FORD FOUNDATION ANNUAL REPORT

1982

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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 1982, the Foundation has made commitments totaling $5.8 billion, including grants to more than 8,000 institutions and organizations. The recipients have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and various foreign countries, especially in less-developed areas.

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

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

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

Ford Foundation Annual Report

OCTOBER 1, 1981 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

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**Term expired December 7, 1982

†Term beginning June 1982
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President's Review

The program narrative that follows describes the wide range of activities supported by the Foundation in this country and abroad in the past year. It was a year in which we completed the transition to a new program structure and operation. Staff are now in place in the six areas* that constitute the Foundation's new single program division.

The year has also seen a reorganization of the Foundation's investment division, an increased diversification of our investment portfolio, and a shift of a larger portion of our equity holdings to external management. The continued improvement in the portfolio, both in market value and return on investment, has made it possible during the current biennium to increase program spending levels in real dollars.

At the same time, demands for Foundation support have been increasing as shifts in national priorities and strategies have left many organizations and the social, cultural, and educational issues they address without adequate funding. We have tried to be responsive to this need. But when foundation and corporate philanthropic spending together amount to less than $6 billion per year, much of which is committed to important ongoing activities, it is impossible to compensate significantly for the withdrawal or reduction of federal support in amounts many times greater.

The implementation of the one-division program structure has increased the Foundation's capacity by facilitating the mutual reinforcement of our grant-making activities throughout the world. The new structure is based on the premise that the United States and the Third World countries are wrestling with many of the same problems, albeit in different guises, and that approaches taken and aspects of solutions fashioned in one setting have bearing across national boundaries. Already, our work in the areas of women's rights, child survival, and rural poverty and in addressing the problems of refugees and migrants has been significantly enhanced by such transnational perspectives.

We are also trying to increase the impact and the reach of our program activities by continually refining our strategies and experimenting with new modes of giving. One of our principal thrusts in recent years has been the formation of partnerships with other organizations, both public and private, national and local. We believe this approach is the best way to build on small successful projects and to create programs of national scope and significance. I would like now to amplify this point and to report some of our recent experience with this mode of philanthropy.

The collaborative approach serves not only to lever the limited financial resources of the Foundation, but also to sharpen the intellectual focus of the exercise by drawing on the diverse points of view and special expertise of each of the partners. In structuring partnerships, we are always aware of the importance of reinforcing local initiatives

*Urban Poverty, Rural Poverty and Resources, Human Rights and Social Justice, Governance and Public Policy, Education and Culture, and International Affairs.

and promoting the self-sufficiency of neighborhood and community organizations. We recognize that the problems being addressed, however generalizable, always have special local characteristics and ultimately must be solved locally.

One approach of the Foundation is to enhance the capacity of existing national organizations or, where none exist, to create new ones to address particular societal needs. Such national organizations bring together financial and other resources from all sectors and provide technical and financial support to community organizations. We are also trying to establish networks of local institutions engaged in similar activities to facilitate the exchange of useful experience. The combination of a national organization joined to a network of local entities is an especially effective way to operate a nationwide activity. In this model, the national institution serves as a clearinghouse of ideas and a disseminator of cross-project learning. In turn, the community groups adapt the collective learning to fit local needs and act as the local "eyes and ears" of the national body.

Three recent collaborative efforts—one domestic, two overseas—illustrate the benefits of this approach.

The Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) was launched in June 1980. It is an outgrowth of the Foundation's experience supporting a number of community development corporations in low-income communities in the late 1960s and the 1970s. LISC provides technical assistance to community organizations and helps them attract new sources of public and private capital for business and residential development. It has already assisted nearly 200 projects nationwide and attracted almost $40 million of commitments and contributions from corporations and foundations around the country (including $16 million from the Foundation). LISC's capital has in turn been highly leveraged: loans of $4.9 million have generated residential construction projects valued at $128.3 million; loans of $3.7 million for business and industrial development resulted in projects whose total value is $29.6 million.

LISC's experience to date illustrates the important role that local funders can play in the community development process. LISC is now most active in sixteen cities and regions throughout the country where corporations and foundations have taken the initiative to raise money to match LISC support for local projects and to form advisory committees. These advisory committees perform the vital function of bringing to the attention of LISC's national office capable community-based organizations and fundable projects. The proliferation and increasing dynamism of these "local LISCs" (twenty-four are planned) may portend a shifting role for the national office in the years ahead. That the business community has been actively involved in the LISC effort both at the national and local level underscores the fact that parts of the private sector are ready, indeed eager, to lend resources and talents to social investment projects with a favorable ratio of public gain to business risk.

The Society for the Promotion of Wasteland Development (SPWD)

represents the adaptation of the LISC idea to India to address one of that country's most pressing problems: the creation of vast wastelands resulting from the unregulated cutting of trees and the ecologically unsound use of public and communally owned land. For several years the Foundation, as part of its work in India, has been making grants to assist community-based organizations, both governmental and nongovernmental, in social forestry programs to help restore these lands. In May 1982, SPWD was formed to raise the national consciousness to the wasteland problem, to activate socially concerned Indian banks and corporations, and to support local groups. To date, SPWD has collaborated with public and private corporations, voluntary agencies, and state forest departments in five projects that have resulted in the planting of 400,000 trees in different regions of India.

In Bangladesh, the Foundation helped develop and is lending financial support to an innovative banking project that began as a local experiment and now has prospects of growing to national dimension. The Grameen Bank Project provides low-interest loans to poor landless men and women never before deemed creditworthy. Instead of furnishing collateral, the loan recipients form small borrowing groups that jointly guarantee repayment of advances made to individual members. In its first two years of full-scale operation, the project has made nearly 30,000 loans to finance small-scale entrepreneurial activities and, remarkably, the delinquency rate is less than one percent. The Foundation has now joined forces with Bangladesh's central bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to expand the project into all four regions of Bangladesh. For its part, the Foundation is providing a $770,000 partial loan guarantee fund to induce the active involvement of rural commercial bank branches throughout the country.

In the United States, several major collaborative efforts are currently in the formative stage.

First, the Foundation is in the process of forming a joint venture with fifteen community foundations to tackle the growing problem of teenage pregnancy. If current trends persist, four out of ten young women now fourteen years old will become pregnant before their twentieth birthday. The members of the growing population of teenage parents tend to drop out of school and other productive activities, thus increasing the likelihood of welfare dependence. In recent years the Foundation has assisted demonstration projects designed to help young pregnant women and young single parents achieve personal and economic self-sufficiency. One of the most promising of these experiments is Project Redirection, which links the teenager with necessary services and with a mature woman who can provide personalized advice, counseling, and general emotional support.

One aspect of the partnership with the community foundations will experiment with various elements of Project Redirection in a variety of existing teen-service programs in seven cities across the country. This effort will help assess the program's potential for yet broader replication. Another aspect of the Ford–community foundation collaboration,

operating in eight cities, involves experimentation and testing of new services to reach teenage fathers. The partnership links a network of community foundations and local service agencies selected and funded by them with the Foundation through an intermediary corporation. The intermediary organization, funded by the Foundation, will monitor program activity at the sites as well as organize and disseminate the results of the project.

Second, as part of its effort to strengthen public schools serving disadvantaged students, the Foundation is establishing a Public Education Fund (PEF) with a pool of capital from major national funding organizations. PEF will endeavor to stimulate the creation across the country of forty to fifty locally based school funds, which will make small grants to teachers and principals for school improvement. One stimulus for PEF is the Foundation's City High School Recognition Program, inaugurated in 1982. Under this program, we have identified and given special recognition to urban public high schools that have demonstrated improvement in their educational performance. We have learned that by making modest grants to such schools we can help change their negative public image, improve student and staff morale, and encourage innovative projects that engage the talents of students, staff, and parents. The PEF idea also derives from successful model programs in two cities, Pittsburgh and San Francisco, where local school funds have been able to raise private-sector money and to bring together a coalition of community, corporate, and school leaders to promote school improvement. It is anticipated that the Foundation's contribution to PEF will generate at least a three–to–one match from national and local funds, and that the newly created school funds will become self-sufficient after a few years of PEF support.

In another area of our work, the Foundation is discussing with prospective partners from the corporate and nonprofit sectors the feasibility of establishing a National Arts Stabilization Fund (NASF) to improve the long-term financial prospects of creative and performing arts institutions. Many arts organizations throughout the country are suffering from lack of capital, inadequate financial management, and declining subsidies in real dollars. NASF is intended to serve as a vehicle for tapping national and local sources of funding to support these institutions and to stimulate financial planning that addresses their long-term needs and establishes the basis for sustained artistic growth. NASF will build on previous Foundation initiatives, including the arts stabilization program of the 1970s, that utilized the "incentive and reward" approach to philanthropy. Under that program, grant payments were made in installments over a five-year period but were contingent upon the grantee's achieving targeted improvements in its balance sheet. Of the seventy-six opera, dance, and theater companies and other arts groups that participated in the program, the majority managed to achieve marked strengthening of their financial condition. Based on preliminary discussions of the NASF concept with other foundations, corporate contribution committees, community trusts, and other potential donors in a number of cities, the prospects appear favorable for attracting substantial sums from national and local sources.

These examples illustrate the broad benefits that derive when the Foundation joins with others in a common pursuit. In many cases, however, a partnership is feasible only after a particular strategy has proven effective or an idea has gained currency. Until then, the Foundation must be willing to go it alone.

The Foundation has longstanding ideals and objectives: providing development aid to the poor and the disadvantaged; protecting civil and political liberties and the rights of minorities and women; supporting educational and cultural activities; and promoting international peace and security. We will continue to provide support in these areas, independently when appropriate, with partners when possible.

In 1968, the Board of Trustees adopted the policy of limiting continuous membership on the Board to a maximum of two successive six-year terms. In accordance with this policy, three trustees, William H. Donaldson, James R. Ellis, and Walter A. Haas, Jr., retired in 1982 after serving with distinction for twelve years. Each brought his unique talents and insights to bear on the issues facing the Foundation and each left a personal stamp on the institution. We will miss them.

I am happy to greet five new trustees who were elected in the past year: Donald F. McHenry, Paul F. Miller, Jr., William G. Milliken, Barbara Scott Preiskel, and Thomas H. Wyman.

FRANKLIN A. THOMAS

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Urban Poverty

This year the Foundation nearly doubled its allocation for work on urban poverty. Among the efforts supported, several address problems that, while national or international in scope, are causing particular hardship to the poor and minorities in older cities of the U.S. These problems include rising unemployment and welfare dependency, especially among disadvantaged youth and women supporting their families; teenage pregnancy; and deficiencies in the health, nutrition, and early development of children.

In a major project this year that will operate in about a dozen states, the Foundation supported the design of "welfare-to-work" experiments intended to move welfare recipients off public assistance and into regular employment. The Foundation also undertook new efforts to help ease youth unemployment and broaden public understanding of its causes; it increased funds aimed at encouraging teenage mothers to return to school or develop job skills; and it launched a new program to improve the chances of survival and promote the health and mental development of poor children in the United States and in developing countries.

The largest part of the Foundation's work in urban poverty supports community-based programs to revitalize low-income neighborhoods in the United States. A new and related endeavor is to help such groups reduce street crime and arson, which have a severe impact on the urban poor. In assisting community-based organizations, the Foundation is especially interested in helping to strengthen links with business, industry, and other private groups to partially offset cutbacks in government funds. Assistance also went to strengthen urban secondary schools serving minorities and the poor, to recognize the improvements many of the schools have achieved in the past decade, and to help them build on their successes.

WOMEN AND WELFARE

In response to new federal policies that give to the states greater responsibility for public assistance programs, many states are devising welfare-to-work experiments. Similarly, many private groups are seeking ways to help the unemployed and underemployed become fully self-supporting. The Foundation this year took several actions to support such efforts, with special emphasis on programs that assist youths and adult women.

A grant of $2,018,750 went to the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC) for a major demonstration that will test more effective ways of moving welfare recipients off public assistance and into regular jobs. Local foundations and state governments are providing funds to match the Foundation's support. MDRC will work with welfare agencies in ten or twelve states to design welfare-to-work experiments. MDRC will also assess the experiments' costs and their effects on recipients' employment. The demonstration will focus primarily on nonworking mothers receiving assistance under the federal program Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). In a national supported-work demonstration managed by MDRC a few years ago and funded by the Foundation and government agencies, AFDC mothers had a high success rate in holding on to paid employment.

For a coordinated study of the impact of the new welfare policies on the working poor—those who are employed but who receive a portion of their income from welfare—the Foundation granted $359,000 to the Center for the Study of Social Policy in Washington, D.C., $101,000 to Columbia University, and $87,000 to the University of Michigan. Researchers are seeking greater understanding of how families cope with reduced or eliminated welfare benefits and how policies can be designed to help them achieve greater self-support. Particular attention will be paid to the working poor's arrangements for medical and child care.

The unemployment rates for minority youths and low-income women who are heads of households have been consistently higher than the rates for the rest of the population. These groups have been especially hard hit by recent decreases in income-maintenance and other social support programs. With limited skills and education, they have also been hurt by shifts in the nation's economy from blue-collar manufacturing to white-collar service and high-technology jobs. Race and sex discrimination often compounds their difficulties.

Women, for example, earn less than sixty cents for every dollar earned by men. A major contributor to this difference is occupational segregation. Women find employment in low-paying, low-status occupations and have little chance for advancement or for training that would enable them to move on to higher-paying jobs. Among the efforts supported by the Foundation this year is a program to help low-income women train for high-paying technical jobs in North Carolina's fast-growing electronics industry. It is run by MDC, Inc., a manpower development agency. MDC is working with community colleges and employment agencies, electronics firms, and women's groups to devise a training and placement system for an initial group of some sixty women.

In Boston, another area with many high-technology industries and a demand for skilled workers, the Women's Technical Institute received $150,000 to expand its training programs into an accredited educational institution preparing women to qualify for technical jobs. The institute has adapted its training to the special needs of female students, many of whom are unfamiliar with basic tools and mechanical concepts. It has an outreach program to introduce poor and minority women to the career potential in technical jobs, and it has established good relations with nearby corporations, which have proved eager to hire its graduates.

The armed forces also offer women a means of upward mobility through education and occupational training. Yet twice as many women as men leave the service before the end of their first enlistment tour. The Rand Corporation, with Foundation support, is conducting a study to examine the causes of this high dropout rate. Rand is comparing data on women holding jobs normally filled by men in the civilian sector with the experience of women in the traditionally male preserve of the armed forces. The study will attempt to define the characteristics of women who aspire to and succeed in male dominated jobs in a variety of fields.

The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence received $233,000 for a demonstration project to provide employment opportunities for battered women. Lack of job skills prevents many such victims from leaving their spouses. Of those who do leave, many wind up on welfare. The coalition will help temporary shelters for battered women to design job-training programs and will assess the effectiveness of the programs.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Despite billions of dollars spent each year to train young people in the skills required to function successfully in the nation's complex economy, many youths, especially in urban centers, find it extremely difficult to make the transition to the world of work. In the summer of 1982 the unemployment rate for all teenagers was 24 percent, more than twice the national average; for black teenagers nationwide the rate was over 50 percent, and in some cities it was over 80 percent. Even if the economy fully recovers, many of these youths will still be unemployed because they do not have the job skills or the education that available jobs require.

This year the Foundation began a new program focusing on the training and employment of hard-core jobless youth, especially those who drop out of school. Funds are supporting projects that combine education and work and that broaden public-private partnerships working with high-risk, out-of-school youth. The Foundation is also funding research on promising youth-training programs, on ways to achieve better coordination among schools, colleges, the military, and other institutions that train youth, and on the nature of changes occurring in the American economy. Several organizations received grants this year for work on these problems.

Jobs for Youth Boston (JFYB) was granted $100,000 to expand a successful program of job preparation and placement for school dropouts aged sixteen through nineteen. The funds will enable JFYB to test improved educational services and expand its follow-up efforts to find better jobs or advanced training for youths who have demonstrated mastery of basic educational and work skills. The funds will also help JFYB to meet increasing requests by other organizations for information and assistance in setting up similar programs.

A project that employs young welfare recipients to repair

homes, to clean up rubble-strewn neighborhood lots, and to work with community agencies was supported through a $260,000 grant to the South Bronx Development Organization. Participants work every other week and during their week off take part in occupational training programs or in English-as-a-second-language courses offered by the New York City Board of Education. Those who do well are referred to a skills-training program run by the Private Industry Council, which is designed to lead to jobs in the private sector.

MDC, Inc., in North Carolina (see page 3) received funds for two projects: an analysis of the use of military bases and facilities for civilian youth employment and training programs, and a study of Jobs for America's Graduates (JAG) and other school-to-work transition programs. JAG offers skills training to high school juniors and seniors, helps them find jobs after graduation, and provides follow-up counseling while they are working.

The Bank Street College of Education received funds to develop a model program to train out-of-school youth in computer-related skills and to place them in jobs with potential for advancement. Once operational, the program will be a joint venture of the college's Basic Skills Academy, which gives high school dropouts a chance to earn a high school equivalency diploma; major employers in New York City seeking workers with computer skills; the Private Industry Council; and an electronics training institution.

Other grants related to youth employment and training went to: Project Awareness, for an employment program for low-income youth in Port St. Joe, Florida; Flowers with Care, a program in New York City that has trained some seventy young ex-offenders as floral designers; the National Institute for Work and Learning, for a study of the employment of young people in the fast-food industry; and Columbia University, to analyze the role of private industry in England and France in training disadvantaged youth for the world of work, and to determine the applicability of these programs to the United States.

TEENAGE PARENTS

Teenage pregnancy has become a major problem in the United States. If current trends persist, it is estimated that four out of ten girls now fourteen years old will become pregnant at least once by the time they are twenty. Adolescent mothers tend to drop out of school, to become chronically unemployed, and to form unstable relationships. They often require substantial public support for their maintenance, and their children often suffer from inadequate care during developmental years.

Increasing its allocation for work in the area of teenage pregnancy, the Foundation this year assisted demonstrations that help teenage parents complete school, obtain employment, and avoid welfare dependency. Pregnancy-prevention efforts were also supported. Receiving grants were:

—Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC), $669,000, for a combination of services grouped under the name Project Redirection, a program that helps teenage mothers return to school, develop job skills, and avoid further unintended pregnancies. A key feature is the linking of teenage mothers with mature neighborhood women who act as role models. Some 300 young mothers in four cities—Boston, Phoenix, New York, and Riverside, California—receive assistance through the program.

—Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, $250,000, for a family-support program conducted by a coalition of Boston-area health and social service agencies. One hundred mothers aged fourteen through seventeen will receive day-care, family-planning, and counseling services. Fifty neighborhood women have been recruited to provide family care during the day so that the teens can finish school or begin job training.

—Johns Hopkins University, $34,384, to evaluate a pregnancy-prevention program serving 2,000 students attending a junior and a senior high school in Baltimore's inner city. The students are counseled on sexuality and on contraceptive use by staff from the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine.

The Foundation also made grants to the National Child Labor Committee to document ways that programs can expand employment and training services for teenage parents, to Syracuse University to develop a pregnancy-prevention program in a public high school in Detroit, and to the Center for Population Options and the Alan Guttmacher Institute for meetings of specialists to discuss ways to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy.

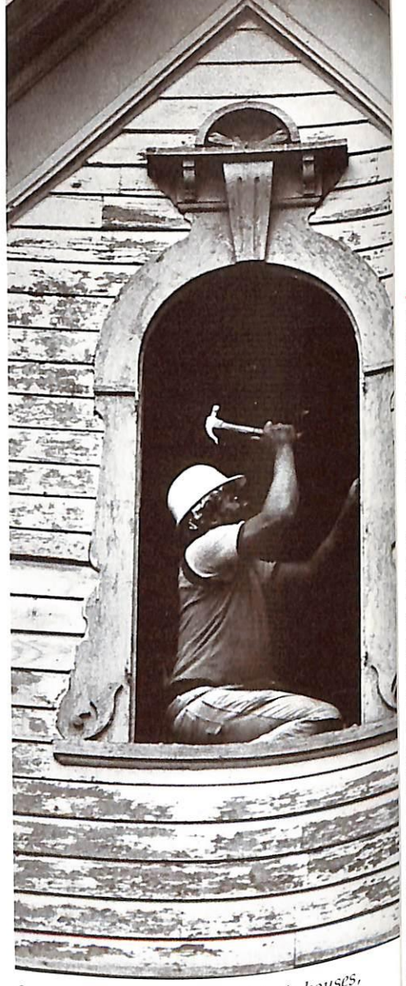
Chicanos Por La Causa (CPLC), a Hispanic community organization in Phoenix, received a low-interest loan of $762,000 to buy and rehabilitate a building for use as a day-care center for young mothers in the Project Redirection program. CPLC will also conduct job-training programs at the center for participants in Arizona's Work Incentive project, which is helping welfare recipients move into permanent employment.

CHILD SURVIVAL

With grants to a variety of projects in the United States and in Third World countries, the Foundation launched a new effort to improve the chances for survival, and to promote the health and mental development, of poor children. The program aims to give a fair start in life to children when they are at greatest risk—prenatally, at birth, and during early nurture. A basic objective will be to provide poor families with knowledge of



A participant in Project Redirection, a nationwide program for teenage mothers, tends her baby at a Phoenix day-care center established with Foundation assistance by Chicanos Por La Causa, one of several community development corporations supported by the Foundation.



Support for restoration of historic houses, like this one in Savannah, aims to prevent displacement of poor, elderly, and minority residents.

good nutritional and health habits so they will be better able to take care of themselves and their children.

In the United States, grants were made to support demonstrations among farm workers in Florida, Mexican Americans in Texas, isolated rural families in Appalachia, and adolescent parents in a half-dozen major cities. Programs to change hospital practices so that breast-feeding is encouraged were also assisted. In the Third World, grants supported demonstrations of prenatal and child-care services in Indian villages, programs to stimulate the cognitive development of preschoolers in Colombia, training of physicians to provide comprehensive health care in low-income rural and urban communities in Nigeria, and research on the decline in Cuba of infant deaths caused by diarrhea.

Many of the grants in the new program will go to community and village organizations that work among the very poor. Extensive use will be made of paraprofessional home visitors who will counsel poor families on ways to stimulate children's cognitive development as well as on such simple health-care practices as good nutrition, hygiene, temperature-taking, and oral rehydration for the treatment of diarrheal diseases. When appropriate, breast-feeding will be encouraged because it provides excellent infant nutrition and has beneficial immunological and psychological effects.

