979]		24,269	International Council on the Future of the University [\$40,000 – 1979]		15,000
California Institute of Technology [\$100,000 – 1980]		64,368	National Endowment for the Humanities (International Research and Exchanges Board) [\$400,000 – 1980]		200,000
Chicago Council on Foreign Relations [\$38,000 – 1979]		13,000	United Nations Association of the USA [\$50,000 – 1978]		90,000
Chulalongkorn University (Bangkok) [\$10,000 – 1980]		10,000	Ethnic conflicts		
Columbia University	23,129	493	British-Irish Association (London) [\$18,000 – 1980]		6,000
Duke University [\$38,700 – 1979]		20,000	Glencree Centre for Reconciliation (Ireland)	21,500	21,500
European-American Institute for Security Research (Marina del Rey, Calif.) [\$60,000 – 1980]	25,000	52,500	Runnymede Trust (London) [\$45,000 – 1978]	10,000	20,000
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and research awards* [\$517,821 – 1980]	14,312	180,009	Smithsonian Institution [\$20,935 – 1980]		935
French Institute of International Relations	180,000	20,000	Foundation-managed projects		
Georgetown University	25,000	25,000	Small program actions, travel and study awards*	121,791	96,664
Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva) [\$300,000 – 1979]		172,840	Human rights, intellectual freedom, refugee assistance, and migration		
Hamburg, University of [\$35,000 – 1980]		35,000	American Society of International Law	250,000	35,000

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights (London) [\$165,000 – 1978]		52,400	Minnesota, University of	5,000	
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	16,750		National Bureau of Economic Research	24,500	24,500
Catholic University of America	12,000	12,000	New York University [\$35,000 – 1979]		11,667
Chekov Publishing Corporation (New York City) [\$113,000 – 1979]	32,500	44,100	Princeton University [\$32,330 – 1979]		12,330
Columbia University [\$150,000 – 1979]		60,420	Stanford University	11,358	11,358
Cultural Survival (Cambridge, Mass.)	92,560	42,305	Trade Policy Research Centre (London)	85,000	
Foundation-managed projects: small grants, research, and consultants	119,267	103,236	Vanderbilt University [\$40,000 – 1979]		20,000
Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva)	3,390	3,390	International relations and foreign policy: research and communications		
Helsinki Watch, Inc. (New York City) [\$400,000 – 1979]	100,000	165,000	American Friends of Bilderberg	15,000	5,000
Human Rights Internet (Washington, D.C.)	183,000	140,340	Atlantic Institute for International Affairs	10,000	10,000
Inter-American Legal Services Association	13,500	13,500	Brookings Institution	27,000	
International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs (Rome)	6,000	6,000	Center for Law and Social Policy	15,000	15,000
International Commission of Jurists (Geneva) [\$280,000 – 1980]		48,500	Council on Foreign Relations [\$70,000 – 1980]	60,000	95,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (Geneva)	120,000		Florida State University [\$5,000 – 1980]		5,000
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Geneva)	79,000	79,000	Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$180,000 – 1980]	(60,000)	
International League for Human Rights (New York City)	160,000	146,000	Freedom House	15,000	15,000
International Sociological Association	7,500	7,500	International Institute of Communications (London) [\$500,000 – 1976]		45,000
Johns Hopkins University [\$18,000 – 1980]		18,000	Johns Hopkins University	25,000	25,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	3,600	3,600	Libera International University for the Social Sciences (Rome) [\$24,000 – 1980]		24,000
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka)	14,200		Oxford University [\$52,200 – 1979]		23,000
Minnesota, University of	130,000	120,000	Phelps-Stokes Fund	58,000	35,000
Minority Rights Group (London) [\$150,000 – 1978]	11,650	61,650	Royal Institute of International Affairs (London) [\$235,000 – 1980]		121,625
Ms. Foundation for Education and Research [\$1,750 – 1980]	1,200	2,950	Spanish Institute of International Affairs	50,000	
National Association of Jewish Vocational Services	60,000		Trilateral Commission (New York) [\$100,000 – 1979]	4,000	34,000
National Committee for Full Employment	25,000	25,000	International studies programs, research, and conferences		
National Council for Civil Liberties [\$17,000 – 1980]		17,000	American Council on Education [\$200,000 – 1980]		83,000
National Opinion Research Center [\$25,000 – 1979]		25,000	American Council of Learned Societies [\$180,000 – 1980]	180,000	189,400
P. E. N. American Center [\$75,000 – 1978]		20,000	British International Studies Association [\$10,000 – 1976]		3,300
Phelps-Stokes Fund	25,000	25,000	International Council for Educational Development [\$25,000 – 1980]	(19,514)	(19,514)
Population Reference Bureau	20,000	20,000	International Council on the Future of the University	20,000	20,000
Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute (Washington, D.C.)	130,000	104,478	National Council on Foreign Languages and International Studies	125,000	
Rand Corporation	25,000	25,000	Social Science Research Council [\$1,001,333 – 1980]	1,264,324	1,790,328
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies	35,000		Southern European research, fellowships, and conferences		
Survival International (Primitive Peoples Fund) (London) [\$60,000 – 1979]		20,000	Catholic University of Portugal [\$30,000 – 1978]	21,000	31,000
Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (London)	150,000	110,000	Centre for Environmental Studies (London)	35,000	35,000
International economics: research and conferences			European Institute of Business Administration	34,425	
American Society of International Law [\$73,500 – 1980]		30,000	Foundation-managed project: fellowships for young scholars from Southern Europe* [\$75,000 – 1980]		29,979
Brookings Institution	271,846	63,025	Institute for Training and Research on Social Problems of Development (Italy)	50,000	20,000
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$14,972 – 1980]		14,972	Italian Social Science Research Council	70,000	
Campinas, State University of (Brazil) [\$21,815 – 1979]		16,616	Women's Editorial Cooperative (Portugal)	5,000	
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.) [\$130,000 – 1980]		65,000	West European and Canadian research, fellowships, and conferences		
European Cooperation Fund (Belgium)	225,000		Columbia University [\$10,670 – 1980]	(2,966)	7,704
Foundation-managed projects: research awards* and consultants [\$428,415 – 1979]	(49,632)	44,875	European University Institute (Italy) [\$60,000 – 1980]		76,000
Harvard University [\$43,684 – 1979]		25,144	French-American Foundation for the Development of Relations Between France and the U.S.	7,500	7,500
IFO-Institute for Economic Research (Munich) [\$40,000 – 1980]		40,000	Harvard University [\$1,500 – 1980]		1,500
Institute of International Affairs (Rome)	50,000		Simon Fraser University (Canada)	1,750	1,750
Institute for International Economics (Washington, D.C.)	70,000		Social Science Research Council [\$530,000 – 1976-1979]	(56,445)	16,369
Institute for Research on Public Policy (Montreal) [\$450,000 – 1979]		120,000		8,640,414	9,161,337
			TOTAL. INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	\$42,394,917	\$41,734,646

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS			GRANTS AND PROJECTS		
	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
General			Foundation-managed projects: program planning, internships, study leaves for Foundation staff. United Way contribution [\$85,700 – 1980]		
					49,815
Reductions and refunds			Small program actions		
Net of miscellaneous reductions and refunds of less than \$10,000 each and payments of \$100 or less from grants made under various programs in past years	\$ (303,408)	\$ (221,156)	Foundation-managed project [\$1,318,000 – 1975-1980]	(454,073)	3,190
Council on Foundations			Charitable activities in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut		
Annual dues	20,000	20,000	Tri-State United Way	5,884	137,500
Dissemination of program-related information			United Foundation [\$150,000 – 1980]		
Foundation-managed project: audiovisual research and production [\$130,000 – 1973]	50,000	69,435	United Nations Development Corporation		
Foundation-managed project: publications [\$120,000 – 1980]	87,018	123,182	Operational support [\$2,880,000 – 1969]	(500,000)	
Foundation-managed project			PHILANTHROPIC ACTIVITIES IN MICHIGAN		
Consultants, grants, and legal fees for program-related investments	431,195	299,342	Council of Michigan Foundations		
Fund for the City of New York			Study of impact of inflation and pay-out requirement of member foundations	1,500	1,500
Improving the quality of city life	1,200,000	1,200,000	Housing improvement and management		
Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.)			Michigan Housing Coalition [\$50,000 – 1980]		12,000
Start-up costs for organization to represent all nonprofit groups	25,000	25,000	Rosa Parks Community Arts Center		
Philanthropic studies and technical assistance			Consulting services	25,000	25,000
Chicago, University of [\$100,000 – 1978]		40,855	Special school programs		
The Foundation Center [\$200,000 – 1980]		29,600	Impression Five [\$50,000 – 1980]		26,000
			United Foundation		
			Detroit area charitable activities	100,000	54,200
			Total, General	\$ 688,116	\$ 1,895,463
			TOTAL, GRANTS AND PROJECTS	<u>\$89,226,608</u>	<u>\$89,085,040</u>