The demonstrations will be documented to measure their effect on infant mortality and on children's health and cognitive development. The lessons learned will be disseminated in the United States and overseas.

COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS

Local Revitalization. Community-based organizations (CBOs) work in a variety of ways to restore and generate new economic activities in their neighborhoods. They help to rehabilitate antiquated housing, to provide job-training opportunities, to strengthen social services, and to prevent crime and arson. As governmental funding for community revitalization has declined, CBOs have turned increasingly to private-sector funders for support of their activities.

One of the most successful efforts to involve the private sector in community revitalization has been the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), established in 1980 by the Foundation and major insurance, industrial, and banking firms. LISC combines loans, grants, and technical assistance to help community-based organizations build and manage residential, commercial, and industrial ventures in their communities.

From an initial base of $9.3 million, LISC funding has grown to almost $40 million, most of it contributed by corporations and foundations. More than eighty community development organizations across the United States have received LISC funding, mainly for housing and commercial development. LISC's efforts are concentrated in sixteen areas nationwide. To allow LISC to expand its activities within these areas, to begin work in six new sites, and to document its impact on urban redevelopment, the Foundation renewed support with a grant of $5,250,000, bringing its total assistance to LISC to $16 million.

As CBOs have expanded their activities, they have enlisted a range of volunteers to help run community programs—from lawyers, accountants, and contractors who provide free services and technical advice, to community residents trained to manage rehabilitated housing and organize social services. To further this broadening of private efforts in community development, the Enterprise Foundation was founded in 1981 by James Rouse, a well-known developer who has launched $2 billion worth of real-estate development over the past forty years in the United States and Canada.

Initially, Enterprise will focus on improving housing for the poor. It then intends to help low-income communities develop job-training and other services, health and recreational facilities, and new economic ventures. To help launch these activities, the Foundation this year approved a combination of grant and loan funding to Enterprise totaling $2.5 million. Enterprise hopes to raise $15 million from other foundations, corporations, and individuals. The income from investment of these funds will be loaned or granted to some thirty CBOs to develop neighborhood projects and services, including rehabilitation of housing and neighborhood stores.

For the past fourteen years, Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS) organizations have proved highly effective in reversing urban blight. NHS programs bring together neighborhood residents, banks and insurance companies, and city agencies in a joint effort to upgrade housing and business districts, to provide mortgage funds, and to improve such services as garbage collection, street repair, and police protection. A revolving loan fund helps those who cannot meet conventional borrowing requirements to secure funds for mortgages and home improvements.

Foundation support for NHS organizations began in 1973 and now totals some $1.6 million. A $100,000 grant this year helped launch the program in New York City. Seven programs are being organized, two each in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens, and one on Staten Island. Once fully under way, the New York City NHS will serve some 40,000 families.

A project to help strengthen neighborhood revitalization in eight communities in Brooklyn, New York, was also assisted. A grant of $125,000 was made to Catholic Charities Diocese of Brooklyn for pre-construction costs of federally financed housing serving the elderly, the handicapped, and low- and moderate-income families.

A cruel irony of the neighborhood revitalization movement is that the poor are sometimes pushed out by more affluent newcomers. This has been especially true in historic sections of older cities. Once these sections are discovered by preservationists, property values soar, and low-income tenants are unable to afford the higher housing costs. The National Trust for Historic Preservation recently established the Inner City Ventures Fund to help deal with this displacement problem. It makes loans and matching grants to community-based organizations, which then lend money to local residents so they can buy and repair their houses. The effort is being assisted by a low-interest loan of $500,000 from the Foundation as well as funds from the U.S. Department of the Interior and other foundations. In addition, the Foundation granted the National Trust $75,000 for its "Main Street" program, which is stimulating the economic revitalization of older central business districts within the context of historic preservation. The program is working with thirty small cities in six states.

Supplemental support totaling some $2.3 million went to six major community development corporations that have served as national models in efforts to rebuild depressed urban communities.* Although they have broadened their base of support, most are still dependent on government assistance. With the cutbacks in federal funding and the uncertainties in state and local allocations for community development, the Foundation's support is helping them continue their key operations while they adjust to a lower level of funding.

Training and Technical Assistance. The Foundation granted the Corporation for Public/Private Ventures $150,000 for a national internship program for managers of small and medium-sized community-based organizations engaged in housing, real estate, or business development. Thirty-four interns will be trained over thirteen months through a combination of classroom instruction and on-the-job experience.

Four technical-assistance organizations that provide CBOs with a broad range of help in plan-

*Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.); Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix); Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio); Southeast Development, Inc. (Baltimore); Spanish-Speaking Unity Council (Oakland); and Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles).



Above, burned-out buildings, like this one in North Brooklyn, invite further arson and thus threaten even well-maintained buildings nearby. Below, fires start quickly in rubbish-strewn lots, putting surrounding residences at risk.

Fire Watch in Brooklyn

One of the most spectacular views of the New York skyline is from the North Brooklyn waterfront along the East River. The city's millions of lights dance in the dark, its soaring towers sparkle in the sun and shine in the rain. Manhattanites looking over to Brooklyn, however, often see a different sort of light—the blaze of fires, rising sometimes over the industries along the waterfront, more often over the adjacent neighborhoods that stretch from the Williamsburg Bridge to the border of Queens.

In the last half of 1979, North Brooklyn had 233 suspicious fires, more than any other New York City district. By the middle of 1982, the number of such fires had dropped to 153. To the people of North Brooklyn, the decrease was a sign that they might at last be making progress against the scourge of arson. One of the leaders in that struggle is the People's Firehouse, a community-based organization that has made arson prevention the centerpiece of its efforts to stabilize North Brooklyn, in particular the Northside/Greenpoint neighborhoods. A Foundation grant of $120,000, made in 1982, is assisting these efforts.

The People's Firehouse (PF) was organized in 1975 by Northside residents after the city announced it was eliminating Engine Company 212, which had served the area for more than a century. Northsiders took turns occupying the firehouse so that the engine could not be moved. When the company was reinstated in 1978, the People's Firehouse decided to stay in business to tackle a variety of neighborhood problems—housing, commercial revitalization, economic and industrial development, delivery of municipal services, and arson prevention.

Under the direction of Fred S. Ringler, PF has developed a sophisticated arson early warning system patterned after one originated by Urban Educational Systems in Boston. PF staff and volunteers cull information from public records on neighborhood buildings and feed it into PF's computer. They now have a five-year history of every building in the area, covering housing code violations, property liens, abandonment, tax arrears, vacancy rates, previous fires, and changes in ownership. By analyzing these data, they can uncover reasons for arson (usually economic) and predict which buildings are arson-prone. PF shares this information with law-enforcement, housing, tax, and fire department officials, insurance companies, mortgage holders, and other community organizations. It also informs owners of high-risk properties that their buildings are being watched with the aid of a computer and offers help to owners and to tenants' associations in clearing up problems that have made the buildings fire-prone.

According to Ringler, "Research is the first step in dousing arson-for-profit. Community education and organization is the second." If the threat of arson in a building seems imminent, PF organizes tenants to set up a fire watch. They guard entrances, secure vacant apartments, and clean up hazardous conditions. PF encourages the people on each block to act as the eyes and ears of the police and fire departments. As Ringler puts it, "As soon as people in the neighborhood start paying attention to suspicious fires and checking the vandalism and neglect that lead to them, the arsonist finds it impossible to operate."

In addition to managing fourteen city-owned residential buildings (three of which it has bought to sell to tenants as low-income cooperatives), PF operates a building seal-up company. Using experienced local construction workers, the company puts vacant buildings out of the reach of both arsonists and vandals by sealing windows and doors with cinder blocks or tin.

One of PF's newest projects is industrial arson prevention. A staff specialist is working with thirty waterfront industries to combat crime and arson and to promote economic development, especially of underused industrial property.

Besides its large-scale activities, many conducted with other community organizations in North Brooklyn, PF offers direct aid to the people of the community. For example, it has purchased smoke detectors in bulk for resale to local residents at a discount; it has established a "tool library" from which people in the neighborhood can borrow to make home repairs; and it serves as an advocate with city agencies, getting broken fire hydrants and street lights repaired and seeking improvements in police and sanitation service.

In all its activities, PF stresses that arson is not inevitable but that it is a complex problem that can only be eliminated by well-organized, comprehensive community efforts. Once fires start raging through a community, people begin to think they are helpless, and despair settles over them like smoke. Perhaps the greatest achievement of PF is the sense of hope and determination it has generated that arson can be stopped.



Left, vacant buildings attract vandals and arsonists. The People's Firehouse hires local workers to seal such buildings. Below, the PF worked with owners and tenants to improve this row of apartments in North Brooklyn.



ning and managing neighborhood preservation and economic development projects received supplementary support totaling $1,225,000. They are: the Center for Community Change, the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, the National Training and Information Center, and the National Urban Coalition.

The Community Development Legal Assistance Center of the Council of New York Law Associates, which received a $200,000 grant, provides specialized legal assistance to some 100 CBOs in New York State. Through its staff and volunteer lawyers, the center helps tenants' associations buy their buildings and convert them to cooperatives; negotiates agreements with private developers to launch commercial ventures in real estate, housing, and business; helps CBOs protect their tax-exempt status by converting some of their business ventures into for-profit subsidiaries; and trains attorneys in the special problems of CBOs. The grant will enable the center to expand its training programs to Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.

The Foundation continued to assist the development of minority-owned business enterprises with loans of $1.6 million to the Delta Foundation, an economic development corporation in the Mississipppi Delta, and $1.5 million to the Tennessee Valley Center for Minority Economic Development (TVC), which invests in minority businesses in the Southeast. The Delta Foundation will expand three companies that manufacture metal spikes, commercial fans, and electronic devices, and that are run by Delta Enterprises, the foundation's profit-making subsidiary. TVC has made investments in such minority enterprises as a hotel, a metal-recycling plant, and housing development.

Crime and Arson. Burglaries, muggings, street robberies, and the burning of homes and stores not only terrorize residents but also undermine efforts to rebuild and revitalize their communities. Reducing neighborhood crime and arson, therefore, has become a prime objective of many community-based organizations throughout the United States. Several actions were taken by the Foundation this year to assist this effort.

A total of $712,000 was awarded to three organizations that help local groups start crime-prevention programs. The Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence, with support from several foundations, has initiated a three-year demonstration in ten cities to test a variety of ways to reduce street crime and residential burglaries. Neighborhood organizations in the cities will be eligible for grants to experiment with such crime-prevention services as citizen patrols, escorts for the elderly, and networks of block watchers.

The Citizens Information Service of Illinois (CIS) and the Justice Resource Institute assist crime prevention efforts in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods of Chicago and Boston, respectively. The two organizations train community volunteers in organizational skills needed to improve crime-prevention projects and to maintain community interest in them. They also help local groups define the crime-related problems most urgent in their neighborhoods. To evaluate the progress of the nine community groups being assisted by CIS, the Foundation granted $229,575 to Northwestern University's Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research.

Two community-based organizations that have incorporated arson prevention into their neighborhood stabilization programs also received grants. They are the People's Firehouse (see photo essay, page 8) and the Flatbush Development Corporation, both in Brooklyn, the New York City borough with the largest population and the greatest number of arson fires. Both groups have developed a computerized arson early warning system that identifies fire-prone buildings and that is used to induce landlords to take fire-prevention measures. To assist an evaluation of these projects, the Foundation granted $235,552 to the Institute for Social Analysis. The study will seek to determine the usefulness of each group's warning system and to assess the groups' effectiveness in mobilizing community resources to combat arson.

The Foundation also supported a program of workshops and on-site technical assistance to community-based arson-prevention groups nationwide provided by Urban Educational Systems (UES). Based in Boston, UES specializes in research on the causes of arson. It was the first group to devise an early warning system to measure the predictability of arson on a building-by-building basis.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Despite continued criticism that they fail to educate, many urban high schools have significantly improved their educational performance in recent years. More students are mastering basic skills, classrooms are more orderly, morale is higher, parents and communities are more involved in school activities, and learning and achievement have begun to flourish.

To honor these schools and to increase understanding of the factors that make for school improvement, the Foundation this year inaugurated the City High School Recognition Program. Under the program a total of $1.5 million was awarded to schools in a cross section of thirty-six selected cities. To apply for the awards, the schools had to be general, or comprehensive, high schools and to enroll at least 30 percent of their students from low-income families.

In the first stage of the program, 110 high schools received $1,000 recognition awards to be used by their student bodies for such purposes as strengthening student publications and student government. In the second stage, fifty of these schools were granted $20,000 each in response to proposals they had been invited to submit. The funds are supporting activities to enrich the educational offerings of the schools—for example, strengthening mathematics and English teaching, peer-tutoring programs, remedial instruction for underachieving students, training in computer literacy, and expansion of school-to-work transition programs.

Two years ago the Foundation initiated a series of grants to help urban schools upgrade the quality of their instruction, build better relations with parents and community groups, and create a climate more conducive to learning. Projects have been supported in New York City, Seattle, Memphis, Detroit, and New Jersey. This year grants totaling $770,801 assisted an expansion of efforts in New York City as well as a new project in Pittsburgh. The grants went to:

—New York City Board of Education, $501,641, to help launch an intensive school-improvement program in four city high schools; they will test the effectiveness of approaches used in school-improvement projects in elementary and middle schools. Funds will also support the documentation of the earlier Foundation-supported school-improvement efforts and dissemination of the results to policy makers and educators.

—Archdiocese of New York, $50,160, to expand its program to improve inner-city parish schools through better program and financial planning, admissions policies, curriculum, and communications with the people of surrounding neighborhoods. The archdiocese will develop training materials to institutionalize planning and communications in the thirty participating schools and to expand the process to seventeen new parishes.

—New York City School Volunteer Program, $100,000, to recruit and train additional volunteer tutors to coach children who have failed competency tests, to assist non-English-speaking children, and to help teachers in remedial classes.

—Pittsburgh Board of Education, $119,000, to plan a citywide teacher-training center. Secondary-school teachers would be released from regular duties for a nine-week cycle of working with master teachers, updating knowledge of research on learning, and testing new teaching techniques in the classroom.

Among other actions this year to strengthen urban schools were:

—a grant of $250,000 to the Latino Institute in Chicago, for a program to increase participation by Hispanic parents in public school activities.

—a grant of $350,000 and a $1 million loan to the Council of the Great City Schools, for a program that will enable urban school systems to engage professional managers for studies of ways to reduce costs in such non-instructional services as maintenance, purchasing, transportation, and food services.

—a grant of $200,000 to the Bronx Frontier Development Corporation, to complete a demonstration project aimed at improving school meals and knowledge of nutrition and health care in schools and neighborhoods in the South Bronx.

Rural Poverty and Resources

The major share of the Foundation's assistance in the area of rural poverty and resources supports work in developing countries. There the Foundation aids efforts to improve the use and management of land and water, to strengthen policy making for the rural sector, to increase agricultural yields, to promote rural community development, and to expand employment opportunities for the rural poor.

The Foundation supports work on related matters in the United States, also focusing on improving the circumstances of the rural poor. New efforts this year examine the efficiency, equity, and environmental impact of water use in the western United States, and explore innovative means to expand employment opportunities for low-income women, especially household heads.

LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Efforts in the developing countries to increase food supplies, to expand employment, and to alleviate poverty often are strongly dependent upon the availability of water. In particular, the way water is distributed for irrigation has a significant impact on crop yields and farmers' incomes. In Japan and South Korea, for example, where almost all rice is grown under irrigated conditions, the yields average almost six tons per hectare. In India and Bangladesh, inadequate irrigation and less intensive use of water result in average rice yields of less than two tons per hectare.

With the help of the World Bank and other aid agencies, many developing countries have been investing substantial resources in large-scale irrigation, but these systems often fall well below their potential for increasing agricultural production. Not enough attention is given to problems of irrigation management, to improving the performance of irrigation bureaucracies, or to enlisting the cooperation of the intended users of irrigation water—the farmers who till a few hectares of land—in the design, operation, and maintenance of irrigation systems.

Since 1969, when it made its first major grant to help the Indian government establish a water technology center, the Foundation has spent some $10 million for research, training, and experimental projects to improve irrigation management. This work has focused principally on eight countries: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Egypt, and the Sudan.

In Indonesia, for example, a grant this year to the Ministry of Public Works will assist an experimental project to organize farmers' groups to maintain irrigation facilities. The ministry is currently engaged in developing tertiary irrigation systems—small canals, control measures, and diversion structures—to distribute water within small zones served by large-scale irrigation projects. These new facilities are intended to deliver water more equitably among farmers, improve the timeliness and reliability of water delivery, and encourage more intensive cropping. In the past, such facilities have often washed away in the first heavy rainfall or fallen into disrepair because of the failure to enlist local farmers in their maintenance. A key figure in the Foundation-assisted project is the water-user organizer—a non-engineer, trained in group motivation, who promotes the formation of farmers' groups several months prior to the start of construction. These groups are then given responsibility for operating and maintaining the new facilities.

Government efforts to organize water-user groups have a longer history in the Philippines, where the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) is working with many farmers' organizations to expand and improve irrigation facilities (see photo essay, page 14). Funds were granted this year to help NIA expand this effort nationwide. The Asian Institute of Management in Manila, which has been working with NIA, also received funds to train government personnel and to develop training materials for participatory approaches to rural development.

In India, the Foundation has been assisting efforts to improve the management of both large- and small-scale irrigation facilities. This year, funds were granted to Gram Gourav Pratisthan, an Indian voluntary organization, to expand an innovative project that is mobilizing and training villagers to operate irrigation facilities using pumped groundwater. The project is located in a region where scanty and irregular rainfall has made agriculture unproductive. Water committees have been organized in some fifty villages to install and manage the systems. To ensure equitable distribution, the committees allocate water by household rather than by size of landholding. The Foundation's grant is being used to establish a training center for the program, which is to be expanded to 500 villages over the next five years.

India's large-scale irrigation projects are plagued by such problems as over-watering and wastage in the head reaches and water scarcity in the small tributary canals at the end of the systems. Problems of irrigation management are complex, but one important need is to reorient the training of irrigation engineers, who now tend to focus more on the design and construction of facilities than on the problems of managing them. The Foundation made a grant this year to the Indian Institute of Management at Bangalore for the training of senior- and middle-level irrigation managers. The courses stress such topics as the diagnostic analysis of irrigation systems, methods for the monitoring, control, and optimal distribution of water, and ways of eliciting farmer participation in irrigation management.

In Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines, the Foundation continued to assist graduate-level training programs that take an integrated approach to problems of land and water management. For example, Thailand's Chiang Mai University received support to develop a new master's degree program in agricultural systems. Students are learning to assess ways in which agricultural, socioeconomic, and ecological factors interact to limit agricultural productivity.

Other grants continued support for research and training in natural resource management at the University of the Philippines at Los Baños and at Bogor Agricultural University in Indonesia. Researchers at Los Baños have been developing new approaches to restoring denuded and eroded uplands, a widespread problem in the Philippines. At Bogor, efforts are going forward to devise ways to make productive use of Indonesia's extensive grasslands.

In the Middle East, continued economic progress in Egypt and the Sudan depends in large part on the efficient use of water provided by the Nile, the world's longest river. Several actions this year were aimed at improving the management of this huge water system and at boosting crop yields through timelier and more equitable water distribution. Funds were provided to send Egyptian and Sudanese water specialists to Colorado State University for training in irrigation management. Research also will be conducted on ways to improve management of the irrigation systems of the two countries.

In addition, the University of Gezira and the Rahad Corporation in the Sudan received funds for analyses of problems confronting that country's major irrigated agricultural schemes—the Gezira, the Khashm el Girba, and the Rahad. The principal crop grown on these irrigated lands is cotton, but yields have begun to decline in recent years because of the unreliability of water delivery, labor scarcities, and inappropriate attempts at mechanization, among other factors. Researchers are studying such matters as the role of farmers' organizations in the state-managed projects and the use of production incentives to raise crop yields.

The excessive cutting of forests in many developing countries has drastically reduced the availability of fuel for cooking and of fodder for animals. It has also led to severe erosion, accumulation of silt in waterways and irrigation systems, and uncontrolled flooding. A large share of India's land area has been turned into wasteland by the unregulated cutting of forests for commercial and household use.

India has been experimenting in recent years with "social forestry" programs in an effort to restore these lands. Villagers are being organized to plant fuel trees and fodder crops on the degraded lands and to build check dams to control the erosion and flooding. The Foundation has supported several of these initiatives. One important result of this work was the formation by Indian leaders this year of the Society for the Promotion of Wasteland Development. A nongovernmental organization, the society will provide technical, managerial, and financial assistance to community-based groups engaged in



The National Irrigation Administration of the Philippines, with Foundation support, has been developing more effective ways to engage farmers in the design, construction, and operation of communally owned irrigation facilities. Above, workers build an irrigation canal structure. Opposite page, farmers harvest rice watered by a communal irrigation system. The new irrigation facilities are also used by villagers for bathing and washing clothes (below and opposite page).



The Communal Irrigators of the Philippines

Farmers in the municipality of Magsaysay, in the Philippines' Davao del Sur Province, cultivate about 4,000 hectares of rice land. They plant hybrid varieties developed by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) outside of Manila, and they use commercial fertilizers and pesticides to increase yields and control insects. Between cropping seasons they sow a local plant called mungo. When plowed under, it helps to restore the soil's fertility.

The Magsaysay farmers are also quite sophisticated in their use of irrigation water. More than thirty years ago a group of them got together and built a dam of stones and logs across the nearby Balatukan River as well as a series of canals to bring water to their fields. Farmers on the other side of the river soon followed their example and built a similar system. The two groups later merged and formed the Badagoy communal irrigation system. Today some 1,300 farmers are members of the Badagoy water-users' association, pooling their labor to maintain the system and contributing fees for its management and improvement.

The Badagoy system is one of the largest of 5,000 communal irrigation systems scattered about the Philippines. These systems are distinct from the larger government-operated systems in that they are owned, maintained, and managed by the farmers themselves. Decisions on how the water is distributed are determined democratically. The communal systems water more than half of all the irrigated land in the Philippines and many are located in poor and remote sections of the country. They are essential to the livelihood of some five million Filipinos.

The Philippines government, through the National Irrigation Administration (NIA), has a program to build for the farmers improved dams and related structures that are turned over to them to operate. In the past, however, NIA engineers concentrated only on the technical aspects; they rarely consulted the farmers about the design or location of the structures or how they were to be maintained. Because they did not draw upon the farmers' intimate knowledge of local terrain and water flows, mistakes were often made: in some locations canals ran slightly uphill because engineers followed insufficiently detailed topographic maps; in others culverts were made too small because of engineers' lack of knowledge about local rainfall. Maintenance of the systems was neglected.