Program-Related Investments

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS			PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS		
	Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed		Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
<p>Program-related investments are capital funds invested in socially important enterprises in various fields of Foundation interest. Listed below are only investments where there were new commitments, disbursements, terminations, or capital repayments during fiscal 1981. The "Approvals" column shows amounts of original commitments, and "Invested or Guaranteed" shows amounts loaned, invested, or guaranteed as of September 30, 1981. The fiscal year of approval appears after the name of each recipient. Addresses of investment recipients are available on request.</p>			<p>Young Women's Christian Association of Jersey City (Jersey City, N.J.)—1981 Renovation of program space</p>		
				1,000,000	
ARTS			EDUCATION		
<p>Brooklyn Academy of Music (Brooklyn, N.Y.)—1977 Debt consolidation for building renovation Guarantee</p>			<p>Boricua College (New York, N.Y.)—1979 Working capital to increase enrollment Five-year loan, 6%</p>		
	\$ 200,000	\$ *		500,000	227,200**
<p>The Moving Image (New York, N.Y.)—1980 Renovation of exhibition center for independent films Six-year loan, 4%</p>			<p>Education Collaborative for Greater Boston (Brookline, Mass.)—1980 Service agency for public schools Cash flow loan guarantee</p>		
	400,000	400,000		100,000	*
<p>Studio Museum in Harlem (New York, N.Y.)—1980 Renovation of new facilities Three-year loan, 8%</p>			<p>Howard University Press (Washington, D.C.)—1980 Expansion of minority-controlled university press Five-year loan, 8%</p>		
	1,050,000	389,414		300,000	300,000
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			<p>Research Libraries Group (Stanford, Calif.)—1980 Computerized bibliographic system Six-year loan, 8%</p>		
<p>East Bay Asian Local Development Corp. (Oakland, Calif.)—1979 Development of community resource center Loan, 8%</p>				1,700,000	1,700,000
<p>Illinois Neighborhood Development Corp. (Chicago, Ill.)—1977 Urban development Nine-year loan, 6%</p>			<p>Shaw University (Raleigh, N.C.)—1974 Debt repayment and management improvement Nine-year loan, 5%</p>		
	737,500	625,213		550,000	62,500**
<p>Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change (Atlanta, Ga.)—1980 Construction of office/conference center Three-year loan, 8%</p>			<p>Washington International School (Washington, D.C.)—1977 Purchase of permanent quarters Six-year note, 6%</p>		
	750,000	470,392		600,000	562,500**
<p>Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio, Tex.)—1976 Construction of community center Eight-year loan, 8½%</p>			FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES/ MINORITY ENTERPRISE		
	400,000	386,822**	<p>Chicago Economic Development Corp. (Chicago, Ill.)—1981 Loan fund for minority businesses</p>		
<p>Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project (Savannah, Ga.)—1980 Preservation of historic district Three-year loan, 8%</p>				1,500,000	
	750,000	734,425**	<p>Citizens Trust Bank (Atlanta, Ga.)—1975 Minority-owned bank Ten-year capital notes, 13% Preferred stock</p>		
<p>Spanish Speaking Unity Council (Oakland, Calif.)—1975 Construction of new office facilities Eight-year loan, 8½%</p>				500,000	425,000**
	325,000	308,820**		500,000	500,000
<p>Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles, Calif.)—1981 Cash flow loan</p>			<p>Interracial Council for Business Opportunity (New York, N.Y.)—1981 Loan fund for minority businesses</p>		
	500,000			1,500,000	
			<p>Mississippi Action for Community Education (Greenville, Miss.)—1980 Loan fund for minority businesses and farms Seven-year loan, 6%</p>		
				1,000,000	1,000,000
			<p>Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (Seattle, Wash.)—1981 Development of health technology industries in developing countries</p>		
				1,500,000	
			<p>RDC Commercial Center (New York, N.Y.)—1972 Development of multipurpose commercial center in Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn Guarantee</p>		
				3,400,000	*

*Investment or guarantee repaid or terminated during the year.