Concerned about such mistakes and deficiencies in communication, NIA in the mid-1970s began to work more closely with farmers. Engineers now consult with them on the design and location of irrigation structures. Community organizers help the farmers set up or strengthen water-users' associations to manage the systems. NIA has also sought the help of management specialists, social scientists, and agricultural engineers at the Asian Institute of Management, the Institute of Philippine Culture, the Development Academy of the Philippines, and IRRI to study the needs of the farmers' groups and to document agency-farmer interactions.

Over the past three years, with support from the Foundation, NIA has trained more than 300 community organizers, most of them women, to work with the water-users' associations on system design, maintenance, and organizational problems. Another 1,500 NIA employees, including many of its engineers, have been trained in the attitudes as well as the skills needed to make the participatory approach work. The training has been supplemented by workshops that bring together engineers, administrators, community organizers, and farmers. The goal, according to Felipe Alfonso of the Asian Institute of Management, is to "change the mental sets" of both NIA personnel and farmers so they do not revert to old patterns of suspicion and distrust.

Among the communal irrigators expected to receive government aid for improvement of their systems are the Badagoy farmers. For years they have been urging NIA to replace the two dams on the Balatukan River with a permanent concrete structure. The new dam, the farmers believe, will save them the many days they put in to maintain the current structures; more importantly, it will improve the reliability of water delivery to their fields. During the dry season, the downstream Badagoy farmers often do not receive enough water for their needs after the upstream farmers have drawn their supply. The situation sometimes leads to conflict between the two groups. The Badagoy farmers have accumulated 250,000 pesos (about $40,000) as their share of the cost of a new dam and are awaiting the release of government funds so that construction can begin.





social forestry projects. It will also assist research to identify the species of trees most suitable for specific regions and help to introduce more efficient cooking stoves and wood-burning units for pumping water and producing electricity. A $100,000 Foundation grant is supporting the first year of the society's work.

Overcutting of forest lands is also occurring on a large scale in Kenya. A grant this year to the Mazingira Institute, a Kenyan organization active in promoting the conservation of land and water, is assisting in launching tree-planting projects in several ecological zones of the country.

Water Management in the U.S.
The Foundation began an expanded effort this year to examine an array of water management questions in the United States, focusing on issues of efficiency, equity, and environmental quality. The program draws on lessons learned in developing countries and is attempting to identify how improvements in water distribution can alleviate rural poverty and contribute to rural development.

Many areas in the United States, particularly in the West, are struggling with problems of water supply and management. Arid regions of the West are heavily dependent on man-made water delivery systems; yet for all their technological ingenuity these systems are not adequate to satisfy projected demands. In Arizona, groundwater is being depleted at a rate twice that of replenishment. Water contamination is spreading in Nevada, and New Mexico appears to be reaching its population limit because of water scarcities. In the eastern United States, periodic droughts and diminishing river and stream flows are aggravating the already serious deterioration of water supply systems.

With current moves to reduce federal responsibility for water policy and planning, the states are expected to assume a larger role in water-system development and rehabilitation. To assist this effort, the Foundation granted funds to three organizations—the Conservation Foundation, the John Muir Institute, and the National Governors' Association—for an integrated set of studies that will help provide a framework for water planning and policy making during the coming decade. Among the topics being addressed are the institutional changes needed to deal with water conflicts, conservation in water use, environmental safeguards, alternative financial strategies for water development and conservation, and the protection of the rights to water of the rural poor. Research findings will be reviewed at the end of the first year of work at a conference of governors, legislators, and other policy makers from the western states.

Funds were also granted to a New Mexico–based nonprofit organization, Designwright's Collaborative, for a study of the effects of competition for scarce water on the rural poor in northern New Mexico. Competition from urban, mining, and industrial users is threatening water availability for traditional ditch irrigation systems used by poor and small-scale farmers. The study will examine the competing claims of various water users and explore state and local policy alternatives to improve efficiency and fairness in allocation.

RURAL POLICY

Dramatic changes have been occurring in rural America in recent decades. Industries are dispersing outside of metropolitan centers. Rural-to-urban migration has subsided and is now reversed. Pressures are intensifying on water, land, timber, and other energy-providing resources. Moreover, a substantial proportion of this nation's poor reside in rural areas and have limited access to jobs and services.

An important objective of the Foundation's rural poverty program is to support research that will aid in the formation of public policy regarding the rural poor and the use and management of natural resources. Because few national research institutions address issues of rural policy, the Foundation this year took steps to strengthen the work of several groups of American scholars who specialize in this field.

At the University of California in Berkeley, scholars have recently completed a survey of the rural economies of four states—California, Vermont, Wisconsin, and North Carolina. Their work focuses on the uneven distribution of wealth within the rural sector and on the need for policies to spread economic gains, particularly among minorities and female-headed households. A $171,226 Foundation grant will assist the Berkeley researchers in preparing analyses that can help shape government strategy and policy for assisting the more than one-third of the U.S. population who live in rural areas. Their studies also will attempt to set guidelines for economic growth that will reduce rural poverty.

Funds also went to Resources for the Future (RFF), a research organization that has received substantial Foundation support for more than twenty-five years, to study the impact of natural resource policies and management on the rural poor. The group will examine both the extent to which income and wealth depend upon the natural resource endowment of rural areas and the policies affecting this endowment. There is evidence, for example, suggesting that the value of farm output and rural income in the Southwest is strongly associated with the amount of irrigation investments. These investments often favor the wealthier farmers and landowners. The RFF group will develop improved measures of the incidence of rural poverty, analyze its geographic distribution, and relate it to the ownership, use, and management of natural resources.

Overseas, the Foundation continued to support training and research in agricultural economics and the rural social sciences in regions where these skills are still underdeveloped. In West Africa, for example, funds are supporting the advanced training of rural social scientists who can advise their governments on policies to stimulate the region's lagging agriculture. A special effort is being made to recruit women for the program, since they play a central role in farming in much of the sub-Sahara region.

The Foundation also continued to assist, through a grant to the Agricultural Development Council, the training of agricultural economists from the People's Republic of China. The funds are supporting graduate training in the United States of Chinese students, study tours of senior Chinese agriculturalists at international agricultural research centers, and the assignment of an American agricultural economist to teach at Northwest Agricultural College in China's Shaanxi Province.

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in Washington, D.C., one of a network of internationally supported agricultural research centers, was granted $250,000 as part of a package of support provided by the Foundation to the network (see page 18). IFPRI has a staff of some twenty researchers, many from developing countries, who study such topics as the effects of food price subsidies in Egypt, the Sudan, and Zambia, food distribution in India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka, and the trade-offs between growing crops for export and for local consumption.

The Foundation also continued to assist research and training aimed at improving understanding of the role of women in the social and economic life of their nations. For example, the University of Wisconsin received funds to develop teaching programs that will focus on such issues as the role of women in agriculture, in the urban labor force, and in the household; women, political power, and the law; women's health; and fertility and family planning. The University of Khartoum received support to survey the condition of women in the Sudan and to study the effect upon women of the growing scarcity of fuel, food, and water in certain regions.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION RESEARCH

Maize research in Bangladesh, the training of staff for Algeria's Institute for the Development of Field Crops, and a pioneering effort to improve agricultural productivity in West Africa's humid tropics were among the activities supported by the Foundation this year to help developing countries increase their food production.

To assess the benefits and costs of expanding the production of maize in Bangladesh, a grant of $153,600 went to the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute. The funds will support an interdisciplinary team of researchers who will assess the human, livestock, and industrial demand for maize and examine whether it can be integrated into other cropping systems. Bangladesh's plans for attaining self-sufficiency in food production depend heavily upon rice, but some researchers believe that a strategy that integrates rice with other crops would improve nutrition, intensify use of agricultural land, and provide more jobs for the landless poor.

The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico was granted $200,000 to enable thirteen Algerian agricultural scientists and economists to complete graduate training in France and North America. Although Algeria has invested substantially in agriculture, output has been sluggish, in part because of the low efficiency of the country's state farms. On completing their training, the scientists will take up leadership positions in Algeria's national cereals program.

Agricultural yields in West Africa are markedly lower than in other parts of the world because of the region's agricultural environment—a largely small-holder, mixed-cropping system on poor soils. Farming systems research is a process that identifies problems limiting agricultural productivity and then searches for solutions to those problems. Studies emphasize the interrelations between farm production and household activities, including the important roles played by women.

For support of farming systems research and related activities in West Africa, the Foundation granted a total of $700,000 to the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, the Government of the Ivory Coast, and the University of Abidjan. The funds will support workshops for West African agriculturalists and networking among national agricultural institutions.

A grant to the International Livestock Center for Africa in Ethiopia will support a study of the economics of integrating small ruminants—sheep and goats—into the farming systems of West Africa. The center is investigating a cropping system in which forage for the animals is grown between crop rows. The animals browse on the forage and their manure helps to improve the fertility of the poor tropical soils.

With supplementary grants totaling $1 million, the Foundation continued to support seven international agricultural research and training centers that help developing countries improve the performance of their agricultural sectors.* With the Rockefeller Foundation, the Foundation helped establish the first of the centers more than twenty years ago. Now numbering thirteen, they receive support through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, a consortium of governmental and private funding agencies. By helping to introduce new high-yielding seeds and improved production technologies, the centers have been instrumental in increasing food production in many poor countries.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

In recent years the Foundation has increased its support of village-based self-help experiments and of nongovernmental organizations that provide training and technical assistance for rural development. A particular objective of some of these groups is the expansion of employment opportunities for poor rural women and landless peasants. Among those receiving support this year were:

—Mahila Vikas Sangh, an organization affiliated with the Sarvodaya movement in India. The movement is a Gandhi-inspired effort to organize members of India's poorest villages into self-help groups. Funding was provided for a project that will train poor women to grow silkworms on a commercial scale and to weave silk into cloth that will be sold for export.

—National University of San Cristobal de Huamanga in Peru, which has been working among poor Indian peasants in the isolated highlands of Peru. Staff from the university have been helping the Indians improve their farming methods and organize inter-village self-help groups.

—Pan African Institute of Development, a private educational institution that for the past eighteen years has been training African civil servants to carry out rural development projects. It will launch a new training program aimed at strengthening the financial and managerial capacities of voluntary organizations that bring agricultural, health, and educational services to remote areas of West and Central Africa.

—Women's House of the Northeast, a group organized by Brazilian feminists that has been assisting a cooperative of poor rural women to manufacture carpets, hammocks, and decorative fabrics.

—Busoga Multi-Sectoral Rural Development Project, a church-affiliated Ugandan group that has been helping isolated villages improve their food production, nutrition, sanitation, and housing. The group was formed in the wake of the economic dislocations and breakdown of governmental services brought on by civil conflict.

—Institute of Cultural Affairs, a Chicago-based organization that has been working in more than 300 Kenyan villages to organize schools, literacy classes, health services, and training programs for farmers. Foundation funds are being used to train village leaders and health workers and to prepare a teacher's guide and a health manual.

In the United States, the Foundation continued to assist, with grants totaling $1.1 million, three rural community development organizations with which it has been working for many years. The grants went to Mississippi Action for Community Education, South East Alabama Self-Help Association, and the Southern Development Foundation. The organizations offer a wide range of services to poor Southern blacks—job counseling, literacy training, loans for business development, and help in forming credit unions and farmer cooperatives and in obtaining government services.

A total of $1.1 million in loan and grant funds was provided to the National Rural Development and Finance Corporation, formed in 1977 to provide financing for job-creating projects in rural areas of the United States where there is high unemployment. The corporation has made loans to, among others, a small Alabama manufacturer of wooden pallets and a group of Puerto Rican farmers who grow and process fruit. The Foundation's action will permit a substantial enlargement of the loan pool.

An increasing proportion of poor rural families in the U.S. are now headed by women. In an effort to expand and upgrade employment opportunities available to these women, grants were awarded to four groups that provide a variety of training and advocacy services: the American Friends Service Committee, the Southeast Women's Employment Coalition, the Clearinghouse for Community Based Free Standing Educational Institutions, and the Displaced Homemakers Network. The groups offer such services as help in gaining access to nontraditional, higher-paying jobs; enforcement of employment rights; child care; and training in the management of small businesses.

*Centers supported by the Foundation, in addition to the International Food Policy Research Institute (see page 17), are the International Center for Tropical Agriculture in Colombia, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico, the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas in Syria, and the International Service for National Agricultural Research in the Netherlands.



Teenagers work under supervision as construction aides in a housing program run by Mississippi Action for Community Education (MACE). A rural community development corporation supported by the Foundation since 1970, MACE offers poor Southern blacks such services as job counseling, literacy training, loans for business development, and help in forming credit unions and farmer cooperatives.

Human Rights and Governance

The Human Rights and Governance office combines two of the Foundation's current programs: Human Rights and Social Justice and Governance and Public Policy.

The major focus of the Human Rights and Social Justice program is the promotion of fundamental civil and political liberties for all people. An allied concern is the securing of equality of opportunity and the protection of the law for disadvantaged groups in the United States and overseas. The program supports activities that challenge barriers to economic and social advancement and that increase the exercise of basic rights and entitlements. In addition, efforts are supported to promote and protect human rights worldwide and to assure the free exchange of ideas and information.

Governance and Public Policy focuses on two interrelated phenomena in the United States and other industrialized nations: changing patterns of intergovernmental relations and responsibilities; and the search for effective, affordable, and equitable income security and social welfare policies. Foundation-supported analyses and experimental projects are examining the shifting nature of governmental responsibilities, the role of government and of the private sector in providing public services, the impact of federal budget reductions upon social spending, and the long-term effects of economic and demographic trends upon income security programs. In developing countries the program supports efforts to improve public policy research and planning.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

International Human Rights. The Foundation continued to assist the work of the major nongovernmental organizations that monitor and bring to international attention human rights violations around the world.

Among new groups receiving grants this year were the Americas Watch Committee and the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, both concerned with promoting civil and political liberties throughout the Americas. The committee, which received $180,000, was organized in 1981 by the U.S.-based Fund for Free Expression to bring human rights violations in the Americas to the attention of the news media and international organizations, and to provide support for human rights groups in the Western Hemisphere. The Inter-American Institute of Human Rights was founded in 1980 in Costa Rica. Its principal activities are training, public education, and research on human rights issues.

Another newly formed group receiving assistance was the Committee to Protect Journalists, based in New York City. A report last year by Amnesty International noted that some 300 members of the newsgathering profession have been jailed or have disappeared over the last ten years. Directed by a group of leading United States journalists, the committee monitors and verifies abuses suffered by journalists, focuses media and public attention on them, and sponsors educational and exchange programs designed to promote freedom of the press.

Several other human rights groups received supplemental support this year:

—the Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights, a London-based organization that is concerned with such issues as indentured labor, debt-bondage, child labor, and threats to indigenous peoples.

—the Center for the Study of Human Rights at Columbia University, which supports research and teaching on human rights concepts from the perspectives of several scholarly disciplines.

—Helsinki Watch, an American group that monitors domestic and international compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords, in which thirty-five nations, including the U.S. and the USSR, agreed to defend individual rights and ensure the free flow of persons and information between East and West.

—the International Commission of Jurists, an association of judges and lawyers representing the world's principal legal traditions. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, the commission works directly to promote the rule of law and to persuade governments to observe human rights.

—the Minority Rights Group, an organization in London that investigates and publicizes the condition of oppressed ethnic, religious, and cultural minorities.

The Foundation has a long tradition of aiding scholars, professionals, and intellectuals who have been forced to seek asylum abroad as a result of political events in their home countries. This year funds were provided—through the American Council of Learned Societies and the Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange—to assist Polish intellectuals who were abroad when martial law was imposed in Poland and who did not return home.

Refugees' and Migrants' Rights, Ethnic Conflict. Work on refugee and migrant concerns is supported by the Foundation under three programs—Human Rights and Social Justice, International Affairs (see pages 43 of text and 59 of Grants List), and Urban Poverty (see page 47 of Grants List). In Human Rights and Social Justice, the focus is on the analysis of international and domestic law and the protection of the legal rights of refugees; in International Affairs, the emphasis is on planning and management of refugee relief operations and on analyses of the causes and consequences of refugee and immigration flows; and the Urban Poverty program concentrates on helping migrants and refugees resettle.

With grants to several public interest law and advocacy groups, the Foundation this year launched a new effort aimed at clarifying the rights, entitlements, and statuses of refugees and migrants entering the United States. To date, the program has been primarily focused on the problems of Haitians, some 40,000 of whom have come here over the last decade, but the principles clarified will be applicable to all aliens similarly situated.

Receiving grants were the Lawyers' Committee for International Human Rights, the New York Civil Liberties Union, and the Haitian Refugee Center. The three groups work in complementary ways to secure for aliens the rights of due process and equal protection of laws that are guaranteed by the Constitution. The Lawyers' Committee put forward the plan that permitted parole of Haitians who had been detained by the government pending determination of their asylum petitions. With other groups, the committee is providing legal representation for between 1,700 and 1,900 Haitians under this parole program. The New York Civil Liberties Union seeks to safeguard the constitutional rights of aliens—for example, by challenging the government's practice of conducting sweep arrests—without a warrant—of suspected illegal aliens. The Haitian Refugee Center has been active in advocacy and legal efforts on behalf of the large Haitian community living in the Miami area.

The Foundation also provided start-up funding for the National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum, a group formed in 1981 to promote public understanding of immigration, refugee, and related foreign policy issues. The forum, which recently merged with the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, has sponsored meetings and special task forces to discuss proposed revisions of U.S. immigration policy. Among the issues it has been examining are amnesty for undocumented aliens, changes in U.S. admission policies, and the imposition of sanctions against employers who hire undocumented aliens.

Among other organizations receiving support this year for refugee-related work were World University Service of the United Kingdom, to help educated refugees from the Horn of Africa find appropriate employment; and Redd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children Fund), for an analysis of the problems of unaccompanied refugee children, their adjustment, agencies' experience in helping them, and legal issues pertaining to their temporary and permanent placement (see photo essay, page 22).

Related to the Foundation's concern for the rights of migrants and refugees are activities to promote harmonious intergroup relations and the resolution of ethnic conflict. Conflicts among ethnic and religious groups have brought untold suffering in many parts of the world, as, for example, during the recent clashes between Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka and between Christians and Moslems in Lebanon. Besides disrupting internal peace and hampering economic progress, intergroup conflicts heighten international tensions, particularly by adding to the flow of refugees throughout the world.

This year the Foundation aided the establishment of a new

Young Victims: Unaccompanied Refugee Minors







Scenes of refugee children: above, Kampuchean children separated from their parents in fleeing the country scan photos used to facilitate family reunification; right, two of the many unaccompanied children among the Indochinese boat people who have sought refuge in Indonesia.

In the closing months of 1979, Everett Ressler, an American sociologist, went to Thailand as regional representative of Redd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children). By then, some 700,000 Kampuchean (Cambodian) refugees—ill, starved, and war-scarred—had crossed the border to Thailand. Among them were 3,000 "unaccompanied minors"—refugees under the age of eighteen not accompanied by an adult relative. Some of the children had become separated from their families in the chaos following the Vietnam war and the Khmer Rouge revolution in Kampuchea. Some had seen their parents killed or had been orphaned during the long and hazardous walk to the border. Others had been taken from their homes and put in Khmer Rouge "reeducation" work-collectives but had fled the harsh conditions of the camps. All of them had endured extraordinary physical and emotional stress.

Under a United Nations mandate, Ressler began working to help the children—but he soon found that he had nowhere to turn for guidance. There was no analytical research on earlier handling of young refugees to help him determine a plan of action for a particular child. What, for example, was the best way to link up lost children with their relatives? Ressler's solution was to photograph each child and show the pictures to other refugees in the camps in the hope that the children would be recognized by a relative or neighbor. The result was that half of the children in those camps were reunited with their families.

There were other problems. If relatives could not be found, what type of care would be best for a child—adoption, foster care, or a group home? What were the children's legal rights? If a child's family was found in Kampuchea, could the child be repatriated against his or her will? What about a child adopted abroad whose parents then turned up—refugees abroad themselves—to claim their lost child? What kind of psychological help is best for a child uprooted from home and family?

The problems Ressler faced apply to unaccompanied minors everywhere. Through the years tens of thousands have been displaced by war, natural disasters, or other calamities. In some cases, children have been sent abroad as "advance scouts" to ease the way for their families' eventual immigration or to receive the benefits of special programs for unaccompanied children. And contrary to popular belief, most unaccompanied minors are not very young children but adolescents—which makes placement and adjustment more difficult.

After any kind of disaster or emergency, well-meaning individuals and agencies try to provide for the needs of these children, but—with no comprehensive studies available—they run into the same kinds of problems and gaps in information that Ressler found in Thailand.

Ressler decided to try to fill in some of these gaps for himself and began investigating the past experiences of other aid agencies with disasters that produced large numbers of unaccompanied minors. His preliminary research identified some thirty such previous displacements since 1920, among them the "wild children of the Urals" (children who had been sent out of Petrograd—now Leningrad—for their safety during the aftermath of the Russian revolution), English children who were transferred for their safety to the countryside or to the United States and Canada during World War II, Bangladeshi children separated from their families during the 1970 cyclone and tidal wave, and unaccompanied children in the Cuban and Haitian exoduses to the United States.

Ressler also found that some aid programs concentrated on preparing children for adoption, while others emphasized efforts to find parents or other relatives. During the 1974 drought in Ethiopia, for example, unaccompanied children were adopted or placed in orphanages even though most of them, as it turned out, had families. On the other hand, of the 5,000 Nigerian children sent to neighboring countries for their safety during the 1970 Biafran war, all but 80 were returned and reunited with their families.

Ressler concluded that if these experiences could be collected and analyzed, they would yield useful information and guidance to policy makers and aid agency personnel throughout the world who are concerned with the care of unaccompanied minors. With the help of a Foundation grant in 1982 to Redd Barna, Ressler has undertaken this study. His aim is to produce a sourcebook by mid-1984 that will include analysis of three major components of aid to unaccompanied minors: care as it relates to placement, legal issues, and long-term effects of various placement alternatives. The research data and the sourcebook will be made available to any agency that wants to use them. In addition, Ressler is exploring the possibility of holding a conference specifically to discuss the contents of the sourcebook and its recommendations.

Left, Ethiopian refugee children at school at the Jalalaqsi camp in Somalia. The Foundation is supporting research on refugee children as part of an expanded effort to aid the resettlement of migrants and refugees and to clarify policies concerning them.

international center that will support research and the exchange of information on ways to reduce ethnic tension and to resolve ethnic conflict. Called the International Center for Ethnic Studies and located in Sri Lanka, the organization is an outgrowth of two Foundation-supported workshops attended by scholars and lawmakers who analyzed various approaches to resolving intergroup conflict. The center will conduct research on such topics as the effectiveness of legislation in reducing discriminatory practices, the impact of development policies on the human rights of various ethnic groups, and the link between ethnic conflict and international migration.

Civil Rights in the United States. One of the lessons learned by civil rights adherents over the past twenty years is that progress cannot be taken for granted. Fair employment legislation, for example, does not necessarily translate into jobs for minorities, nor does increased political participation by minorities always assure changes in public policies. The prolonged economic recession, moreover, has eroded previous gains made by the disadvantaged in achieving equal opportunity. Continued efforts are needed to remove legal and customary barriers hindering the social, political, and economic advancement of disadvantaged minorities.

Maintaining its commitment to the major U.S. legal defense funds that represent the interests of minorities, the Foundation this year renewed support for:

—the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), a major civil rights organization serving Mexican Americans. In addition to its advocacy and litigation in such areas as immigration, voting rights, employment, education, and health care, MALDEF has been developing programs to increase Mexican American political participation and to help Mexican immigrants become naturalized citizens.

—the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the oldest civil rights litigating organization in the country. Many of the fund's activities are aimed at ending employment discrimination, a field in which it has won important legal victories in the past few years. It also challenges racial discrimination in education, housing, and prison conditions.

—the Native American Rights Fund (NARF), which represents American Indian interests in several areas: tribal sovereignty, the protection and development of Indian land and natural resources, civil and human rights, and education. NARF has won a number of significant court victories on matters ranging from Indian land claims to prisoners' religious rights.

—the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (PRLDEF), which conducts litigation on issues of voting rights, employment, education, and housing. In an early case, PRLDEF won for Puerto Rican children the right to bilingual, bicultural education in New York City's public schools. It also has challenged a number of discriminatory practices that have resulted in the exclusion of Puerto Ricans from subsidized housing and from jobs as New York City police officers.

Renewed support also went to three national organizations that represent the nation's two principal minority groups and serve as overall resource centers for their constituencies.

A one-year grant of $530,000 went to the NAACP to provide support for programs aimed at securing equity for blacks in such areas as education, housing, employment, criminal justice, and voting. The National Urban League received a two-year grant of $1.5 million for programs that range from monitoring legislation affecting poor blacks to activities in child care, health, voting rights, employment, and community crime prevention.

The National Council of La Raza received support for projects that have concentrated on the needs of Mexican Americans in rural areas—for example, farmworker housing, water supply, and economic development. With declining federal funding, the organization is giving increased attention to research and policy analysis dealing with issues critical to the Mexican American community, among them bilingual education, migration, and youth employment.

In the field of equal opportunity in housing, two major organizations received supplementary grants: the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing (NCDH) and the Potomac Institute. NCDH is the leading national private organization serving as advocate, test-case litigator, and resource for local groups promoting fair housing for minorities. The Potomac Institute is principally concerned with expanding housing opportunities for the poor and minorities in cities. Its program includes research, monitoring, and advocacy on such issues as displacement of the poor in neighborhood revitalization and the availability of housing subsidies. The Foundation is currently reducing its activities in the fair-housing field, although some support will continue through multipurpose civil rights organizations.

Although the Voting Rights Act has been in effect since 1965—and was extended by Congress this year—there are still significant disparities in electoral participation rates between whites and minorities. In 1978, for example, only 33 percent of Hispanics eligible to vote were registered. Minority officeholders are still few in number. To help increase participation by minorities in the electoral process, the Foundation renewed its assistance to the Voter Education Project (VEP) in Atlanta and to the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (SVREP) in San Antonio.

VEP, founded twenty years ago by the Southern Regional Council, works in eleven southern states. In addition to organizing voter registration drives—over 1,800 to date—it monitors the compliance of local jurisdictions with the Voting Rights Act and joins with civil rights groups to challenge practices that prevent full participation by blacks in the political process. SVREP works in six southwestern states to encourage registration and voting by Mexican Americans and Native Americans. Through research, litigation, and negotiation, it has succeeded in bringing about electoral redistricting in Texas so as to give minorities fairer representation in legislative bodies.

Access to Legal Services. In the United States, most of the legal services available to the poor are provided by some 1,400 neighborhood offices supported by the federal government through the Legal Services Corporation (LSC). For problems that demand specialized legal knowledge, the offices call upon a number of government-supported national back-up centers that deal either with substantive areas (such as welfare or housing) or with the needs of particular groups. Recent cuts in LSC's budget threaten the continued operation of these centers. Several foundations, including the Ford Foundation, this year provided funds to help the centers adjust to the reduced funding and to give them time to develop this support. Receiving grants were:

—the Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law in New York City, one of the country's leading institutions involved in shaping welfare policy and law.

—the National Economic Development and Law Center in Berkeley, California, which provides professional assistance to legal-service attorneys and community development corporations in organizing business ventures.

—the National Housing Law Project, also in Berkeley, which is concerned with the rights of low-income people to decent, affordable housing.

—the Food Research and Action Center in Washington, D.C., which protects the rights of the poor, of children, and of the elderly to federal food assistance.

—the Farmworker Justice Fund in Washington, D.C., a new center that seeks to enforce the law regulating migrant labor practices, foreign guestworker programs, and migrant housing and education.

Support also went to a number of initiatives in developing countries to provide legal aid to the poor. The Consumer Education and Research Centre in India received $170,000 for a public interest law program that has focused on such issues as securing for its clients prompt payment of claims by life insurance companies and reduced public transportation fares. One of the center's major current activities is the drafting of legislation to enforce safety standards in dam construction.

Other legal aid groups overseas receiving support were the Center for Egyptian Civilization Studies in Cairo, which provides social services for indigents and which has added a professionally staffed legal aid center, and the Luiz Freire Cultural Center in Brazil, which serves poor urban communities in Recife.

In the Sudan, the University of Khartoum received a final grant of $100,000 for its Customary Law Project, which was initiated in 1974 with Foundation

support. The aim of the project has been to integrate traditional law into law-school curricula along with Islamic and English common law.

The Foundation also continued to support several organizations that work to defend the rights of victims of apartheid and to promote social justice in South Africa.

The Legal Resources Trust, which received a grant of $175,000, operates the Legal Resources Centre, South Africa's only public interest law group, with offices in Johannesburg and Durban. Established in 1979 with Foundation assistance, the center has won important test cases, including one easing the "influx control" regulations that limit the right of blacks working in cities to live there permanently and to be accompanied by their families. This year's grant is being used to open another center in Cape Town.

The U.S.-based Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, which received $75,000, has been assisting South African attorneys who have been defending persons charged with serious offenses under South Africa's security laws and related legislation. It also carries on activities to ensure that the U.S. government and its citizens refrain from actions that encourage or condone apartheid.

The Investor Responsibility Research Center in Washington, D.C., received funds for studies of the role of U.S. companies in South Africa. It has reported on such subjects as changes in legislation and government policies since the 1976 Soweto riots and their implications for employers; the effects of the growth of the black union movement in South Africa; and the policies and practices of U.S. firms operating in South Africa.

Also receiving support was the labor law program of the University of Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, established in 1978 to promote research and public education on laws affecting the rights of blacks in South Africa. The program provides legal aid to black and multiracial unions, trains black trade unionists in legal matters, and reports on industrial health and safety.

Women's Rights and Opportunities. A concern for the welfare of women pervades the Foundation's activities. This year the Foundation continued its support for legal action and advocacy aimed at removing barriers to equal opportunity for women, especially in employment. Among organizations receiving grants were:

—the American Civil Liberties Union in New York City, which focuses on issues of pay equity, access to jobs traditionally held by men, and pension inequities. One of the union's recent cases challenges private pension plans that provide smaller benefits to women, even though they contribute the same amounts as male co-workers.

—the Women's Law Fund in Cleveland, which, in addition to working to secure equal opportunity in education for women, is concerned with ensuring that women are treated equitably in the workplace.

—the Women's Legal Defense Fund in Washington, D.C., which has a joint project with the Women Employed Institute, a Chicago-based advocacy organization, to monitor compliance of government contractors with affirmative action regulations. The groups have assisted the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in developing favorable interpretations of anti-discrimination laws in such areas as pregnancy, wages, and exclusion of females from certain occupations.

The Foundation also assisted two groups that work to improve conditions for low-income clerical workers, almost all of whom are women. Chicago's Women Employed Institute is devising a model affirmative action program to provide advancement opportunities for clerical workers in the insurance industry. The Working Women Education Fund in Cleveland focuses its efforts on securing improvements in working conditions and on alleviating problems caused by office automation, including job loss and stress.

Women constitute nearly half of all employees in federal, state, and local governments, and they tend to be concentrated in low-paying jobs that offer little opportunity for advancement. For the past four years the Center for Women in Government at the State University of New York in Albany has been helping to eliminate barriers to the advancement of women employed by New York State. It was instrumental in persuading state officials to create intermediate-level jobs that enable women clerical workers to gain experience so they can qualify for higher-paying professional positions. A grant this year of $240,000 will help the center continue its work and expand its assistance to groups working on similar issues in other states.

The Women's Equity Action League in Washington, D.C., received a final grant for its intern program, in which students and volunteers carry out research and produce public information materials on such issues as the economic problems of older women, discrimination in employment, education and training, and the impact on women of changes in the federal budget.

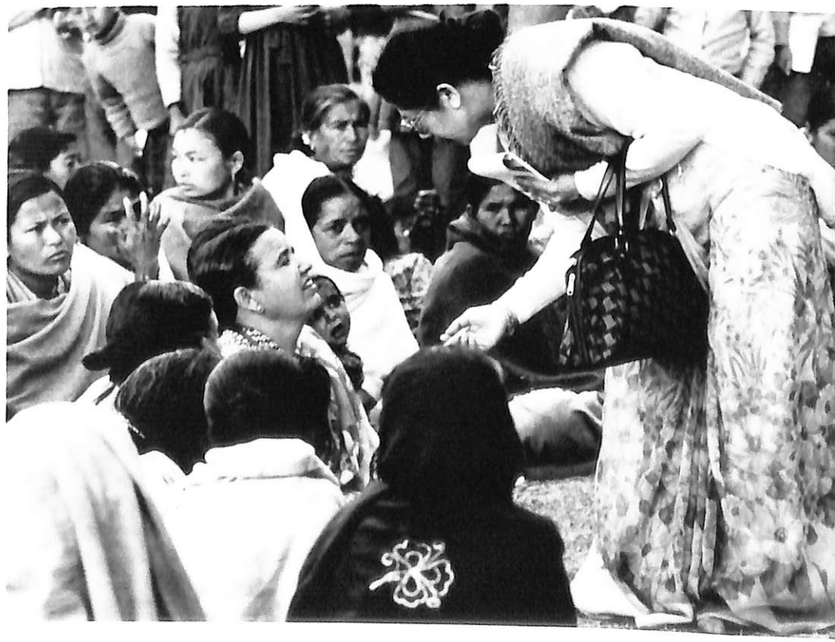
Probably the lowest-paid women working today are household workers. In the U.S., the Foundation continued its assistance to the National Committee on Household Employment, through a grant to the National Urban League. The committee works to secure improvements in working conditions, wages, and benefits for household workers. Grants also went to household workers' associations in South Africa and Brazil to help members strengthen their leadership and organizational skills.

The Nepal Women's Organization received a grant of $100,000 to establish legal service centers for poor women and to promote women's rights in Nepal. Nepali women are among the most oppressed in South Asia and, until recent constitutional changes, were not permitted to divorce, inherit property, or enter into legal contracts. In addition to counseling individual women, the Nepal Women's Organization is conducting a public information campaign to inform women of their new legal rights.

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

The Reagan Administration has sought to reduce the role of the federal government in national life, especially in providing social services. Some major shifts anticipated early in the new Administration have not occurred. Yet programs in such areas as welfare, community development, health, education, and housing, which have benefited millions of poor people over the past several decades, have been restructured, and funding for them has been reduced. The Administration also has focused attention anew on a major policy debate about the legitimacy of many social programs and the proper role of government and the private sector in maintaining the programs.

To provide information for responsible public debate on these issues and to help policy makers make appropriate choices—and, where necessary, mid-course corrections—the Foundation this year funded two major studies of the impact of



Shilu Singh, a lawyer and executive director of the Nepal Women's Organization, visits Darhamthali villagers to inform them of women's rights concerning dowry, divorce, and ownership of property. Nepali women are among the most oppressed in South Asia, and the Foundation is assisting the organization in establishing legal service centers and in disseminating information on recent constitutional changes affecting women.

the Reagan Administration's changes upon domestic policy.

To trace the effects of federal policy decisions in such areas as income assistance, health care, and employment creation, the Urban Institute received a $3.5 million grant. The study is assessing the impact of the policy changes on the jobs and incomes of various groups, particularly the poor, minorities, the elderly, and households headed by women. In addition to measuring the large-scale effects of the new policies, the study will analyze the differential impact on specific regions of the country and sectors of the economy. With support from other sources, the study also is investigating the effects of cutbacks on services provided by public and nonprofit organizations that have been receiving federal funds.

The second project is being conducted by Princeton University's Urban and Regional Research Center, which received $908,400. The study is measuring the effects of the Administration's policies on the finances of twelve large cities and some thirty suburbs and rural areas in fourteen states. Like the Urban Institute, the center is analyzing some of the underlying assumptions of the new economic and social policies—for example, that improvements in the economy will offset public service cutbacks, that resources will be targeted to the neediest people, and that social programs will improve if they are handled locally.

The National Puerto Rican Coalition received a grant to study the effects of federal cutbacks on employment opportunities for Puerto Ricans on the island and in New York City and Miami.

Compounding the problems of modern economic management is the persistence of inflation. Because inflation has been coupled with substantial unemployment in many Western countries, the traditional governmental remedies for maintaining full employment and price stability do not seem to work any longer. A $120,000 grant this year to the Brookings Institution is helping to support research by economist Charles Schultze on new ways to deal with inflation. Following up on research begun by his late colleague Arthur Okun, Schultze is examining the nature of modern price- and wage-setting in the United States and half a dozen other industrialized countries. He is trying to account for the differences in inflation rates by comparing the structural characteristics of the labor and product markets of the various countries.

Another major public policy research organization, the Joint Center for Political Studies in Washington, D.C., received renewed support this year. The center was formed in 1970 to provide assistance to black elected officials. It has since evolved into a national research and public policy institution that addresses a broad range of issues important to the black community in the United States. The Foundation's grant is being used for research on four subjects as they pertain to blacks: political participation, the military services, the changing structure of American government, and immigration policies and practices (see page 43).

Pleas to nonprofit groups to assume responsibility for programs formerly run by the government revealed a serious lack of information about the nonprofit sector's size, scope, and capacity to respond. To help meet the need for reliable data about the sector, the Foundation supported studies by several organizations, among them Yale University's Program on Nonprofit Organizations. The program is building a body of information on nonprofit institutions and addressing policy and management issues confronting them. The Foundation's grant is supporting a study of the size of the nonprofit sector in relation to that of the entire U.S. economy. One preliminary finding is that the share of the gross national product originating in the nonprofit sector, while small (5 percent in 1980), increased by 52 percent from 1960 to 1975. The growth of government during the same period was 26 percent.

Several grants also went to organizations in developing countries to help strengthen research on public policy issues. In India, the National Council of Applied Economic Research received funds for development of an econometric model that enables policy makers to respond to fast-changing economic conditions, such as oil price changes. The Center for Studies of the State and Society in Buenos Aires was granted assistance for workshops that will address major social and political issues confronting contemporary Argentine society. Support was also given to the Government of Botswana for a project, administered by Williams College, that is providing foreign advisers to work with ministers and senior civil servants in Botswana's key ministries.

The Foundation continued to assist the work of several organizations that seek to improve the operation of America's criminal and civil justice systems.

A $2.5 million supplementary grant went to the Police Foundation, which was formed in 1970 to stimulate experiments and reforms in policing. Through research, pilot projects, and assistance in training police, the Police Foundation has helped introduce changes that have resulted in more effective crime control in the nation's cities and in improved police-community relations. It has sponsored more than 200 projects that have examined traditional crime-control practices, tested new ways of delivering police services, and improved the training of police executives and personnel. Supplementing $30 million in previous grants, the new funds will enable the Police Foundation to evaluate neighborhood experiments in crime control, investigate strategies for controlling the illegal carrying of guns, and examine new ways to curb police misuse of deadly force.

Although the Foundation has reduced its funding in the criminal justice field, a few grants were made this year to organizations performing outstanding work in areas relatively neglected by other funders.



Police officer Omar Sheriff, coordinator of Atlanta's Business Watch program, visits a store owner to explain crime prevention techniques. The Police Foundation, which has received Foundation support since 1970, has been working with police in Atlanta and other cities to develop more effective crime control and to improve police-community relations.

For continued support of *Corrections Magazine*, a leading source of information on jails, prisons, and alternative correctional programs, a grant of $300,000 went to Criminal Justice Publications. The National Coalition for Jail Reform, in Washington, D.C., received funds to continue its efforts to encourage government and community and civic groups to address the deplorable conditions in correctional facilities in the United States and to develop alternatives to incarceration for nondangerous offenders. And the Legal Action Center of the City of New York was granted renewed support for its litigation and advocacy on behalf of ex-offenders and ex-addicts. The center has been particularly effective in gaining access to public employment for its clients.

The Rand Corporation was granted $250,000 for support of its Institute for Civil Justice. Formed in 1979, the institute has been studying the civil justice system in the United States, the behavior of people who participate in it, the way its institutions operate, and its effects on the nation's social and economic systems.

The Foundation continued to support research on organized crime with a grant to the Center for Research on Institutions and Social Policy in New York City. The center was formed in 1979 to examine ways to control crime by improving the functioning of regulatory laws, such as those concerned with the liquor, tobacco, and vending-machine industries.

With a final grant to the Institute for Environmental Mediation, the Foundation moved toward the conclusion of six years' support for experiments that use mediation to resolve environmental disputes. The grant will assist activities of the institute's Seattle, Washington, office and its newly acquired Madison, Wisconsin, office, formerly the Wisconsin Center for Public Policy. The offices have negotiated compromises in a number of disputes, including one involving the routing of an interstate highway in Seattle and another, in Wisconsin, over the location of a solid-waste dumping site.

Education and Culture

The Foundation's Education and Culture Program is concerned with work in the following major areas:

—Development of talented scholars, the resources for scholarship, and methods to improve teaching and learning.

—Development of talent and resources in the creative and performing arts.

—Preservation and interpretation of culture.

—Analysis of long-range policy issues in higher education and the arts.

Following are descriptions of early efforts in the program.

DEVELOPMENT OF TALENT AND RESOURCES

Scholarship. Fellowships for scholarly research are a major means of advancing knowledge in the humanities and improving the quality of graduate and undergraduate teaching. At a time when the vitality of entire fields of humanistic study in the U.S. is threatened by cutbacks in public and private funding and by limited opportunities in the academic job market, it is more important than ever that fine scholars in the humanities be given opportunities for independent research. The Foundation has therefore joined with a coalition of donors, including the National Endowment for the Humanities, the MacArthur, Andrew W. Mellon, and Rockefeller foundations, and the Carnegie Corporation, in support of a postdoctoral fellowship program of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). Some sixty-five scholars will be assisted. Half of the Foundation's $1 million, five-year grant is earmarked for scholars planning research in areas of Foundation interest—for example, rural or urban poverty, human rights, or international security and arms control. Since 1957 the Foundation has provided a total of $20.7 million to ACLS for scholarship in the humanities.

To broaden opportunities for postdoctoral study by blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans, the Foundation in 1979 established the Minority Postdoctoral Fellowship Program, which is administered by the National Academy of Sciences. A $1.3 million supplement was granted this year for a fourth round of fellowships. To date, 105 minority scholars have engaged in advanced study in such fields as the biological and physical sciences, mathematics, engineering, the social sciences, and the humanities. They have spent their fellowship year at major universities, laboratories, and research centers. Foundation support for the program now totals some $4.5 million.

Scholarship on the role of women in history and contemporary life has grown dramatically in the United States in the past ten years. There are some 350 college and university programs of teaching and research about women as well as three dozen major research centers, most of which have been assisted by the Foundation. To advance women's studies abroad, where interest in the subject is spreading rapidly, several grants were made this year. (For a discussion of efforts to integrate this new knowledge into university curricula, see page 31.)

The International Group for the Study of Women, in Japan, received $85,600 for research, international exchanges and conferences, and publications on the changing status of women in contemporary Japan. The group, which is composed of some 200 men and women, has initiated a program of research and education on such subjects as the problems of the growing number of working mothers, the salaries of women in small and medium-size enterprises, learning opportunities for older women, and problems of single Japanese women. To increase the number of women on the teaching faculties of Japanese universities, the Foundation also granted the International House of Japan funds for research fellowships for young Japanese women scholars. Only a very few women have faculty appointments or the opportunity for advanced study to strengthen their credentials for academic employment.

To advance women's studies in India, the Foundation granted $100,000 each to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and to the University Grants Commission. The Tata organization will develop courses and conduct research on women's issues for incorporation into the professional training of social workers. The commission will acquire library materials to help develop women's studies programs at ten women's colleges and research institutions.

In Brazil, a grant of $120,000 went to the Carlos Chagas Foundation for the third round of a national research competition on the work, health, and family roles of women in that country. The grant also provided support for a visiting researcher.

To increase mutual access and foster understanding between the U.S. and China, the Foundation, since the early 1970s, has supported exchanges of scholars and other intellectuals between the two countries. The two principal U.S. organizations concerned with promoting these exchanges received renewed support this year. The Committee for Scholarly Cooperation with the People's Republic of China, at the National Academy of Sciences, was granted $194,000 for three projects: short-term exchanges of senior scholars; exchanges of American and Chinese economists; and a panel to coordinate research and other joint activities in the social sciences and humanities. A grant to the National Committee on United States–China Relations enabled a delegation of Chinese historians to participate in a special colloquium, held in Chicago, on China's 1911 revolution.