**Investment partially repaid during the year.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS			PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS		
	Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed		Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
SEBCO Development, Inc. (New York, N.Y.)—1981			OTHER		
Purchase of commercial building	150,000		Bangladesh Bank (Dacca, Bangladesh)—1981		
Working capital to refinance property security company			Loan fund for the rural poor	616,000	
Three-year loan, 8%	150,000	150,000			
Smith Pipe Companies (Houston, Texas)—1980			Community Health Care Center Plan (New Haven, Conn.)—1970		
Working capital and construction loan for minority-owned oil-equipment firm			Construction of new facility		
Five-year loan, 8%	2,000,000	2,000,000	Thirteen-year loan, 6.5%	1,000,000	375,000**
Two-year loan, 8%	500,000	500,000			
Southern Agriculture Swine Corporation (Atlanta, Ga.)—1981			SUMMARY OF PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS		
Expansion of swine facilities	2,000,000		September 30, 1980		
Southern Cooperative Development Fund (Lafayette, La.)—1970			Invested or guaranteed	\$35,439,080	
Development bank for rural cooperatives			In process	4,869,416	
Ten-year loan, 5%	325,000	*		40,308,496	
Common stock	75,000	37,200**	New approvals during 1981		
Tiempo, Inc. (Phoenix, Ariz.)—1981			Invested or guaranteed	150,000	
Construction loan on commercial property	1,000,000		In process	10,806,000	
Washburn Wire Products, Inc. (New York, N.Y.)—1981				10,956,000	
Purchase of equipment	1,040,000		Less:		
PUBLIC TELEVISION			Capital repayments	488,204	
WHYY, Inc. (Philadelphia, Pa.)—1979			Loans paid in full	325,000	
Relocation of television station			Guarantees terminated	3,700,000	
Five-year loan, 8%	1,500,000	1,377,000	Return of capital stock	22,650	
				4,535,854	
			Total Approvals—September 30, 1981	\$46,728,642***	

*Investment or guarantee repaid or terminated during the year

**Investment partially repaid during the year

***Of this amount \$27,028,226 represents loans and equity investments, \$4,025,000 represents guarantees, and \$15,675,416 represents investments in process

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The following is a list of some of the books and reports published in 1980 and 1981 directly or indirectly under grants from the Foundation. They are not obtainable from the Foundation; rather, the publisher or the institution concerned should be consulted. For additional publications resulting from work described in the Annual Report, please consult recipient organizations, some of which supply complete lists of their publications on request.

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The market value of the Foundation's investments at the end of fiscal 1981 was approximately \$2.4 billion, a decrease of \$138 million from the previous year.

1981 was a difficult year for the capital markets. For the year ended September 30, 1981, the Standard and Poor's 500 Stock Index registered a -2.9 per cent return and the Salomon Brothers High-Grade Long-Term Corporate Bond Index a -11.2 per cent return. For a hypothetical portfolio composed of the

Standard and Poor's Stock Index and the Salomon Brothers Bond Index in roughly the same proportions as the mix between equities and fixed-income assets in the Foundation's portfolio, the overall portfolio return would have been -5.39 per cent. The overall return on the Ford Foundation portfolio was -0.5 per cent.

Portfolio Components

As indicated in the table (see inset), significant shifts were made in the Foundation's asset mix in 1981, resulting in a more conservative

Ten-Year Summary

FISCAL YEARS 1972-1981 (in millions)

INVESTMENTS

- Market value at end of year
- Market value of Ford Motor Company Class A stock (non-voting) included above
- Cost at end of year
- Net (depreciation) appreciation on investments

FUND BALANCE, at end of year

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

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

investment position at the end of the fiscal year. The portion of the portfolio invested in U.S. marketable equities was reduced from 66.1 per cent to 58.1 per cent, a decrease of 8.0 per cent. Correspondingly, the portion of the portfolio invested in U.S. marketable fixed-income securities went from 18.2 per cent to 27.7 per cent, an increase of 9.5 per cent.