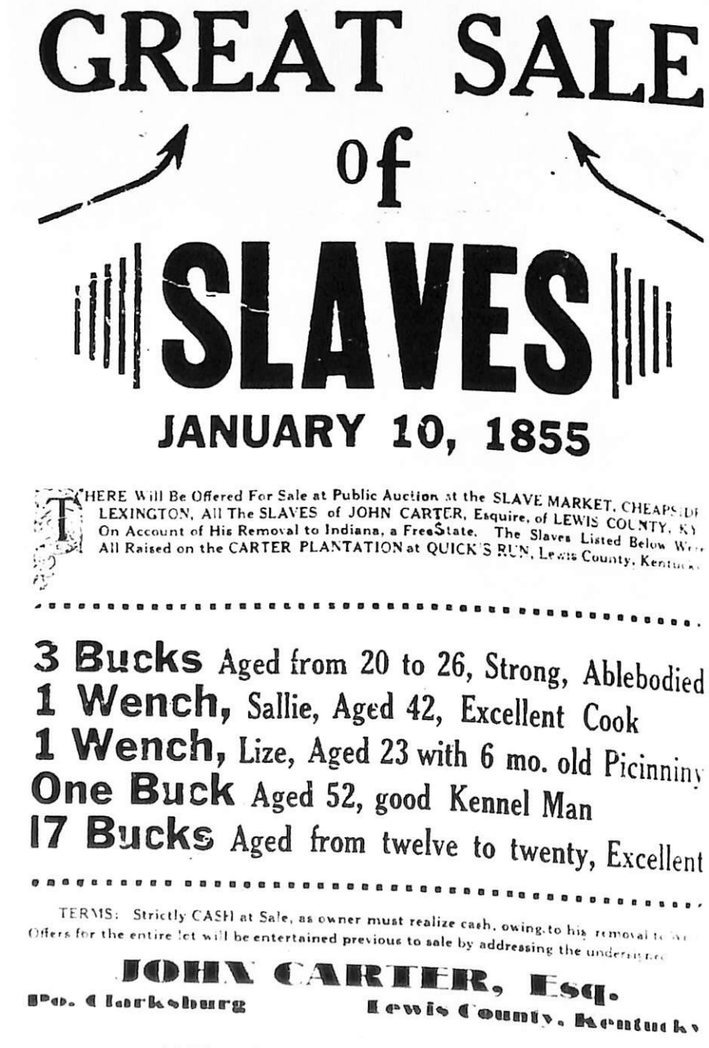
Academic and research libraries have had much difficulty since World War II in keeping pace with the information explosion, growing numbers of students, and the escalating costs of securing, preserving, and storing research materials. Libraries have made substantial progress in stemming the deterioration of their collections and in developing new technologies for bibliographic services. For example, computerized sharing of bibliographic information among libraries has made it easier for users to learn where particular titles are located. But the actual delivery of a book, photograph, periodical, or other document still takes place in the traditional way—by handing it over from the library's own stock or by securing it through an interlibrary loan. To help develop an access system that will streamline the delivery of documents to library users, the Foundation granted the Council on Library Resources (CLR) $200,000. Established by the Foundation in 1956 and supported with funds totaling some $32 million, CLR has been a major force in adapting new technology to the needs of rapidly expanding libraries. CLR will study the benefits and potential problems in current and emergent technologies for document delivery; it will also assess the performance of an experimental delivery system and explore the legal and economic implications of delivering materials in machine-readable form.

Teaching and Learning. The past two decades have seen a dramatic increase in the number of students going to college. Many are older, and many come from a wider variety of racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic backgrounds, than students of a generation ago.

To help improve the learning environment for this new generation of students, both young and old, the Foundation this year assisted a variety of projects to integrate the new scholarship on women and minorities into the traditional liberal arts curriculum so that it will more adequately reflect the diversity of human experience. To improve literacy, broadly defined, the Foundation has begun to support programs aimed at strengthening college students' writing skills. Overseas, the major emphasis was on providing educational and career opportunities for groups traditionally excluded from advanced education.

A two-year grant of $401,773 to the City University of New York supported development of a new introductory course in American history that will integrate recent scholarship with the conventional political emphasis of traditional history courses. This new scholarship examines the economic roles of women and families, the changing composition of the working class, shifting patterns of voting behavior and popular culture, and the way diverse groups, often in competition, helped shape the American experience. It also focuses on the perennial struggle for equality—perhaps the central theme in American history. The new course is being developed by a team of scholars, artists, and filmmakers led by historian Herbert G. Gutman. Intended for beginning students in community colleges, liberal arts colleges, and university adult education programs, it should be ready for classroom use by the fall of 1986.

The University of the West Indies received $285,000 for a program designed to encourage


GREAT SALE
of
SLAVES
JANUARY 10, 1855

THERE Will Be Offered For Sale at Public Auction at the SLAVE MARKET, CHEAPSIDE LEXINGTON, All The SLAVES of JOHN CARTER, Esquire, of LEWIS COUNTY, KY On Account of His Removal to Indiana, a Free State. The Slaves Listed Below Were All Raised on the CARTER PLANTATION at QUICK'S RUN, Lewis County, Kentucky

3 Bucks Aged from 20 to 26, Strong, Ablebodied
1 Wench, Sallie, Aged 42, Excellent Cook
1 Wench, Lize, Aged 23 with 6 mo. old Picinniny
One Buck Aged 52, good Kennel Man
17 Bucks Aged from twelve to twenty, Excellent

TERMS: Strictly CASH at Sale, as owner must realize cash, owing to his removal to Ind. Offers for the entire lot will be entertained previous to sale by addressing the undersigned

JOHN CARTER, Esq.
P.O. Clarksburg Lewis County, Kentucky

LEWIS COUNTY SLAVES SOLD ON CHEAPSIDE

The cruelty and inhumanity of slavery are vividly illustrated in this pre-Civil War poster. It is one of hundreds of audio-visual materials that will be integrated into a new course in American history being developed at the City University of New York with Foundation support. The course aims to give students a broader perspective on the diverse experiences that helped shape this nation.

greater attention to women in the university's major teaching and research programs. The grant will support development of courses and teaching materials, including audio-visual aids. Funds will also assist the training of staff in the university's Women and Development unit, which was formed in 1978 to help eliminate discrimination against women and to increase their participation in the development process.

Many American schools and colleges have been trying to raise the level of student literacy by stressing writing in as many courses as possible. One institution that has had considerable success with an unusual writing program is Bard College, which requires all incoming freshmen to enroll in a three-week writing workshop prior to the opening of the fall semester. To help establish an Institute of Writing and Thinking, Bard received a Foundation grant of $145,000 along with a similar amount from the Booth Ferris Foundation. The institute will train high school and college teachers, conduct research on ways to improve writing and critical thinking, and offer workshops on the Bard writing program for other institutions.

Since 1968 the Foundation has granted some $2.5 million to train minority men and women in the U.S. for professional careers in journalism. This year the Institute for Journalism Education received $250,000 to continue its support of a program that trains experienced minority reporters to become editors and thereby advance to the first rung of management. The program is conducted each summer at the University of Arizona's School of Journalism.

The Foundation also granted funds to enable minority students to participate in an editorial internship program at the *Wilson Quarterly*, which is published by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Overseas, the Zimbabwe Publishing House received $108,000 to train eight Zimbabwean and two Namibian editors in the technical aspects of publishing. After completing the program, participants will edit educational materials for government ministries.

South Africa's restrictive racial laws have put innumerable stumbling blocks in the way of blacks trying to obtain advanced education. Support was provided this year for several projects aimed at eliminating or reducing some of these obstacles. The Institute of International Education and the South African Council of Churches received funds for a program in which black students are sent to U.S. colleges and universities to receive the advanced training unavailable to them at home. Support also went to the Border Council of Churches, in South Africa, for the Zingisa Educational Project, which provides financial aid and counseling to black South African students.

A program at the University of Cape Town to train black students as researchers while they pursue undergraduate studies received renewed support. The students work closely with faculty members of the university's Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit, which has been exploring the causes and effects of South Africa's urbanization, poverty, and unemployment. The grant will also be used to repatriate five black scholars who have been studying abroad.

The Foundation made a two-year grant of $250,000 to further the career advancement of female academic, administrative, and nonprofessional personnel at Ethiopia's Addis Ababa University. The funds will support advanced training for seven faculty women, and formal schooling or job-related training for some 320 nonprofessionals.

Creative and Performing Arts. The Foundation's encouragement of individual talent in the arts goes hand in hand with efforts to strengthen the cultural and performing institutions through which artists express their creativity. To strengthen these resources, the Foundation, since 1971, has granted some $29.8 million to American performing arts groups in the theater, opera, and dance to help stabilize their financial condition. The program has two key features: first, if a group can reduce its net current liabilities by 50 percent within a year, the Foundation will eliminate the remaining 50 percent; second, if the group continues to operate in a net current asset position and meets a variety of management-improvement tests, the Foundation contributes annually, over a five-year period, to a revolving working capital reserve. The stabilization program has helped trigger a dramatic improvement in the finances of the majority of the organizations that have participated in the program.

The program was continued this year with grants totaling some $1.4 million to ten performing arts companies.* At the same time, the Foundation continued to explore with other funding groups the establishment of an independent organization that would carry forward the stabilization program.

The Foundation also supports groups that foster communication among artists and arts organizations and that create a greater public awareness of various art forms. One such group, Alternate Roots, in Atlanta, received funds to continue booking services and technical assistance to community-based performing arts companies that tour towns and hamlets in the American South. These companies draw their inspiration and material from the folk heritage of the region and of their own communities. In contrast, the Kitani Foundation presents performances by national arts companies before large, racially mixed audiences of children and adults in Columbia, South Carolina. A grant of $75,000 will enable Kitani to expand these performances to additional communities in the state.

*The grants went to: Arizona Theatre Company, Ballet Theatre Foundation (American Ballet Theatre), Baltimore Opera Company, Connecticut Players Foundation (Long Wharf Theatre), Hartford Stage Company, Michigan Opera Theatre, New York School for Circus Arts (Big Apple Circus), Opera Festival Association (Lake George Opera Festival), Opera Theatre of St. Louis, and Washington Drama Society (Arena Stage).

Several grants were made to encourage talent among underrepresented groups in the arts. Recipients included the Los Angeles Actors' Theatre Foundation, which sponsors El Teatro de la Unidad, a Spanish-language theater for the city's Mexican American community, and the American Theatre Association, which is helping to establish a national network of women in academic and professional theater.

Support also went to the American Place Theatre for a fourth year of workshops and productions for women playwrights and directors; and to Shakespeare & Company in Lenox, Massachusetts, to enable minority actors to participate in the company's professional training program.

Since its founding in 1963, the North Carolina School of the Arts has earned a national reputation for excellence in training talented students for professional careers in the performing arts. Its productions also contribute to the cultural life of Winston-Salem and the surrounding community. Since the school's opening, however, its performing space on campus has been inadequate to mount major dramatic productions, musical theater, or opera, or to house equipment necessary for the proper training of theater technicians. To round out its training capability by giving students the chance to perform in a large, high-quality space, the school is renovating a former movie house and vaudeville theater. The Foundation provided the school with a five-year, low-interest loan of $1 million to help finance the renovation.

CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION

Most of the Foundation's activities in cultural preservation this year were conducted in developing countries, especially in India, where the Foundation has a long history of support for the traditional arts. The aim of these activities has been to preserve, revitalize, and make more accessible to the people of the developing world their own rich cultural heritage; to foster creativity and excellence in the arts and in intellectual life; and to advance understanding of the cultural and human dimensions of socioeconomic and technological changes.

Since each region in India has its own distinct cultural tradition, Foundation assistance in that country has focused on helping regional organizations become centers for the folk performing arts. Thus, grants went to the Indian National Theatre in Bombay, which serves the western states of Maharashtra and Gujarat, to the School of Drama at Trichur in Kerala, South India, and to three groups in central India: Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College and Sri Nilakanteshwara Natyaseva Sangha in the state of Karnataka, and the Kala Parishad in Madhya Pradesh. The funds will support research, performances, and creative writing in regional Indian languages.

On the national level, the Foundation made a grant to the Cultural Resources and Training Centre in New Delhi for its repository of cultural materials on folk performing arts.

Grants to encourage creative writing went to the Vatsal Foundation in Delhi for workshops for younger writers, and to Granthali, a book club in Bombay, for the writing, publication, and promotion of literature on important social topics.

The Foundation also granted funds to the newly established International Society for Traditional Arts Research in Delhi for a project to preserve the rich musical tradition of North India. The society grew out of an unusual collaboration of scientists and artists—a French electronics engineer, an American musicologist, and an Indian musician. The three are using newly developed electronic instruments to study the inner logic of North Indian music. They hope to contribute to contemporary music composition by making more accessible the musical knowledge embodied in the tradition.

In Indonesia, the Foundation allocated funds for research and training in ethnomusicology. Programs are being developed in academies of performing arts in Java and Bali and at the University of North Sumatra to preserve the rich traditions in dance and music found in many parts of the country.

A new effort was begun this year to help preserve the cultural traditions of West Africa, which are in danger of being lost through neglect and commercial exploitation. To enhance the capacities of West Africa's museums to serve as repositories of the region's cultural heritage,



In the state of Rajasthan in northwestern India, a traditional musician, or Bhopa, *prepares to sing an epic for an audience of villagers. He is part of the Rupayan Sansthan (Institute of Folklore), one of several regional folk art centers the Foundation is supporting in India.*

the Foundation granted $135,000 to the International African Institute (IAI). The grant will support workshops, symposia, cataloging projects, and training to strengthen selected national museums in the region. An additional $150,000 was allocated for promising cultural preservation projects initiated by the IAI museum program or by other groups.

In the U.S. a grant of $130,267 went to support the affiliation of the International Theatre Institute of the United States with Columbia University's School of the Arts. The aim is to give U.S. students greater knowledge of contemporary European and Third World drama by bringing distinguished foreign actors, playwrights, and directors to the campus for lectures and short-term visits.

POLICY ANALYSIS

As a backup to the projects and activities it supports, the Foundation assists studies of major policy issues—including rising costs, changing demographics, and reduced funding—that currently affect educational and cultural institutions. Grants were made this year to analyze the condition of public universities, which enroll about one-quarter of all postsecondary students in the United States; to clarify problems in financing higher education; to help states plan for projected declines in college enrollments; and to study the special needs of minorities and women in education.

Decreasing enrollments, higher costs, and reduced government funding are forcing



Betty Parsons Dooley, executive director of the Women's Research and Education Institute, a nonpartisan group that keeps policy makers informed about the effects of public policies on women.

Bridging Research and Policy

Nothing so concentrates the mind of an elected official as the prospect of defeat at the polls. When the elections of 1982 showed that women, much more than men, entertained doubts about the government's economic and social policies, many politicians began to pay closer attention to women's concerns. Nor did it escape the politicians' notice that women make up more than 51 percent of the U.S. population and are voting in increasing numbers. In Washington, D.C., women's groups that for years had been pressing government officials to consider the effects of various public policies on women suddenly found more people willing to listen to their arguments. Membership in the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, a bipartisan group of men and women, rose to 130, making it one of the largest caucuses on Capitol Hill.

With this heightened interest has come a need for accurate information on the status of women and the extent to which public laws and policies help or hinder their full participation in American life. One of the most reliable sources has proved to be the Women's Research and Education Institute (WREI), which began as part of the Congressional Caucus. Now a separate entity, it provides information to caucus members, other legislators, government officials, and the public. With the help of a Foundation grant in 1980, WREI established close working relations with thirty-six women's research and resource centers throughout the country, many of which have received Foundation support. In 1981, the centers formed the National Council for Research on Women (NCRW) to disseminate the results of their research to scholars in all disciplines and to policy makers. The link between WREI and the centers through NCRW is a major asset.

Using a computerized information retrieval system, WREI responds to requests either over the telephone or in succinct written reports. Sometimes the requests are for simple facts—for example, the increase in women working outside the home in the past thirty years. In other cases, WREI provides more detailed analyses. It has assessed the effects of cutbacks in key federal programs benefiting women and compiled data on discrimination against women in Social Security benefits, insurance policies, and pensions.

In conjunction with NCRW, WREI publishes a directory of research in progress at the centers and distributes it to policy makers. Twice a month it sends the centers *Update*, a bulletin on activities concerning women in Congress, regulatory agencies, and the executive branch. WREI thus acts as a bridge between the scholars, whose work often appears only in scholarly journals, and the political debate, negotiation, and compromise that precede changes in laws and policies. A second Foundation grant this year will help WREI continue these activities.

WREI will also continue to focus on practical matters and to enlist the support of those scholars at the centers who are analyzing women's economic development. Most women, like most men, now work out of necessity. Yet in just about every field women are paid less than men, and in many occupations women are locked out of opportunities for training and advancement. Nine out of ten single-parent households are headed by women, and one-third of them are below the poverty line. The vast majority of food stamps and welfare benefits go to women and their dependents. This "feminization of poverty" has been exacerbated by cutbacks in government social programs.

WREI and NCRW are trying to ensure that public officials become more sensitive to these issues. According to Betty Parsons Dooley, WREI's executive director, "Right now a great many women are clerical workers. It has been estimated that by 1990 only about a third of their jobs will remain. With the prospect of such enormous job displacement, planning ways to keep them in the work force should begin now."

Since legislators and others in government usually move from crisis to crisis and from one debate to another, they have little time for reflection or for planning to meet future problems. WREI and NCRW are therefore preparing an agenda for long-term research that will provide a bank of information on which policy makers can draw. Among the possible subjects for such research are the health risks associated with many low-level jobs held by women in high-technology industries, the special problems of minority women in the work force, and the kinds of policies needed to meet changes in family life.

all institutions of higher education to rethink their priorities. This is particularly true of public universities, which have a special responsibility to serve large numbers of students from varied backgrounds. A grant to the University of Massachusetts supported an analysis of the changes in public universities that have occurred since World War II. The aim of the study is to develop a new model of the public university and to suggest improvements in curriculum, teaching, faculty training, and students' preparation for the world of work.

The National Center for Higher Education Management Systems received a supplementary grant to help an additional five states plan for anticipated enrollment declines in higher education. To date the center has helped five states (Connecticut, Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Virginia) design detailed analyses of data on current and prospective students. Estimates are also made of the impact of lower enrollments upon specific educational institutions and programs.

Disputes related to faculty collective bargaining, to rights and liabilities under the new copyright law, and to staff reductions caused by budget cutbacks, among other problems, have increasingly embroiled college and university administrations in legal controversies. To help meet the growing need for expertise in educational legal affairs, the Foundation granted $73,297 to the National Association of College and University Attorneys for a legal reference service. The service, which will be available to subscribing colleges and universities for a small fee, will include a registry of current litigation affecting higher education and a computer-assisted research system.

A grant to the National Association of College and University Business Officers supported publication of the second in a planned annual series of public reports on the purposes and performance of higher education. The theme of the 1982 report, entitled *The National Investment In Higher Education*, is that financial aid to college students is a key form of investment in the nation's human capital. The report also points to the contributions of higher education in basic research and notes its expanding role in job training, including the retraining of older workers.

In a related action, the Foundation made a grant to the American Council on Education to evaluate the impact of proposed federal cutbacks in the Guaranteed Student Loan program. Funding was also provided for several studies of minorities and women in higher education at present and what is required to improve their status.

The Southern Education Foundation (SEF) received $379,562 for a new program that is analyzing the effects of public policies on educational opportunities for the poor and minorities in the South. Among the issues SEF task forces are examining are the use of educational block grants by southern states and the linking of training and education at predominantly black colleges and universities to the economic needs of the South.

The University of Michigan's Survey Research Center was granted $165,000 for a study of ways to increase the participation of minorities in graduate education. The minority presence in graduate schools has leveled off after a surge in the 1970s. The objective of the study is to assist the design of a program that would increase the number of minority scholars qualified to join faculties in the 1990s, when college teachers are again likely to be in demand.

On the issue of equity for women in higher education, grants this year went to:

—the Association of American Colleges, for its Project on the Status and Education of Women, which is working to improve opportunities for women faculty, staff, and students. The project analyzes legislation and current practices on campus and disseminates reports to administrators and government officials.

—Russell Sage Foundation, for a study of women in higher education and for a review of women's studies programs in American colleges and universities.

The Foundation also granted $250,000 to the Women's Research and Education Institute for the coordination and dissemination of policy research conducted at women's research centers throughout the nation (see photo essay, page 36). A particular aim is to communicate to policy makers information on how women have been adversely affected by public policies in such areas as jobs, welfare, child care, and student aid.

Under the theme International Affairs, the Foundation supports work on international peace and security, international economics and development, and refugee and migration policies. The hope is that reasoned analysis and expanded knowledge can fruitfully be applied to these major issues, thereby assuring wise decisions by policy makers and a better-informed public. In addition to working on these major policy issues, the Foundation supports programs concerned with U.S. foreign policy and with the capacity of Third World countries to address international problems.

Even at a time of intense demands on philanthropic resources for domestic projects, new efforts are under way to increase private American grant making for international activities. Together with other foundations and corporations, the Foundation this year made a grant to the Council on Foundations for the work of the Committee on International Grantmaking. In a major report this year, the committee said, "There is potential in the diverse institutions that make grants in our society for increased internationalism. The major ingredient that is needed is leadership from the grant-making community. . . . Resources will follow."

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

For a decade the Foundation has conducted a major program of research, training, and policy analysis in peace, international security, and arms control. The need for this effort continues. In 1982, apprehension over possible nuclear conflict led to major public demonstrations in the United States and Europe; relations between the superpowers deteriorated; conventional war raged from the Falkland Islands to Lebanon to Iraq and Iran; and uncertainties about future conflict persisted in Eastern Europe, Indochina, Central America, and Southern Africa.

Among the world's major centers of policy research and training in international security and arms control is the International Institute for Strategic Studies. In 1982 IISS received $500,000 for the third and fourth years of a five-year general support commitment the Foundation made in 1980. The London-based center—described by one observer as "the conscience and nag for the governments of the world, the only international institution capable of mounting a credible assault on a government monopoly"—publishes reliable accounts of military and strategic affairs in its annual publications *Military Balance* and *Strategic Survey*. These and other IISS publications on topics ranging from regional security in the Third World to the future of strategic deterrence epitomize the contribution that private institutions can make to public debate on matters that are the classic preserve of the nation state.

A new generation of specialists in security and arms control—who are needed in government agencies, universities, and journalism—is being educated at more than a dozen Foundation-supported research and training centers. But work toward a more stable international order also requires men and women who combine expertise in security and arms control with knowledge of particular foreign areas. During the postwar period, many U.S. scholars shifted their attention from Western Europe to non-Western regions of the world. Moreover, the study of strategy in the United States centered strongly on American interests and choices, deflecting attention from the security problems of particular countries and from wider intellectual matters such as diplomatic, political, cultural, and military history. Thus, the Foundation this year emphasized support for the training of specialists in the broad security policies of Western Europe, Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union. For the West European component, Harvard University received a three-year grant for the training of eighteen graduate students and postdoctoral fellows in international security, arms control, and West European politics, history, economics, and languages. This program will feature a biweekly research seminar of scholars, fellows, and students from institutions in the Boston area.

The Harvard program is modeled after a fellowship program the Foundation has supported since 1978 to promote similar "dual competence" in international security/arms control and Soviet/East European area studies. Now administered by Columbia University, this program has made twenty-seven awards, including seven to non-Americans. A new grant will finance three more rounds of fellowships along with conferences and the publication of research and teaching materials.

Northern Europe's smaller countries—the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, and Norway—play an important role in the political framework of the Atlantic Alliance. A grant was made to the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs in Paris for a study of the security policies of those countries and their contribution to the security of the alliance. The center will collaborate with institutes in the four countries.

National security research is a major component of the Brookings Institution's Foreign Policy Studies program (see photo essay, page 40). Since 1969 the program has received $2.8 million in Foundation support, including $222,000 this year. Brookings' recent titles in strategic studies range from the book *Cruise Missiles* to the topical staff paper *Planning Conventional Forces 1950–1980*. Its experts in strategic studies have extensive contact with the press and conduct seminars for interested persons. The new funds will be used in part for appointment of a specialist on European security and for preparation of a book on the current debate over the first use of nuclear weapons.

Closely allied to United States policy choices on international security is the present manpower composition of its military forces, which, in turn, touches many domestic social and economic issues. Yet analysts lack a solid understanding of how the public feels about military service. The Foundation therefore convened a group of specialists to consider ways to test public sentiment. They commissioned an extensive survey by the National Opinion Research Center on a range of defense manpower issues—from compulsory *vs.* volunteer service, to government spending on military and other programs, to attitudes toward foreign affairs. Part of the survey will examine the roles of minorities and women in the armed forces. In addition, a grant to the Joint Center for Political Studies (see page 28) will support research on black participation in the military.

To strengthen analysis of Asian security matters, the Foundation this year made grants to India's Centre for Policy Research and to the New Delhi Program Office of the United Nations University (UNU). The center is embarking on an investigation of regional security issues, including strategic perceptions in South Asia, the balance of regional interests, the interdependence of South and Southwest Asia, and the role of the superpowers in regional stability. Linked with the research will be programs for the training of senior and junior scholars.

The UNU program, which will include non-Indian as well as Indian researchers, will focus on conflicts over natural resources, patterns of international cooperation, human rights, and linkages between nonviolence and security.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

New shocks to the international economic order in 1982—the threat to the worldwide monetary system, for example—were the backdrop to the Foundation's work in this field. Along with the global recession, the continued disarray in the international economy underscored the importance of strong centers of economic policy research in the industrialized countries as well as in developing regions.

The year was also marked by a summit meeting in Cancun, Mexico, on the widening gap between rich and poor nations and by preparation for meetings of signatory nations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to reduce trade barriers. The Foundation granted funds to the American Society of International Law for a series of policy papers on issues discussed at the GATT meetings. The society's earlier contribution to the Tokyo Round of trade negotiations was influential and highly valued.

One of the foremost research units in Asia, the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, received a supplemental grant of $250,000 under a five-year Foundation commitment. The institute administers a wide range of projects on economic development and relations within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and with the worldwide economic community. Among the institute's publications is the new *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*.

Regional economic cooperation in South Asia was the focus of

Kaufmann of MIT

William W. Kaufmann used an anecdote to conclude his chapter on the defense budget in the Brookings Institution's annual volume on federal spending, *Setting National Priorities: The 1983 Budget*. "Legend has it that John Jacob Astor was in the ship's bar when the *Titanic* hit the iceberg. Supposedly he turned to the bartender and said: 'I asked for ice, but this is ridiculous!'"

The injection of humor at the end of fifty pages of closely reasoned prose on the nation's defense capabilities and spending options was Kaufmann's shorthand way of arguing that the U.S. Department of Defense had failed, in his view, to prove its case for a five-year, $1.8 trillion budget. It was also indicative of the increasingly skeptical tone he has taken toward defense planning and budget issues in recent years. While arguing that the nation must respond to the increased military threat from the Soviet Union, Kaufmann differs with current policy on spending levels and how the money should be spent. "In a world of ambiguous intentions and motives," he observes, "there can be no fixed military requirements that must be met within a specified period of time regardless of cost and other opportunities foregone."

Kaufmann is one of a relatively small band of senior academic specialists who have spent their careers analyzing U.S. military requirements, defense spending options, the potential for nuclear war, proposals for arms control, and the military capabilities of potential adversaries. What has made him exceptional is the breadth of his experience as a teacher and as a military analyst and the almost universal high regard in which he is held by specialists in the field.

Kaufmann began his career not as a defense analyst but as a diplomatic historian. He wrote his Ph.D. thesis at Yale on British policy toward Latin America and taught history at Princeton in the early 1950s. He became interested in defense issues while working in the Social Sciences Division of the Rand Corporation in the late 1950s. In 1961, in order to combine his interests in teaching and defense analysis, he became a professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and an affiliate of its Center for International Affairs.*

At MIT, Kaufmann has trained dozens of young specialists in defense policy, international security, and arms control who have gone on to positions of responsibility in government, research institutions, and the media. He takes very seriously the obligation to pass on to new generations of students the capability to think rationally about defense.

Simultaneous with his move to MIT,



William W. Kaufmann, professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a noted defense analyst who has for several years written the chapter on the defense budget for the Brookings Institution's annual Setting National Priorities *series.*

Kaufmann began working for the Office of the Secretary of Defense as a consultant. He has served in both Republican and Democratic administrations, drafting defense posture statements and speeches for four secretaries of defense that have been marked by clarity of thought, directness of prose, and power of analysis. In recognition of his service, the department has awarded him its distinguished service medal on three different occasions.

In combination, his two jobs as teacher and government consultant eventually became so demanding—requiring more than 200 days of consulting for the Department of Defense in his final year—that in 1981 Kaufmann informed the then Secretary of Defense Harold Brown that he wished to be relieved of his assignment. He also plans to retire from MIT in June 1984 so that he can spend more time "thinking systematically" and writing about defense issues. "After all, defense policy is theory that only rarely gets tested and we need to get the theory right."

In the three years he has been consulting for Brookings, Kaufmann's writings on defense issues have become "hot copy" in Washington. They are circulated in typescript before publication on Capitol Hill, and members of Congress and the press are attentive to his views.

In his latest analysis of the 1984 defense budget, Kaufmann argues for a more modest increase in military spending, a more gradual pace of military modernization, and a more confident view of U.S. military capabilities than had been presented in the defense secretary's posture statement. Although conceding that the USSR may have developed a theoretical capability to attack the U.S. land-based missile force, he asserts that the U.S. and its allies could nonetheless deter a Soviet attack because of the retaliatory capability of U.S. submarine-launched missiles and long-range bombers.

With regard to conventional forces, however, Kaufmann is less sanguine. He has long been a proponent of highly mobile and combat-ready land and sea forces to deter war. He argues that nuclear weapons "are no damn good" and that this country's capacity to deter and, if necessary, wage conventional war is the crucial variable in the East-West competition. He urges the U.S. to expand substantially its reserve and National Guard forces, to enhance their combat readiness, and to provide them with a sea-lift capability to permit their rapid deployment to threatened areas.

"The conventional military capabilities are the critical ones. If one side fails in a conventional conflict, then the chances of a nuclear exchange are greatly increased."

*The center's program in defense policy and arms control has been supported with some $1.7 million in Foundation grants since 1973, much of it in fellowship support for Kaufmann's students. The Foundation has also supported the preparation of Brookings' *Setting National Priorities* series and its Foreign Policy Studies program.

two grants. The Committee for Studies on Cooperation in Development in South Asia, a consortium of scholars, has commissioned research in forty-seven institutions on themes ranging from import-export structure and trade expansion to development of Himalayan resources. A new grant, administered by the Marga Institute in Sri Lanka, will support regional workshops on the results of these studies and on new areas for bilateral and regional development.

In India, the Council for Research on International Economic Relations received funds for a data and information center on regional and Third World issues. Among those it will assist are Indian newspapers seeking to improve their coverage of regional and world economic and political events.

The first of a series of grants was made to improve economic policy analysis in Bangladesh. A program conducted by the Ministry of Economics will seek, through overseas study fellowships and internships in international economics centers, to increase the supply of trained Bangladeshi analysts. In addition, research and seminars will focus on such issues as bottlenecks to the disbursement of aid, export development, and the relation of commodity aid to other types of assistance.

The Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (CIEPLAN) in Chile was established in 1971 by leading government, academic, and business economists and has been supported by the Foundation since then. A new grant of $220,000 will support research on the influence of foreign debt on national economies, one of the most pressing problems throughout the Third World. Complementing the research, which will focus on Chile, will be short courses for journalists, students, and labor leaders and dissemination of the research findings through lectures, seminars, and publications.

The Latin American Institute for the Study of Transnationals, in Mexico, received support for studies of Third World debt and of investment in the Third World by multinational corporations. Since it began in 1975, the institute has produced an impressive array of published research.

In Brazil, a leading center for work in international economics is at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro. A new grant will support outreach by the university's economics department to other Latin American economics centers. Activities will include faculty exchanges, fellowships, and joint research.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

The quality of foreign policy in a democracy depends not only on the skills and knowledge of professionals and officials but also on the public's grasp of international affairs. The Foundation works to raise the level of public as well as official understanding of American foreign policy issues and also seeks to encourage informed study of U.S. policy in other countries.

The key private domestic center for illumination of U.S.–Third World relations, the Overseas Development Council (ODC), was granted $825,000 for the next three years. Assisted by the Foundation since its inception in 1969, ODC focuses on stimulating informed discussion of U.S. policy toward the developing countries and on advancing understanding of the development process and of North-South economic linkages. In addition to continuing its research and publications, ODC is stepping up its briefings for Congress, the press, business, and labor.

Two grants were aimed at hastening U.S. adjustment to new conditions in Latin America: greater independence from U.S. policy, alignments with other Western and Third World countries, political instability in Central America, and the expanding role of Cuba. The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C., received funds for its five-year-old program in Latin American, Caribbean, and inter-American affairs. The program sponsors research by North American and Latin American scholars and exchanges of political leaders and business executives, government staff members, and journalists.

The Council on Foreign Relations last year set up a major project on Latin American and inter-American affairs. Initial work, supported by the Foundation this year, consists of study groups focusing on the relations between the U.S. and advanced Latin American nations, Cuban foreign policy, prospects for pri-

vate-sector investment, the triangular relations among the U.S., Mexico, and Canada, immigration and refugee issues, and U.S. policy toward Central America.

To further assist the leading Mexican program of research and publications on the U.S. and on international relations, the Foundation made a supplementary grant of $200,000 to the Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (CIDE). CIDE, which has an institute of U.S. studies and a department of international politics, conducts a master of arts program and has helped other Latin American centers develop study programs on the U.S.

Additional support was granted to the Council on Foreign Relations for its International Affairs Fellowship Program—a highly successful fifteen-year effort to bridge the worlds of academic analysis and practice in international affairs. The program enables younger scholars and government officials to spend a year out of their normal habitats. The former attach themselves to government agencies related to their scholarly interests; the latter engage in research on subjects close to their responsibilities. Alumni of the program have gone on to positions of high responsibility in government, universities, and the private sector.

For continuation of a series of candid discussions between African and American leaders that began in the late 1960s, a grant was made to the African-American Institute. Topics will include Namibian independence, Arab cooperation in African development, and the role of the private sector in U.S.-African relations. The funds will support dialogues, which alternate between here and Africa, among national leaders, seminars for Congressional aides on African issues, and regional conferences.

Since 1976 the French-American Foundation (FAF) has sought to improve communication between leaders and experts in France and the United States. Historically close, relations between the two countries have been strained in recent decades. FAF's objective is to improve mutual understanding of the political, economic, and social climates of the two countries. A new grant will help focus FAF's program on foreign policy through a seminar on the U.S. Congress and foreign policy, meetings of specialists and younger leaders, and a study of the image of France on American television.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Foundation encourages research, training, and analysis in international relations in the Third World, as well as in the West.

Asia, for example, commands attention because of its growing economic vitality, the turnabout in Chinese leadership and policy since 1976, and the ties between the U.S. and several Far Eastern and Southeast Asian nations. Columbia University's East Asian Institute and International Economic Research Center, along with the Asia Society, received funds this year for analytical reappraisals and public education on Asian-American relations. Columbia will commission research papers and books by economists and political scientists. The Asia Society will undertake policy studies and, to encourage in-depth journalistic coverage of Asia, conduct briefings and provide background material and consultant services for the print and broadcast media. Both the university and the Asia Society will hold conferences for academic specialists, government officials, and members of the business and banking communities.

Korea University and the University of California in Berkeley received grants for analyses of economic and political relations among the countries of Northeast and Southeast Asia. The former's Asiatic Research Center, in cooperation with scholars from the five member countries of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), will conduct research on regional economic and political interdependence. The Berkeley grant will enable scholars from the U.S. to join with colleagues from Japan, Korea, and ASEAN countries in a project on development, stability, and security in the Pacific-Asia region.

New funds were set aside to continue scholarly exchanges with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The program will permit Chinese international relations specialists to pursue advanced study in the U.S. and to establish contact with institutions in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Other grants supported a study by Egyptian political scientists of power relations among Arab countries, superpower strategies in the Middle East, and the Arab-Israeli conflict; teaching and research in international relations at the Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research; the launching by Universities Field Staff International of a news service on Third World developments; and a conference of Western and Third World journalists on the sparse coverage of Third World news by the American media.

REFUGEE AND MIGRATION POLICY

As a funding agency engaged in elucidating important international problems, the Foundation has long been concerned with the international movement of people seeking better lives, escape from oppression, or both. In addition to assisting work on this problem under other programs (see page 21), the Foundation supports independent institutions and programs that develop knowledge and explore policy questions about the movement of migrants and refugees. The Foundation also supports efforts to strengthen organizations that provide services to refugees.

In the United States, refugee programs are administered by a dozen or more voluntary agencies. The crisis of Asian "boat people" in the late 1970s led to formation of the Indochinese Refugee Action Center, a resource to which private and governmental agencies could turn for coordination, information, and program planning. Now a resource and policy center to deal with all groups of refugees has been established. Known as the Refugee Policy Group, it engages in research, policy formation, and organizational analysis, and runs a library service on refugee matters. In domestic policy analysis, for example, the group will assess the rate of welfare dependency among refugees. The new center was granted $421,900 by the Foundation; funds are administered by the Youth Project in Washington, D.C.

One of the most effective vehicles for coordination of voluntary agency efforts on behalf of refugees throughout the world, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) was granted support for two years. ICVA plans to broaden representation from Third World countries, where most refugees settle, and to promote economic development as part of the refugee assistance process. ICVA will continue its liaison role between voluntary and intergovernmental agencies and its information work, including the multilingual bimonthly *ICVA News*.

Although refugee and migration matters could benefit greatly from the professional skill and perspectives of scholars, such issues have received very little academic attention. In contrast to support for refugee relief and resettlement, funds for research are scarce. The Foundation last year set aside $200,000 for such work, from which two grants were made in 1982. One went to scholars at the University of Notre Dame for a study of the evolution of United States refugee admissions policy since World War II. Notre Dame is the repository of the research papers of the 1979–1981 Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy.

The staff director of the commission, Professor Lawrence Fuchs of Brandeis University, is embarking on a study of American pluralism, for which the other grant was made. Professor Fuchs is the author of several books about ethnic variety in the United States.

The impact of immigration on U.S. blacks is a critical factor in refugee absorption and public policy on immigration. Part of the major grant noted earlier to the Joint Center for Political Studies (see page 28) is earmarked for studies of this issue, including the effect of refugee resettlement on cities with large black populations. The studies are aimed at informing the black community about immigration policies and practices.

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

It has been three years since the President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies warned that weaknesses in this area "pose threats to America's security and international viability." Yet support for international scholarly research is still precarious. Therefore, the Foundation granted $7.5 million in 1982 to two major U.S. scholarly organizations to enable American specialists to study overseas, to assist joint research with foreign scholars, and to continue exchanges of scholars with the

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Recipients were the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). The major grants to SSRC and ACLS are designed to assure their international work for at least ten years at about current levels. The funds will be used for individual research and the joint planning activities of SSRC/ACLS committees of scholars who are specialists on various regions. Support was included for an exchange program, administered by the International Research and Exchanges Board, that annually sends about 100 American scholars to study in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Support also went to another major exchange, the American Studies Program conducted by the ACLS, which assists leading foreign specialists in American studies. Begun more than twenty years ago, when the emphasis was on establishing chairs of American studies in Western Europe, the program now draws young scholars from Western and Eastern Europe and Asia in a wide array of disciplines. Supported entirely by the Foundation until five years ago, the program now has a diverse base of funding from American and foreign sources.

Two other grants were designed to help assure that major organizations concerned with Asian studies in the U.S. continue after annual funding from the Foundation ends. Both the Association for Asian Studies and the American Institute of Indian Studies complement the joint ACLS/SSRC committee work on those areas through publications (*e.g.*, the *Journal of Asian Studies*), planning of research agendas, and fellowships for research abroad by U.S.-based scholars. The Foundation's grants qualify as matching contributions to challenge grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Population

The Foundation continued its support of several ongoing population programs, with the major emphasis on efforts to develop new and improved contraceptives and to ascertain the safety of those already in use. In addition, the Foundation continued to support demographic research and information dissemination on population issues.

Five grants totaling more than $1 million were made as the Foundation's contribution to a collaborative program for research in reproductive science jointly sponsored by the Ford, Mellon, and Rockefeller foundations. Initiated in 1980 to speed the search for improved contraceptives, the program focuses on four research areas that show the most promise of yielding new methods of fertility regulation. The areas are: gonadal inhibitors of reproductive function, post-testicular sperm maturation and function, gonadotropin-releasing hormone and its analogs, and innovative barrier methods and spermicides.

Grants went to support the work of scientists at the Catholic University of Louvain, Duke University, and the Zoological Society of London. They are developing substances that interfere with the motility and fertilizing capacity of sperm. The aim of the research is to synthesize a drug that will not affect testosterone levels, and thus the male libido, and yet will inhibit male fertility. At Florida State University and the University of Texas, scientists received support to study gonadotropin-releasing hormone, a substance secreted by the brain that triggers the reproductive function. Chemical analogs of the hormone show promise of inhibiting ovulation as well as sperm production.

A supplementary grant of $700,000 went to the Population Council for its contraceptive leads program. The council developed the NORPLANT implant, which is inserted under the skin and which releases a low-dose contraceptive steroid. A single insertion of the implant is effective for five years. It has proved highly successful in field tests in a number of countries. The council is also working on several other projects that show promise of producing useful contraceptives. They include a contraceptive-releasing vaginal ring that can be left in place for extended periods; a steroid-releasing intrauterine device (IUD); a long-acting anti-pregnancy vaccine; and a drug related to gonadotropin-releasing hormone.

The council also received $750,000 for general support of its activities, which include, in addition to biomedical research, technical assistance for family-planning services in Third World countries, policy analysis, and demographic research.

The Foundation also supports research on the safety and effectiveness of the contraceptives currently in use. The birth control pill, used by some 54 million women worldwide, may increase the risk of cardiovascular disease, particularly for women who are over thirty-five, who smoke, and who have other predisposing conditions. The intrauterine device can cause complications, particularly if inserted incorrectly.

Several grants were made this year for studies aimed at assessing the benefits and risks of various fertility-control methods. Scientists at the Sisters of Providence Hospital in Seattle, Washington, received support to study the biochemical changes that underlie the increased risk of cardiovascular disease in women taking the pill. A related grant went to the International Fertility Research Program in North Carolina, which, in association with the Korean Institute of Population and Health, is studying whether vasectomized men have an increased risk of coronary heart disease and strokes.

In Indonesia, Yayasan Kusuma Buana, a voluntary organization concerned with family planning and reproductive health, received $156,850 to investigate the extent to which the IUD and other contraceptives are being improperly used. It is also studying the health effects of traditional herbal medicines used to induce abortion.

The Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT), with administrative headquarters in Seattle, received funds to establish an information service on contraceptive development and safety. PIACT was founded in 1976 to advise developing countries on the manufacture of contraceptive products and on ways to adapt them to the needs of their societies. PIACT will publish a quarterly bulletin that will give up-to-date information on new contraceptive products.

In East Africa, the Foundation set aside $90,000 for community-based projects and research on population and development issues. One of the projects uses folk drama and songs to motivate both men and women to use contraceptives. Another is studying the relations between population growth and agricultural production patterns. In addition, funds were provided for postdoctoral fellowships in population studies for senior social scientists from Eastern and Southern Africa.

Two Peruvian institutions that conduct demographic research—the Multidisciplinary Association for Training and Research on Population and the Andean Institute for Population Studies and Development—received support for their work. The association is composed of professionals from a variety of fields who have a common interest in population issues. They have sponsored research on such subjects as urban slum children, the participation of women in the labor force, and migration from the Amazon region. The Andean Institute is studying the economic impact of national demographic trends; Peruvian internal migration; the effects of development policies on employment; and the family, health, and reproductive behavior.

For almost fifteen years the Foundation has supported population work in Indonesia, the world's fifth most populous country. A major contributor to the development of demographic research in Indonesia has been the Population Council, which this year received a final grant for activities in that country. Working with the Central Bureau of Statistics, the council has been assisting Indonesians in the analysis of social, economic, political, and cultural factors that affect population trends. This year's grant will support, among other activities, workshops on the use of census data for analyzing population and social changes and on the implications of such analyses for national development.

In recognition of the tax-free services it receives as a property owner in New York City, the Foundation in 1968 established the Fund for the City of New York, an independent grant-making organization that assists activities designed to improve the effectiveness of municipal and community services. For example, the fund has supported a sanitation enforcement project in which photographs are used to grade the cleanliness of city streets as a basis for assigning additional staff. The fund makes annual awards to city employees for outstanding public service, and has also provided support to organizations that monitor municipal performance in such areas as housing and child welfare. The Foundation granted $2.5 million for 1982–83 operations of the fund, bringing its total support to $16.5 million.