Securities Lending

"Investments Designated as Securities Lending Fund" and "Amounts Payable for Securities Loaned" in

the Statement of Financial Position (page 66) represent the investment and the related liability of cash offered as collateral for securities

loaned. Securities are loaned to brokers and banks in return for cash or marketable securities. The decrease in these accounts from

PORTFOLIO COMPONENTS				
	1981		1980	
	Market value	Per cent of total	Market value	Per cent of total
	(in millions)			
Marketable securities				
U.S. equities	\$1,421.5	58.1%	\$1,707.0	66.1%
U.S. fixed income	676.6	27.7	469.9	18.2
Foreign security investments	244.1	10.0	295.8	11.4
Limited marketability	103.3	4.2	110.3	4.3
Total	<u>\$2,445.5</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$2,583.0</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972
\$2,445.5	\$2,583.0	\$2,346.9	\$2,211.9	\$2,091.1	\$2,289.3	\$2,003.9	\$1,699.0	\$3,064.8	\$3,301.2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	406.4	733.4
2,323.7	2,148.7	2,022.1	1,929.5	1,978.5	2,051.4	2,135.3	2,279.8	2,535.1	2,620.5
(184.2)	194.7	163.0	175.6	(113.3)	379.3	409.0	(1,191.7)	(117.2)	180.2
2,400.8	2,517.5	2,285.5	2,117.0	1,978.5	2,124.2	1,825.0	1,535.4	2,861.7	3,106.3
196.7	164.9	124.8	103.4	98.0	96.6	94.5	110.7	113.7	125.5
129.2	127.7	119.4	140.3	130.3	176.7	214.0	245.3	241.1	235.4

September 30, 1980 levels is a result of generally unfavorable market conditions and reduced opportunities for obtaining investable cash as collateral for the loaned securities.

Income and Expenditures

Income from dividends and interest amounted to \$196.7 million, an increase of \$31.8 million over 1980.

Expenditures for program activities—grants approved to organizations and individuals, direct conduct of charitable activities, and program support—totaled \$112.1 million in 1981, an increase of \$8.7 million over 1980. Program support is comprised of the costs of developing grants, assisting grantees in the execution of projects, and program evaluation.

Expenses incurred in the production of income and for general management purposes totaled \$17.2 million, a decrease of approximately \$0.5 million from 1980 expenditure levels.

Federal Excise Tax and Payout Requirement

The Internal Revenue Code imposes on private foundations an excise tax of 2 per cent on "net investment

income," defined to include dividends, interest, and net realized capital gains, reduced by related expenses. For fiscal years 1971 through 1980, the Foundation paid taxes totaling \$52.4 million. The tax for fiscal 1981 is estimated at \$6.1 million.

As a result of the diminution in the market value of the Foundation's portfolio, the provision in fiscal 1981 for federal excise taxes decreased because the anticipated amount set aside in previous years for unrealized gains on investments was greater than that required on September 30, 1981.

The Internal Revenue Code also imposes on private foundations an annual payout requirement. For the Foundation's fiscal years ending September 30, 1981 and 1982, this amount is the higher of the Foundation's "adjusted net income," as defined by the code, or approximately 5 per cent of the market value of its investment assets. In general, the requirement may be satisfied by payments for charitable grants, program-related investments, direct charitable operations, and certain administrative expenses. If the Foundation pays out more than its

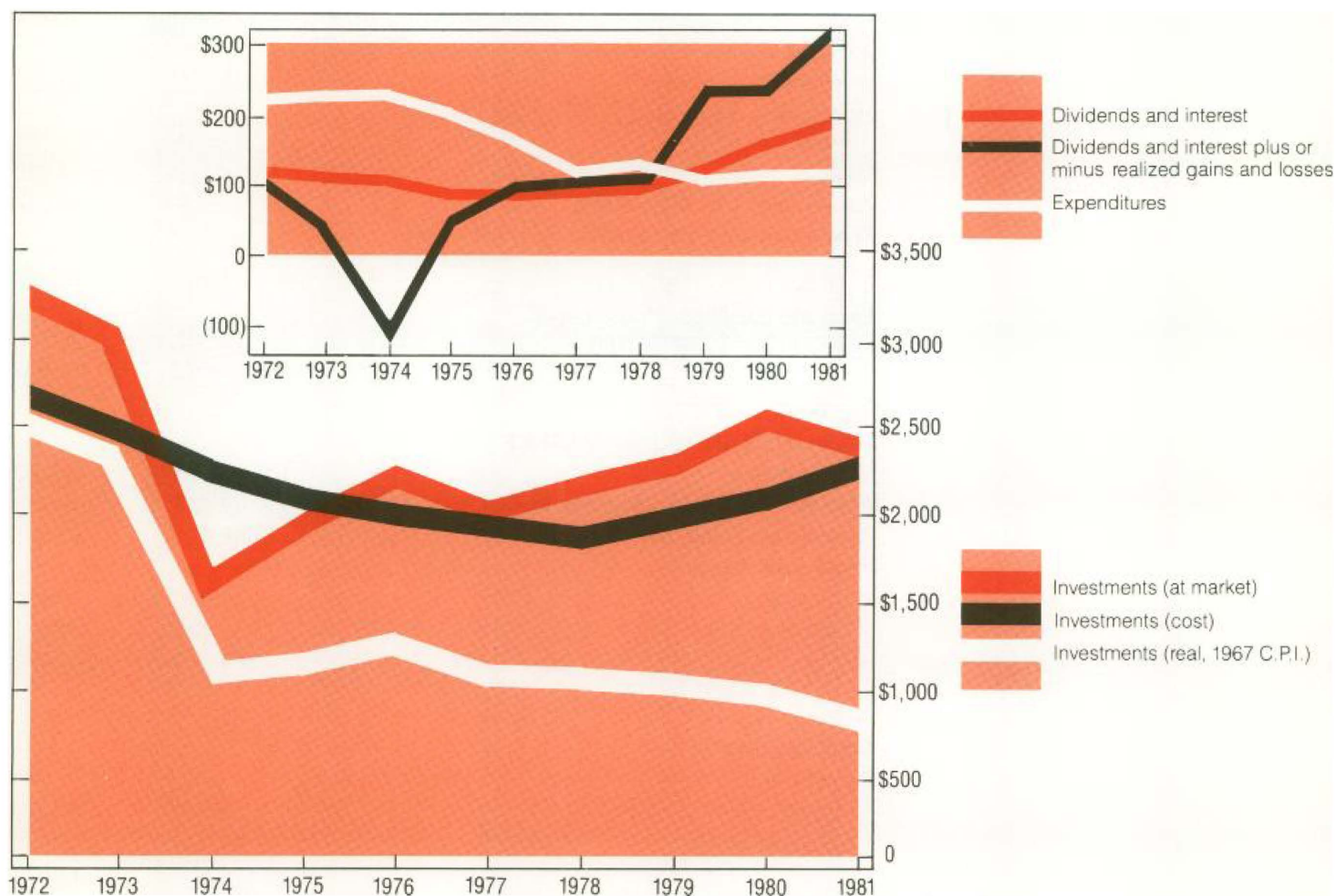
required amount in a given taxable year, the excess may be carried forward to any of the next five taxable years to cover any shortfall in the required amount. Payout (estimated) in 1981 was \$63.3 million less than required, which was covered by excess payout from prior years. As of the end of the fiscal year, the Foundation had \$124.5 million in excess payout to be carried forward, which expires as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u> (in millions)
1982	\$ 61.1
1983	55.4
1984	8.0
	<u>\$124.5</u>

The Economic Recovery Act of 1981 changes the payout requirement. Private foundations whose fiscal years begin after December 31, 1981, will be required to pay out an amount equal to their minimum investment return (approximately 5 per cent of the market value of investment assets). Accordingly, this change, which should have the effect of reducing the Foundation's annual payout requirement, will not become effective until its fiscal year beginning October 1, 1982.

Income, Expenditures, and the Impact of Inflation, 1972-1981

(in millions)



The charts above summarize aspects of the Foundation's recent operating history and the impact of inflation over the last decade. The inset chart compares expenditures with income over the past ten years, with income defined in two ways—as dividends and interest only and as dividends and interest plus or minus realized gains or losses. For much of the decade, expenditures substantially exceeded income but this trend was reversed in 1978. Since then the excess of income over expenditures has been reinvested in order to recoup, in part, the substantial drain in the Foundation's investment assets that occurred prior to 1978.