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 on page 77), 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.*

PRIs are loans, guarantees of loans, or equity investments in projects that promote the economic development of low-income communities, housing opportunities for minority families, and jobs for the unskilled. Unlike grants, PRIs must be repaid so the funds can be reinvested in other activities.

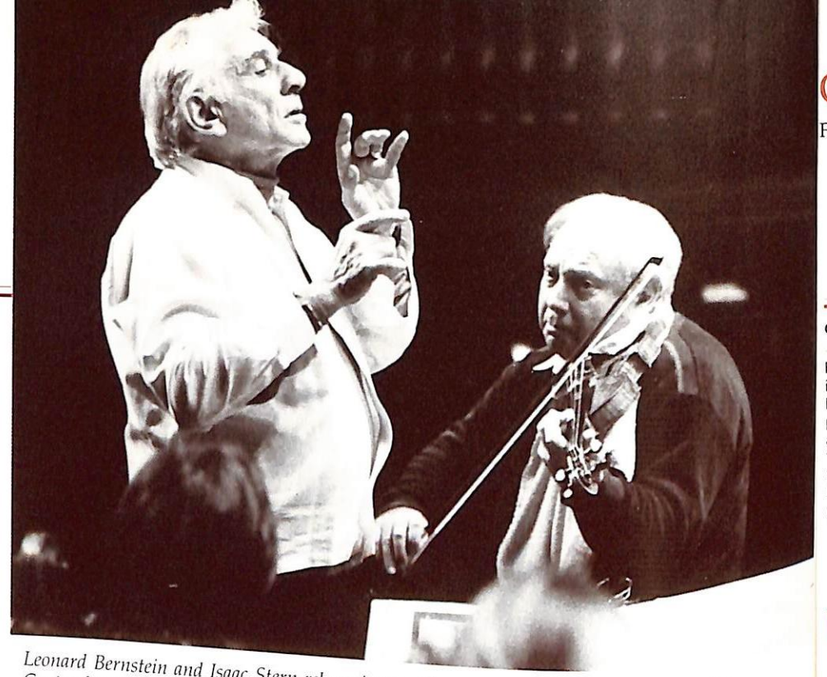
Because PRIs are funded from the Foundation's endowment rather than from endowment earnings, the Foundation adds to the overall resources it has available for program activities. PRIs are often combined with funds from banks and insurance companies, industrial corporations, and federal and state governments that also invest on a concessional basis in projects serving social purposes.

In evaluating PRI applications, the Foundation first determines whether the project serves a charitable purpose related to its program objectives. Other criteria are then applied, including the organization's management capability, the economic feasibility of the project, and the availability of other financing. The average maturity of a PRI is five years, and most investments are in the $250,000 to $1 million range.

In 1982 the Foundation committed a total of $9.7 million in PRIs for ten projects in the fields of housing, minority enterprise, economic development, the arts, and education. Among recipients were the Enterprise Foundation, for housing revitalization in some thirty low-income communities (see page 7); the Tennessee Valley Center for Minority Economic Development, for loans to minority-owned businesses (see page 10); the Council of the Great City Schools, to help urban schools effect cost reductions (see page 11); the National Rural Development and Finance Corporation, for job-creating projects in rural areas (see page 19); and the North Carolina School of the Arts, for renovation of a performing arts theater (see page 34).

Since 1968, when the program was initiated, the Foundation has committed a total of $91 million for PRIs. At the end of fiscal 1982, seventy-three investments representing total commitments of $57.6 million were outstanding.

*A pamphlet describing the Foundation's PRI program in greater detail is available upon request



Leonard Bernstein and Isaac Stern rehearsing for the opening of the Roger L. Stevens Center for the Performing Arts at the North Carolina School of the Arts. A Foundation program-related investment of $1 million helped renovate the center.

FISCAL YEAR 1982

Following is a list of Foundation grants and delegated-authority projects approved in fiscal year 1982 under the new organizational framework of the Foundation. Delegated-authority projects are allocations of Foundation funds for a specified philanthropic purpose from which grants up to $50,000 and other expenditures are made. The "Approvals" column shows the amounts approved and the "Payments" column the amounts paid on grants and projects during the year.† In some cases, grants approved in prior years and supplemented in 1982 are listed. Brackets show the original approval amounts of prior-year grants. Addresses of grant recipients are available upon request.

Urban Poverty

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
UNITED STATES		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	**$ 872,239**	$ 21,516
PHYSICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL REVITALIZATION		
Neighborhood reinvestment and conservation		
Catholic Charities Diocese of Brooklyn	**125,000**	125,000
Corporation for Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia)	**150,000**	
Dispensario San Antonio (Puerto Rico)	**35,000**	35,000
Enterprise Foundation (Maryland)	**1,000,000**	1,000,000
GLIE Community Youth Program (New York)	**20,000**	20,000
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York) [$5,000,000—1981]	**5,250,000**	5,575,000
National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs (Washington, D.C.)	**400,000**	200,000
National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States (Washington, D.C.)	**75,000**	37,500
National Urban Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	**350,000**	43,749
Neighborhood Housing Services of New York City	**100,000**	
Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project	**50,000**	50,000
Sports Foundation (New York)	**150,000**	87,000
United States Conference of Mayors (Washington, D.C.)	**25,000**	25,000
Community development corporations		
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (New York)	**850,000**	425,000
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	**150,000**	56,250
Mexican American Unity Council (Texas)	**300,000**	150,000
Mississippi Action for Community Education	**450,000**	300,000
South East Alabama Self-Help Association	**420,500**	286,786
Southeast Development, Inc (Baltimore)	**250,000**	150,000
Southern Development Foundation (Louisiana)	**250,000**	170,000
Spanish Speaking Unity Council (Oakland)	**300,000**	150,000
Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles)	**450,000**	225,000
Economic and manpower development, technical assistance, and evaluation		
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	**418,000**	238,000
Council of New York Law Associates Community Development Legal Assistance Center	**200,000**	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	**7,000**	7,000
Minority Business Information Institute (New York)	**230,000**	90,000
National Executive Service Corps (New York)	**300,000**	
National Training and Information Center (Chicago)	**125,000**	125,000
Energy assistance to the poor		
Energy Task Force (New York)	**20,000**	20,000
Pratt Institute (New York)	**195,385**	67,596
WELFARE AND TEEN PREGNANCY		
Social service and employment programs		
Center for the Study of Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)	**359,000**	204,000
Columbia University	**101,000**	
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	**3,018,750**	1,392,000
Michigan, University of	**87,000**	
Teenage pregnancy		
Brigham and Women's Hospital (Boston)	**250,000**	100,000
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	**10,000**	
Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore)	**46,384**	46,384
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	**669,000**	400,000
National Child Labor Committee (New York)	**50,000**	50,000
Syracuse University	**15,000**	
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	**43,108**	
Child care and family services		
August Aichhorn Center for Adolescent Residential Care (New York)	**20,000**	20,000
Little Sisters of the Assumption Family Health Services (New York)	**200,000**	97,752
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (Washington, D.C.)	**233,000**	40,000
Employment opportunities for women		
Hispanic American Career Educational Resources (New York)	**25,000**	25,000
MDC, Inc. (North Carolina)	**100,000**	70,000
National Congress of Neighborhood Women/Project Green Hope: Services for Women (New York)	**40,000**	40,000
Rand Corporation (California)	**89,476**	89,476
Wider Opportunities for Women (Washington, D.C.)	**25,000**	25,000
Women's Technical Institute (Massachusetts)	**150,000**	75,000
REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESETTLEMENT		
American Council for Nationalities Service (New York)	**35,000**	35,000
Center for Applied Linguistics (Washington, D.C.)	**144,000**	144,000
Florida Lutheran Council on Social Ministry	**40,000**	40,000
Indochina Refugee Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	**100,000**	100,000
Indochinese Economic Development Center (Washington, D.C.)	**50,000**	50,000
SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT		
School-improvement projects and demonstrations		
Archdiocese of New York	**50,160**	
Board of Education of the City of New York	**501,641**	153,650
Bronx Frontier Development Corporation	**200,000**	74,418
Delegated-authority project: City High School Recognition Program*	**1,500,000**	348,225

†In the case of delegated-authority projects, the "Approval" amount is residual, i.e., the original approval amount has been reduced by delegated-authority grants (up to $50,000) as well as by other reductions

*List available upon request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Harvard University	6,750	
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	87,000	87,000
New York City School Volunteer Program	100,000	
Pittsburgh Board of Public Education	119,000	
Rutgers University (New Jersey)	19,018	
South Bronx Development Organization	260,000	
Research and dissemination		
AAP Education and Research Institute (New York)	25,000	25,000
Allegheny Conference on Community Development (Pennsylvania)	60,400	29,400
Capital Children's Museum (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	20,000
East Anglia, University of (England)	2,900	2,900
National Catholic Educational Association (Washington, D.C.)	22,500	22,500
San Francisco Education Fund	85,000	50,000
Parent and community participation in schools		
Institute of Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.)	45,000	45,000
Latino Institute (Chicago)	250,000	66,250
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	40,000	40,000
Youth employment: research and training		
Bank Street College of Education (New York)	49,260	
Center for Public Resources (New York)	50,000	
Columbia University	25,000	50,000
Educational Products Information Exchange Institute (Stony Brook, N.Y.)	49,400	
Flowers with Care (New York)	40,000	49,400
Jobs for Youth Boston	100,000	40,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	230,000	25,000
MDC, Inc. (North Carolina)	160,000	11,073
National Council on Employment Policy (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	
National Institute for Work and Learning (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	
National Youth Advocacy Coalition (New York)	50,000	25,000
New York, City University of	40,128	50,000
Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America (Philadelphia)	23,525	20,064
Project Awareness (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	
Robert F. Kennedy Memorial (Washington, D.C.)	30,000	25,000
Vera Institute of Justice (New York)	50,000	30,000
Vocational Foundation (New York)	25,000	50,000
		25,000
URBAN-ORIENTED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES		
New York, City University of	46,666	
CHILD SURVIVAL/FAIR START		
Projects and demonstrations		
Center for the Development of Non-Formal Education (Austin, Texas)	178,191	
Child Welfare League of America (New York)	482,235	30,000
Columbia University	330,000	
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	30,000	
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	45,195	
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	4,684	11,300
National Black Child Development Institute (Washington, D.C.)	350,000	4,684
National Child Nutrition Project (New Jersey)	160,607	125,000
North Carolina, University of	35,000	35,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Redlands Christian Migrant Association (Florida)	420,000	70,000
Vanderbilt University	479,315	3,000
Nutrition and health studies and programs		
Harvard University	16,804	16,804
Yale University	12,500	12,500
POLICY RESEARCH AND PROGRAM EVALUATION		
Cornell University	19,070	108,121
George Washington University	220,000	
National Council on Employment Policy (Washington, D.C.)	161,000	37,500
Rutgers University	33,000	33,000
Seattle Opportunities Industrialization Center	48,098	48,098
Wirtz and La Pointe (Washington, D.C.)	7,000	7,000
CRIME PREVENTION		
Boston-Fenway Program	25,000	50,000
Citizens Information Service of Illinois	200,000	49,800
Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence (Washington, D.C.)	434,000	
Justice Resource Institute (Boston)	78,000	20,000
Northwestern University	229,575	50,000
Victim Services Agency (New York)	20,000	
Virginia Community Action Re-Entry System	50,000	
ARSON PREVENTION		19,250
Flatbush Development Corporation (New York)	105,000	48,000
Institute for Social Analysis (Virginia)	235,552	47,640
People's Firehouse (New York)	120,000	
Urban Educational Systems (Boston)	225,000	
OTHER		
American Association of School Administrators (Virginia)	72,000	72,000
Arizona School Administrators	75,000	75,000
Council of the Great City Schools (Washington, D.C.)	350,000	350,000
Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.) [$318,114—1981]	26,415	201,415
Morehouse College (Georgia)	46,620	46,620
North Carolina, University of	21,395	21,395
Northeast Coalition of Educational Leaders (Massachusetts)	73,000	73,000
Northwest Women in Educational Administration (Oregon)	71,000	71,000
Southern Coalition for Educational Equity (Mississippi)	50,991	50,991
Southwest Educational Development Corporation (Texas)	64,081	50,753
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
GENERAL		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	100,700	
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	8,000	2,800

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
Marianists of Ohio (handicrafts in Kinyango, Kenya)	17,000	17,000
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	60,000	10,175
Refugee and migrant resettlement		
Delegated-authority project: aid to refugees in the Sudan	100,000	
International Rescue Committee (Sudan)	9,650	9,650
National Council of the Churches of Christ (New York)	5,000	5,000
Sudanaid (Sudan)	25,000	25,000
Fair start for children		
Birzeit University (Jordan)	150,000	
Delegated-authority project: child-survival studies	150,000	
Policy research and program evaluation		
Delegated-authority project: research on urban women and work in Egypt	150,000	
WEST AFRICA		
Fair start for children		
Baptist Medical Center (Nigeria)	23,250	
National Postgraduate Medical School (Nigeria)	132,750	
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
Fair start for children		
Witwatersrand, University of (South Africa)	50,000	50,000
ASIA		
BANGLADESH		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	66,051	18,609
Fair start for children		
Bangladesh Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health	20,600	5,000
Institute of Nutrition and Food Science	195,000	
Pathfinder Fund (Boston)	7,789	7,789
Women for Women	3,811	3,811
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	100,000	9,695
Welfare and teen pregnancy		
Sanjivini Society for Mental Health (India)	20,000	10,000
Fair start for children		
Christian Medical College and Hospital (India)	150,000	
Indian Council of Medical Research	62,500	
Naujhil Integrated Rural Project for Health and Development (India)	125,000	
Nutrition Foundation of India	200,000	
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	5,500	13,755

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
Yayasan Panca Bhakti (Indonesia)	8,338	831
Refugee and migrant resettlement		
Center for Applied Linguistics (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (Switzerland)	20,000	20,000
Fair start for children		
Delegated-authority project: child survival and early child development in Indonesia	120,000	
Helen Keller International (New York)	7,500	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	10,000	
Fair start for children		
Enterprise for Development Cooperation (Colombia)	125,000	
Policy research and program evaluation		
Center of Studies for Development and Participation (Peru)	30,000	
BRAZIL		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	33,300	9,074
Refugee and migrant resettlement		
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of	16,400	16,400
Fair start for children		
Center for Studies and Social Action	9,000	8,743
Children's House Foundation of Olinda	43,100	43,100
First of May Society	49,000	30,158
Residents' Association of Plataforma	50,000	30,724
São Paulo, Archdiocese of	25,000	12,906
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of	50,000	35,365
SOS-Corps Women's Health Group	20,600	5,856
Study Group on Mathematics Teaching of Porto Alegre	50,000	38,333
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	450	
Fair start for children		
National Institute of Nutrition (Mexico)	24,482	8,217
Policy research and program evaluation		
California, University of (Berkeley)	8,000	8,000
Regional Center of Adult Education and Literacy (Mexico)	6,550	6,550
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
Johns Hopkins University	5,300	5,300
Fair start for children		
Columbia University	284,000	
West Indies, University of	150,000	
TOTAL, URBAN POVERTY	$32,596,139	$16,420,601

Rural Poverty and Resources

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
UNITED STATES		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	$ 1,808	
Employment generation		
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	155,000	
Artisans Cooperative (Chadds Ford, Pa.)	40,000	$ 25,000
Clearinghouse for Community Based Free Standing Educational Institutions (Washington, D.C.)	45,000	
Displaced Homemakers Network (Washington, D.C.)	27,046	
Southeast Women's Employment Coalition (Kentucky)	102,080	
Youth Project (Washington, D.C.)	61,010	
Land and water management		
Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	175,000	40,000
Designwright's Collaborative (New Mexico)	43,500	43,500
John Muir Institute (California)	175,000	20,000
National Governors' Association (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	
Virginia Water Project	49,692	25,000
Policy development		
California, University of (Berkeley)	171,226	
Equity Policy Center (Washington, D.C.)	5,000	
National Rural Center (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	5,000
Resources for the Future (Washington, D.C.)	200,000	50,000
Rural community development		
Colorado State University	88,000	
National Rural Development and Finance Corporation (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	48,125
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
GENERAL		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	81,496	10,281
Agricultural productivity		
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)	200,000	149,000
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	75,000	50,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	200,000	150,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	75,000	60,000
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	150,000	110,000
International Service for National Agricultural Research (Netherlands)	50,000	
Land and water management		
Colorado State University	25,000	25,000
Policy development		
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	20,432	20,432
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	250,000	250,000
Population Council (New York)	31,092	
Wisconsin, University of	107,832	
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions, logistic support	6,341	16,981
Agricultural productivity		
Botswana, University College of		12,000
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania)	12,000	3,000
Delegated-authority project: training of agricultural scientists	3,000	
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	130,000	4,000
Employment generation	4,000	
International Cooperative Alliance (England)		6,176
Kenya, Government of	6,176	6,900
Land and water management	6,900	
Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)	15,000	
Environment Liaison Centre (Kenya)	24,600	
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)		31,000
Mazingira Institute (Kenya)	31,000	60,550
UNICEF/NGO Water for Health Project (Kenya)	122,550	
Zimbabwe, University of	5,600	10,894
Policy development	10,894	
African Medical and Research Foundation (Kenya)		23,880
African Regional Agricultural Credit Association (Kenya)	25,000	
Co-operative College of Kenya	35,000	2,080
Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (Tanzania)	2,200	3,082
International Livestock Centre for Africa (Kenya)	3,880	6,155
Kenya, Government of	20,000	20,000
Makerere University (Uganda)	20,000	14,864
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	20,000	
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Kenya)	7,840	
Zimbabwe, Government of	29,945	24,590
Rural community development	25,600	
African Adult Education Association (Kenya)		
Experiment in International Living (Vermont)	30,000	78,300
Innovations and Networks for Development (Switzerland)	106,000	
Institute of Cultural Affairs (Kenya)	100,000	70,200
Kenya Freedom from Hunger Council for National Development	136,200	6,000
Kenya, Government of	6,000	95,337
Silveira House (Zimbabwe)	1,200	
Tanzania Press Club	100,000	50,000
Zimbabwe Project Trust	10,500	
	50,000	
WEST AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions		53,707
Agricultural productivity	100,000	
Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast)		8,500
	8,500	
Ife, University of (Nigeria)	37,800	16,500
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	330,000	20,000
International Livestock Centre for Africa (Ethiopia)	150,000	
Ivory Coast, Government of	240,000	
Policy development		
Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast)	155,000	
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal)	100,000	50,000
Delegated-authority project: training in rural social sciences	225,813	25,813
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	20,000
Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science	3,000	3,000
Rural community development		
National Board of Young Men's Christian Associations (New York)	2,866	
Pan African Institute for Development (Switzerland)	180,000	
Upper Volta, Government of	8,000	8,000
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	140,000	73,259
Land and water management		
American University in Cairo	50,000	
Delegated-authority project: water management in Egypt and the Sudan	146,650	
Egypt, Government of	15,350	9,350
Gezira, University of (Sudan)	75,000	
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	16,938	16,938
Rahad Corporation (Sudan)	100,000	
Sudan, Government of	4,940	4,940
Policy development		
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	200,000	
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	300,600	43,100
Rural community development		
Ahfad University College for Women (Sudan)	25,000	12,000
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
Employment generation		
Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (Philadelphia)	25,000	25,000
Policy development		
African-American Institute (New York)	27,930	27,930
International Service for National Agricultural Research (Netherlands)	23,000	23,000
Rural community development		
Environmental and Development Agency (South Africa)	8,295	
Zamani Soweto Sisters Council (South Africa)	25,000	
ASIA		
BANGLADESH		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	53,000	58,988
Agricultural productivity		
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council	22,000	11,000
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute	153,600	
Employment generation		
Delegated-authority project: rural unemployment and landlessness	250,000	
Integrated Rural Development Programme	25,670	6,000
Land and water management		
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute	15,000	13,947
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology	161,000	
Dhaka, University of	8,000	4,000
Policy development		
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	250,000	
Delegated-authority project: consultants	42,000	25,000
Rural community development		
Bangladesh Bank	616,000	
Kumudini Welfare Trust of Bengal	7,190	7,190
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	219,250	34,082
Agricultural productivity		
Indian Society of Agricultural Engineers	5,625	
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (India)	3,750	3,750
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	1,300	1,300
Kalyani, University of (India)	44,000	22,000
Employment generation		
Institute of Social Studies Trust (India)	150,000	
Mahila Vikas Sangh (Women's Development Organization) (India)	209,000	
People's Institute for Development and Training (India)	25,000	12,500
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (India)	39,500	
Land and water management		
Delegated-authority projects: public-lands policy, wasteland development in India	310,000	67,722
Giri Institute of Developmental Studies (India)	5,000	5,000
Haryana, Government of (India)	18,750	14,608
Indian Environmental Society	11,250	11,250
Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore)	120,000	
Indian Water Resources Society	5,000	5,000
Perarignar Anna University of Technology (India)	5,000	5,000
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (India)	25,000	25,000
Water and Land Management Institute (India)	5,500	5,500
Xavier Labour Relations Institute (India)	164,000	
Policy development		
Agrarian Research and Training Institute (Sri Lanka)	17,000	
Rural community development		
Community Service Guild (India)	25,000	
Gram Gourav Pratisthan (India)	145,000	
Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Sharmadana Sangamaya (Sri Lanka)	10,000	
Working Women's Forum (India)	50,000	25,000
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	182,718	66,998

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Agricultural productivity		
Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	**146,000**	14,000
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	**1,123**	1,123
Land and water management		
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	**19,000**	19,000
Allah Valley Muslim Association (Philippines)	**18,340**	18,255
Andalas University (Indonesia)	**28,090**	8,537
Antique, Province of (Philippines)	**44,000**	25,611
Asian Institute of Management (Philippines)	**150,000**	75,000
Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia)	**233,800**	
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Hawaii)	**11,928**	
Development Academy of the Philippines	**35,500**	22,000
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	**49,361**	49,023
Igorot Mutual Association (Philippines)	**21,300**	11,220
Indonesia, Government of	**57,725**	9,834
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	**275,000**	
National Irrigation Administration (Philippines)	**370,000**	111,000
Padjadjaran University (Indonesia)	**11,499**	10,857
Philippines, Government of the	**40,000**	20,000
Philippines, University of the	**332,500**	144,000
PROSIDA (Ministry of Public Works, Indonesia)	**204,000**	2,561
Rutgers University (New Jersey)	**42,300**	32,300
Silliman University (Philippines)	**14,472**	14,472
Thailand, Government of	**3,000**	2,722
Policy development		
Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia)	**50,000**	
Brawijaya University (Indonesia)	**33,200**	
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Hawaii)	**10,566**	4,666
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	**2,670**	10,566
Sussex, University of (England)	**5,750**	2,670
Yayasan Obor Indonesia	**10,690**	4,995
		7,387
Rural community development		
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	**9,368**	9,368
Institute for Development Studies (Indonesia)	**8,416**	8,364
Philippine Association for Intercultural Development	**16,500**	5,725
OTHER ASIA		
Agricultural productivity		
Cornell University	**2,000**	2,000
Michigan State University	**7,000**	7,000
Land and water management		
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	**267,300**	67,000
Policy development		
Agricultural Development Council (New York)	**184,000**	184,000
Boston University	**15,755**	