The larger chart sets forth the impact of inflation on portfolio assets. The orange line shows that the nominal value of the portfolio declined from approximately \$3.3 billion in 1972 to \$2.4 billion in 1981. The white line is a restatement of portfolio assets in terms of the 1967 consumers price index. In 1972, the real value of the portfolio was approximately 80 per cent of nominal value, whereas in 1981 it was approximately 38 per cent.

The Ford Foundation

Statement of Financial Position

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	September 30	
	1981	1980
	(in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Investments , at market	\$2,445,502	\$2,583,034
Investments designated as Securities Lending Fund , at market	22,901	112,881
Cash	4,540	4,959
Receivables and other assets	53,891	49,647
Program-related Investments , net of allowances for possible losses of \$8,237,000 in 1981 and \$6,502,000 in 1980	18,791	11,999
Land and buildings , at cost, net of accumulated depreciation	19,947	20,422
	<u>\$2,565,572</u>	<u>\$2,782,942</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Unpaid grants	\$ 93,488	\$ 86,403
Amounts payable for securities loaned	19,627	112,538
Payables and other liabilities	42,891	53,015
Federal excise tax		
Current	6,840	5,479
Deferred	1,889	8,037
	<u>164,735</u>	<u>265,472</u>
Contingencies		
Fund balance		
Appropriated	35,947	55,475
Unappropriated	2,364,890	2,461,995
	<u>2,400,837</u>	<u>2,517,470</u>
	<u>\$2,565,572</u>	<u>\$2,782,942</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

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	For the years ended September 30	
	1981	1980
(in thousands)		
Income		
Dividends	\$ 102,243	\$ 95,857
Interest	<u>94,497</u>	<u>69,072</u>
	196,740	164,929
Expenditures		
Program activities:		
Grants approved—organizations	86,433	73,134
Grants approved—individuals	5,382	5,146
Direct conduct of charitable activities	4,353	8,086
Program support	14,094	16,320
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	<u>1,805</u>	<u>677</u>
	112,067	103,363
General management	10,239	10,739
Expenses incurred in the production of income	6,927	6,967
Provision for federal excise tax	<u>(48)</u>	<u>6,612</u>
	129,185	127,681
	67,555	37,248
(Depreciation) appreciation on investments		
Realized	128,326	82,127
Unrealized	<u>(312,514)</u>	<u>112,594</u>
	(184,188)	194,721
(Decrease) increase in fund balance for year	(116,633)	231,969
Fund balance at beginning of year	2,517,470	2,285,501
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$2,400,837</u>	<u>\$2,517,470</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash

68

	For the years ended September 30	
	1981	1980
	(in thousands)	
Cash provided by:		
(Decrease) increase in fund balance for year	\$ (116,633)	\$ 231,969
Add (deduct) items not requiring outlay of cash:		
Unrealized depreciation (appreciation) on investments	312,514	(112,594)
(Decrease) increase in deferred federal excise tax	(6,148)	1,802
Depreciation on buildings	475	474
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments and related guarantees	1,805	677
	<u>192,013</u>	<u>122,328</u>
Increase (decrease) in unpaid grants	7,085	(17,466)
Increase in federal excise tax payable	<u>1,361</u>	<u>272</u>
	200,459	105,134
Cash used by:		
Excess of acquisition of investments over disposals, including investments designated for securities lending program		
Acquisitions	1,602,062	1,055,602
Disposals	<u>1,517,060</u>	<u>819,178</u>
	85,002	236,424
Decrease (increase) in amounts due brokers/ dealers in respect to securities lending program	92,911	(112,538)
Increase in program-related investments	8,528	527
Increase in receivables and other assets	4,244	1,765
Decrease (increase) in payables and other liabilities	<u>10,193</u>	<u>(18,638)</u>
	200,878	107,540
Decrease in cash	419	2,406
Cash beginning of year	4,959	7,365
Cash end of year	\$ 4,540	\$ 4,959

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Notes to Financial Statements

SEPTEMBER 30, 1981 AND 1980

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Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

— All other securities or real estate holdings held for investment purposes are valued at estimated realizable values.

Realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments are determined by comparison of specific costs of acquisition (identified lot basis) to proceeds at the time of disposal or market values at the balance sheet date, respectively, and include the effects of currency translation with respect to transactions and holdings of foreign securities.

LAND AND BUILDINGS: Land and buildings owned by the Foundation are carried at cost. Depreciation on the buildings is recorded using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives, principally 50 years.

INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND APPROPRIATIONS: Grant expenditures are considered incurred at the time of approval by the Board of Trustees or the President of the Foundation. Uncommitted appropriations which have been approved by the Board of Trustees are segregated in the 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 deferred federal excise tax in the accompanying financial statements reflects the timing difference arising from reporting of unrealized appreciation or depreciation on investments for financial statement purposes, whereas for federal excise tax purposes only realized gains are taxed.

Note 2—Investments

Investments held at September 30, 1981 and 1980, were as follows:

	1981		1980	
	Market Value	Cost	Market Value	Cost
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Equity securities	\$1,698,198	\$1,487,912	\$1,994,785	\$1,525,698
Fixed-income securities	719,530	803,266	534,577	565,734
Fixed-income securities, with equity participation	27,774	32,492	53,672	57,250
	<u>\$2,445,502</u>	<u>\$2,323,670</u>	<u>\$2,583,034</u>	<u>\$2,148,682</u>

Market values assigned to investments with limited marketability at September 30, 1981 and 1980, amounted to \$103,346,000 and \$100,305,000, respectively. Costs were \$78,694,000 and \$92,157,000, respectively.

Note 3—Investments Designated as Securities Lending Fund

The Foundation continued its participation in a securities lending program, which began in July 1980. Securities are loaned through the Foundation's custodian to broker/dealers and banks. All loans are collateralized by cash or marketable securities equal to 102 per cent of the respective loan. At September 30, 1981, the market value of loaned securities amounted to \$64,322,000.

All loaned securities remain the property of the Foundation, including the right to interest and dividends; however, the borrower gains the right to vote the loaned securities and to transfer loaned securities to others during the term of the loan. Loaned securities are returnable on demand.

Income derived from securities lending is included in interest income.

Note 4—Land and Buildings

At September 30, 1981 and 1980, land and buildings were comprised of:

	1981	1980
Land	\$ 3,736,000	\$ 3,736,000
Buildings, net of accumulated depreciation of \$6,283,000 in 1981 and \$5,808,000 in 1980	<u>16,211,000</u>	<u>16,686,000</u>
	<u>\$19,947,000</u>	<u>\$20,422,000</u>

Depreciation expense of \$475,000 in 1981 and \$474,000 in 1980 has been included in the program support and general management expenditure classifications.

Note 5—Provision for Federal Excise Tax

The provision for federal excise tax consists of the following:

	1981	1980
Current provision	\$ 6,100,000	\$ 4,810,000
Deferred (benefit) provision	<u>(6,148,000)</u>	<u>1,802,000</u>
	<u>\$ (48,000)</u>	<u>\$ 6,612,000</u>

The current provision for federal excise tax amounts to 2 per cent of net investment income (principally, interest, dividends, and net realized gains, less expenses incurred in the production of income) as defined by the Internal Revenue Code.

The deferred federal excise tax (benefit) provision is in respect to net unrealized appreciation on investments, after adjusting for permanent differences in carrying values for book and tax purposes as a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

Note 6—Contingencies

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

Note 7—Reclassifications

The Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash has been prepared on the accrual basis, whereas in previous years it was reported on the cash basis. The effect of the change is not considered material. As a result of the aforementioned and of other minor changes, certain reclassifications have been made to the 1980 financial statements to conform to the 1981 presentation.

Report of Independent Accountants

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORD FOUNDATION

In our opinion, the statements appearing on pages 66 through 71 of this report present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1981 and 1980, its income, expenses, and changes in fund balance and the sources and uses of cash for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. Our examinations of these statements were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, including confirmation of the securities owned at September 30, 1981 and 1980 by correspondence with the custodians.

Price Waterhouse
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
DECEMBER 9, 1981

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Asterisk (*) indicates organizations associated with or cooperating in grant activities; dagger (†) indicates program-related investments. All other organizations and institutions are recipients of grants. Boldface page numbers refer to the text pages of the report; lightface numbers refer to the financial columns.

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