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

AND FAR, REGIONAL AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	**43,800**	
Agricultural productivity		
International Fertilizer Development Center (Alabama)	**20,500**	
Land and water management		
Center for Research and Planning of the Environment (Chile)	**20,000**	20,000
Rural community development		
Enterprise for Development Cooperation (Colombia)	**5,000**	5,000
Huayuna Institute for Promotion and Development (Peru)	**16,000**	16,000
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (Costa Rica)	**7,000**	7,000
National University of San Cristobal de Huamanga (Peru)	**122,000**	62,200
BRAZIL		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	**19,995**	2,000
Employment generation		
Women's House of the Northeast	**122,000**	
Policy development		
Rio de Janeiro, Federal Rural University of	**79,454**	42,176
Rural community development		
Institute of Cultural Affairs	**24,505**	17,480
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	**28,742**	
Agricultural productivity		
Institute for Research on Biotic Resources (Mexico)	**38,335**	38,335
Land and water management		
Mexican Institute of Appropriate Technology	**11,232**	11,232
Policy development		
Institute of Ecology (Mexico)	**1,935**	1,935
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua	**33,000**	25,000
Mexico, College of	**25,000**	25,000
National Autonomous University of Mexico	**25,000**	
Rural community development		
Celaya Association for Agricultural and Livestock Development (Mexico)	**10,376**	10,376
Center for Development Assistance (Mexico)	**13,335**	13,335
Center for Family Orientation (Mexico)	**5,975**	5,975
Center for Research on Appropriate Technology (Mexico)	**13,335**	13,335
Center for Research on Promotion and Development (Mexico)	**20,950**	20,950
Cultural and Educational Development (Mexico)	**13,970**	13,335
Delegated-authority project: rural development in Mexico	**250,000**	
Honduran Institute for Rural Development	**33,776**	13,335
Integrated Cooperative Services of Mexico	**13,335**	
Michoacan Institute of Social Research (Mexico)	**35,549**	35,549
Promotion of Integrated Education for the Rural Sector (Mexico)	**13,335**	13,335
Promotion of Popular Development (Mexico)	**23,400**	23,400
Rural Consultants, A C. (Mexico)	**13,335**	13,335
OTHER LATIN AMERICA		
Policy development		
International Center for Research on Women (Cambridge, Mass.)	**32,000**	
TOTAL, RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES	**$13,975,747**	$3,854,068

Human Rights and Social Justice

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	**$ 218,348**	$ 10,000
Civil and political liberties		
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	**50,000**	50,000
Chekhov Publishing Corporation (New York)	**9,000**	9,000
Committee to Protect Journalists (New York)	**100,000**	
Helsinki Watch (New York)	**78,000**	50,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	**50,000**	50,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (San Francisco)	**900,000**	487,500
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York)	**50,000**	50,000
NAACP Special Contribution Fund (New York)	**50,000**	50,000
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	**25,000**	25,000
Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (San Antonio)	**100,000**	99,800
Voter Education Project (Atlanta)	**150,000**	53,169
International human rights law		
Columbia University	**165,000**	17,180
Johns Hopkins University	**15,424**	15,424
New York University	**50,000**	
Yale University	**10,000**	10,000
Exchange of ideas and information		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York)	**50,000**	50,000
Anthropology Resource Center (Boston)	**21,192**	21,192
Center for Communications (New York)	**10,000**	10,000
Chekhov Publishing Corporation (New York)	**48,000**	48,000
Columbia University	**43,800**	
Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange (France)	**80,000**	80,000
International Council on the Future of the University (New York)	**20,000**	20,000
P.E.N. American Center (New York)	**20,000**	20,000
Poland Watch Center (Washington, D.C.)	**39,000**	39,000
Toronto, University of	**15,000**	15,000
Access to social justice/legal services		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education (Chicago)	**15,000**	15,000
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	**440,000**	195,900
Catholic University of America (Center for National Policy Review) (Washington, D.C.)	**165,000**	165,000
Catholics for a Free Choice (Washington, D.C.)	**25,000**	
Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law (New York)	**250,000**	
Columbia University	**15,000**	
Educational TV and Film Center (Washington, D.C.)	**7,050**	7,050
Farmworker Justice Fund (Washington, D.C.)	**90,000**	
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	**110,000**	
Metropolitan Action Institute (New York)	**50,000**	35,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York) [$450,000—1980]	**225,000**	262,500
NAACP Special Contribution Fund (New York)	**530,000**	530,000
National Coalition for Jail Reform (Washington, D.C.)	**50,000**	50,000
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing (Washington, D.C.)	**850,000**	488,400
National Committee on Pay Equity (Washington, D.C.)	**45,000**	45,000
National Conference on Women and the Law (Washington, D.C.)	**10,000**	10,000
National Consumer Law Center (Boston)	**5,000**	5,000
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	**500,000**	375,000
National Council of Negro Women (Washington, D.C.)	**50,000**	50,000
National Economic Development and Law Center (California)	**300,000**	
National Housing Law Project (California)	**200,000**	
National Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services (Washington, D.C.)	**25,000**	25,000
National Urban League (New York)	**1,600,000**	1,460,001
National Women's Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	**50,000**	50,000
Native American Rights Fund (Colorado)	**705,000**	376,591
New York, State University of (Albany)	**240,000**	
Policy Analysis Inc. (Massachusetts)	**49,590**	49,590
Potomac Institute (Washington, D.C.)	**100,000**	12,500
Public Broadcasting Service (Washington, D.C.)	**20,000**	20,000
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York) [$225,000—1980]	**125,000**	143,750
Runnymede Trust (England)	**10,000**	10,000
Southern Tenant Farmers Union (Alabama)	**12,500**	12,500
Women Employed Institute (Chicago)	**25,000**	25,000
Women's Equity Action League (Washington, D.C.)	**200,000**	100,000
Women's Law Fund (Cleveland)	**400,000**	150,000
Women's Legal Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.)	**155,000**	76,125
Working Women Education Fund (Cleveland)	**150,000**	75,000
Refugees' and migrants' rights		
American Immigration and Citizenship Conference (New York)	**50,000**	50,000
Center for Migration Studies of New York	**5,000**	5,000
Haitian Refugee Center (Florida)	**150,000**	
Henry Dunant Institute (Switzerland)	**25,000**	
Lawyers' Committee for International Human Rights (Washington, D.C.)	**85,000**	
New York Civil Liberties Union Foundation	**45,000**	22,500
Redd Barna (Save the Children, Norway)	**87,500**	87,500
Ethnic conflict		
Columbia University	**15,000**	
Michigan, University of	**40,000**	

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	**394,800**	8,000
Civil and political liberties		
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	**200,000**	100,000
International human rights law		
Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights (England)	**150,000**	75,000
Exchange of ideas and information		
Minority Rights Group (England)	**175,000**	75,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Access to social justice/legal services		
International Women's Tribune Center (New York)	20,000	20.000
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	34,500	14,973
Civil and political liberties		
Lesotho, National University of	50,000	25.000
International human rights law		
Botswana, University College of	7,000	
Access to social justice/legal services		
Kenya National Council of Social Service	31,500	
Refugees' and migrants' rights		
International Disaster Institute (England)	25,000	25,000
World University Service in the United Kingdom	60,000	60,000
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	20,000	3,591
International human rights law		
Assiut University (Egypt)	540	540
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	25,000	25,000
Access to social justice/legal services		
Arab Republic of Egypt (for the Center for Egyptian Civilization Studies)	50,000	35,000
Delegated-authority project: small grants for legal aid projects	125,000	18,515
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	100,000	37,724
WEST AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	50,000	2,741
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
Civil and political liberties		
Witwatersrand, University of (South Africa)	250,000	
Ethnic conflict		
Ben-Gurion University of Negev (Israel)	27,500	27,500
Delegated-authority project: intergroup relations in the Middle East	200,000	
Interns for Peace (New York City)	25,500	
Israel Foundations Trustees	325,000	25,500
New York City University of	24,902	24,902
Exchange of ideas and information		
National Urban League (New York)	3,200	
Ravan Press (South Africa)	10,000	3,200
Yale University	10,000	10,000
Access to social justice/legal services		
Black Sash (South Africa)	25,000	
Investor Responsibility Research Center (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	25,000
Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	75,000	33,333

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Legal Resources Trust (South Africa)	175,000	
South African Institute of Race Relations	19,000	
Witwatersrand, University of (South Africa)	20,000	
ASIA		
BANGLADESH		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	5,000	
Other		
Women for Women	2,100	
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	100,000	
Access to social justice/legal services		
Consumer Education and Research Center (India)	170,000	
Delegated-authority project: legal aid projects in India	200,000	
Institute of International Education (New York)	5,830	
Nepal Women's Organization	100,000	
Ethnic conflict		
International Centre for Ethnic Studies (Sri Lanka)	410,000	
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	32,639	
Access to social justice/legal services		
Delegated-authority project: small grants for legal aid activities in rural Indonesia	100,000	
Indonesia, University of	13,339	
Ethnic conflict		
Philippines, University of the	25,000	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	(16,200)	
Civil and political liberties		
International League for Human Rights (New York)	68,000	
Exchange of ideas and information		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	7,200	
Access to social justice/legal services		
Research Center for the Defense of Public Interests (Colombia)	1,220	

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Other		
Afro-American Educational Research Institute (Colombia)	6,000	6.000
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	50,000	19.283
Center for Information and Resources for Women (Colombia)	50,000	25.000
Delegated-authority project: women's activities in Chile, Colombia, and Peru	100,000	
Delegated-authority project: assistance to Afro-Colombian groups	44,000	15.500
Regional Corporation for the Integral Study of Woman and the Family (Colombia) [$124,000—1981]	213	78.163
BRAZIL		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	20,306	19.139
Exchange of ideas and information		
Association for Community Cooperation in Disadvantaged Areas of Salvador	10,250	5.176
Carlos Chagas Foundation	30,000	11.519
Center for the Defense of Human Rights	3,961	3.961
Residents' Association of Plataforma	3,130	3.130
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of	18,150	18.150
Access to social justice/legal services		
Brazilian Society for Instruction	25,000	
Children's House Foundation of Olinda	4,000	4.000
Luiz Freire Cultural Center	50,000	35.741
Professional Association of Domestic Employees of Rio de Janeiro	54,000	
Professional Association of Domestic Employees of São Paulo	66,000	
Rio de Janeiro, Federal Rural University of	25,000	25.000
São Paulo Pro-Indian Commission	41,490	11.307
Ethnic conflict		
Bahia, Federal University of	45,874	45.874
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of	71,000	35.500
Society for the Study of Black Culture in Brazil	5,250	5.250
Other		
Center for the Defense of Women's Rights of Belo Horizonte	11,100	9.122
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of	17,000	15.460
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	60,000	12.547
Refugees' and migrants' rights		
CARITAS of Santa Rosa of Copan (Honduras)	9,000	9.000
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Civil and political liberties		
Fund for Free Expression (New York)	180,000	63 750
International human rights law		
Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica)	300,000	
Exchange of ideas and information		
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	3,000	
TOTAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE	$16,005,698	$7,594,129

Governance and Public Policy

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
UNITED STATES		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	$ 58,950	$ 30.000
Governmental structures and functions		
Criminal Justice Publications (New York)	300,000	175.000
Empire State Report (New York)	20,000	20.000
Legal Action Center of the City of New York	250,000	122.500
National Puerto Rican Coalition (Alexandria, Va.)	40,000	40.000
Princeton University	908,400	469.800
Rand Corporation (California)	250,000	76.250
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	3,500,000	1,299,272
Local initiatives		
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	
Civic participation		
Center for Responsive Governance (Washington, D.C.)	45,000	45.000
Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50.000
Strengthening public service		
Police Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	2,500,000	900.000
Dispute resolution		
Indian Education Training (New Mexico)	21,912	
Institute for Environmental Mediation (Seattle)	350,000	164,220
Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution (New York)	50,000	50.000
Criminal justice		
Center for Research on Institutions and Social Policy (New York) [$150,000—1981]	155,000	187.500
Citizens' Research Foundation (Los Angeles)	15,000	15.000
Criminal Justice Publications (New York)	50,000	50.000
Public policy analyses		
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	120,000	30.000
Center for the Study of the Presidency (New York)	25,000	25.000
Center for the Study of Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)	15,000	
Colorado, University of	14,500	14.500
Columbia University	25,000	
Conference Board (New York)	25,000	25.000
Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence (Washington, D.C.)	24,550	24.550
Greater Washington Research Center (Washington, D.C.)	375,000	181.250
Joint Center for Political Studies (Washington, D.C.)	1,544,500	662.500
Labor Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	4,500	4.500
Michigan, University of	450,000	
National Center for Policy Alternatives (Washington, D.C.)	5,000	5.000
Other		
Yale University	100,000	
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
GENERAL		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	98,000	60.694

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project small program actions	36,000	35,120
Governmental structures and functions		
Botswana, Government of	7,010	971
Local initiatives		
Kenya, Government of (Ministry of Economic Planning and Development)	7,500	7,500
Strengthening public service		
African Association for Public Administration and Management (Ethiopia)	25,000	10,703
Botswana, Government of	160,000	160,000
Public policy analyses		
Lesotho, National University of	15,000	15,000
Other		
Zimbabwe, University of	2,000	
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project small program actions	10,000	8,702
WEST AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project small program actions	100,000	5,269
ASIA		
BANGLADESH		
Delegated-authority project small program actions	10,400	6,285
Strengthening public service		
Bangladesh, Government of	54,600	
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Delegated-authority project small program actions	100,000	79,423
Public policy analyses		
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)	25,000	25,000
National Council of Applied Economic Research (India)	75,000	37,500
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Delegated-authority project small program actions	55,000	36,490
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Governmental structures and functions		
Center for Studies of State and Society (Argentina)	50,000	
BRAZIL		
Other		
Campinas, State University of	63,800	

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Governmental structures and functions		
Central American Institute of Public Administration (Costa Rica)	2,000	
Strengthening public service		
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua	20,000	
Public policy analyses		
Central American Institute of Public Administration (Costa Rica)	48,000	
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Governmental structures and functions		
National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver)	4,000	
Public policy analyses		
Center for Inter-American Relations (New York)	25,000	
Pittsburgh, University of	22,000	
Terra Productions (New York)	10,000	
TOTAL, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY	$12,342,622	

Education and Culture

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
UNITED STATES		
Delegated-authority project small program actions	$ 153,446	
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES		
Scholarship		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York)	1,000,000	
Council on Library Resources (Washington, D.C.)	200,000	
Institute for Journalism Education (Berkeley, Calif.)	250,000	
Michigan, University of	7,000	
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	1,314,900	
Smith College (Massachusetts)	38,790	
Social Science Research Council (New York)	4,500,000	
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	34,500	

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Teaching and learning		
Bard College (Annandale, N.Y.)	145,000	
Barnard College (New York)	50,000	50,000
Center for Applied Linguistics (Washington, D.C.)	8,000	8,000
New York, City University of	401,773	
Creative and performing arts		
Alternate Roots (Atlanta)	60,000	30,000
American Place Theatre (New York)	30,000	30,000
American Theatre Association (Washington, D.C.)	42,635	42,635
Black Filmmaker Foundation (New York)	5,000	5,000
Holy Names College (Oakland, Calif.)	5,388	
Kitani Foundation (Columbia, S.C.)	75,000	75,000
Kuumba Theatre (Chicago)	45,000	45,000
Los Angeles Actors' Theatre Foundation	20,000	15,000
Mabou Mines Development Foundation (New York)	9,290	9,290
Shakespeare & Company (Lenox, Mass.) [$41,050—1981]	4,800	29,650
Stabilization grants		
Arizona Theatre Company	250,000	35,110
Ballet Theatre Foundation (American Ballet Theatre) (New York)	150,000	
Baltimore Opera Company	48,028	12,007
Connecticut Players Foundation (Long Wharf Theatre)	77,244	19,311
Hartford Stage Company	41,126	10,280
Michigan Opera Theatre	250,000	
New York School for Circus Arts (Big Apple Circus)	250,000	
Opera Festival Association (Lake George Opera Festival)	38,811	9,702
Opera Theatre of St. Louis	250,000	62,500
Washington Drama Society (Arena Stage)	137,231	34,307
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION		
Artists of Indian America (Albuquerque)	19,190	19,190
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Colorado)	500,000	100,000
Columbia University	90,000	
Eakins Press Foundation (New York)	30,000	30,000
International Theatre Institute of the U.S. (New York)	130,267	107,334
La Mama Experimental Theater Club (New York)	10,000	10,000
Middletown Film Project (New York) [$100,000—1981]	10,000	110,000
Mississippi, University of	25,000	25,000
New York University	13,500	12,000
POLICY ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION		
American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.)	30,000	
Association of American Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	260,000	165,000
Association Council for Policy Analysis and Research (Washington, D.C.)	10,000	
Massachusetts, University of	40,000	
Michigan, University of	179,810	
Mississippi, University of	10,455	
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [$97,000—1981]	5,285	50,750
National Association of College and University Attorneys (Washington, D.C.)	73,297	51,000
National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (Colorado) [$199,838—1981]	91,777	105,080
New Directions for Women (New Jersey) [$55,025—1981]	4,620	24,850

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Notre Dame, University of (Indiana)	10,000	10,000
Russell Sage Foundation (New York)	155,710	
Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta)	379,562	95,000
Tennessee Higher Education Commission	10,000	
Vermont, University of	17,076	17,076
Women's Research and Education Institute (Washington, D.C.)	250,000	117,500
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
GENERAL		
Delegated-authority project small program actions	146,366	44,615
POLICY ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION		
AFS International/Intercultural Programs (New York)	5,000	5,000
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project small program actions	68,200	43,069
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES		
Scholarship		
Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)	110,000	
Botswana, University College of	5,000	
Delegated-authority project social science research and conferences	138,400	
International Council for Adult Education (Canada)	15,000	
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	36,870	15,462
Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa (Kenya)	2,100	
Society for International Development (Kenya Chapter)	25,000	25,000
Zambia, University of	5,000	2,500
Zimbabwe, Government of	12,250	6,628
Zimbabwe, University of	4,100	4,058
Disadvantaged groups in higher education		
Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)	250,000	
Kenya Association of University Women	1,500	1,500
Zimbabwe Publishing House	108,000	98,000
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION		
Museums Trustees of Kenya	15,800	15,800
POLICY ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION		
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania)	15,000	15,000
International Cooperative Alliance (England)	18,000	
WEST AFRICA		
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION		
Cultural Research and Communication (Emeryville, Calif.)	5,000	2,500

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Delegated-authority project: cultural preservation in West Africa	**150,000**	
International African Institute (England)	**135,000**	
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	**27,500**	9,507
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES		
Teaching and learning		
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	**25,000**	15,000
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION		
American Research Center in Egypt	**22,500**	12,500
Sudan, Government of	**10,000**	8,500
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES		
Scholarship		
Howard University	**3,000**	3,000
Disadvantaged groups in higher education		
Border Council of Churches (South Africa)	**20,000**	
Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	**120,000**	20,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	**75,000**	
Sached Trust (South Africa)	**25,000**	
South African Council of Churches	**80,000**	25,000
Southern Africa, Federal Theological Seminary of	**50,000**	25,000
Creative and performing arts		
The People's Space (South Africa)	**50,000**	25,000
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION		
Pennsylvania, University of	**4,500**	4,500
POLICY ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION		
Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.)	**46,267**	46,267
ASIA		
BANGLADESH		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	**10,000**	
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	**165,000**	15,603
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES		
Scholarship		
Tata Institute of Social Sciences (India)	**100,000**	
University Grants Commission (India)	**100,000**	
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION		
Calicut, University of (India)	**68,000**	
Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (India)		
Chicago, University of	**35,000**	
Granthali (India)	**9,000**	9,000
Indian National Theatre	**75,000**	40,000
	100,000	10,000
Institute of Historical Studies (India)	**13,500**	7,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	**8,530**	8,530
International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (Italy)	**4,000**	4,000
International Council of Museums (France)	**11,000**	1,000
International Society for Traditional Arts Research (India)	**70,000**	16,000
Library of Tibetan Works and Archives (India)	**50,000**	
Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad (India)	**200,000**	
Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College (India)	**88,000**	
Master Craftsmen's Association of Mithila (India)	**10,000**	
National Centre for the Performing Arts (India)	**75,000**	1,500
Sri Lanka, Government of	**1,500**	
Sri Nilakanteshwara Natyaseva Sangha (India)	**94,444**	12,500
Vatsal Foundation (India)	**25,000**	
Other		
Centre for Women's Development Studies (India)	**20,000**	10,530
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	**89,477**	73,522
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES		
Scholarship		
American Society for Eastern Arts (San Diego)	**4,436**	4,150
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	**26,640**	
Social Science Association of Thailand	**4,054**	4,054
Social Science Foundation (Indonesia)	**206,000**	4,360
Teaching and learning		
Ohio University	**31,000**	9,424
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION		
Delegated-authority project: development of ethnomusicology in Indonesia	**175,000**	30,500
Hawaii, University of	**6,000**	2,819
Pennsylvania, University of	**60,000**	10,000
Press Foundation of Asia (Philippines)	**5,601**	661
Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Press Organization (Thailand)	**1,500**	1,433
Thailand, Government of	**23,300**	11,000
POLICY ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION		
Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development (Singapore)	**1,000**	1,000
Other		
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	**4,787**	4,787
Indonesia, Government of	**3,600**	3,536
OTHER ASIA		
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES		
Scholarship		
International Group for the Study of Women (Japan)	**85,600**	10,800
International House of Japan	**10,800**	
National Academy of Sciences (Committee for Scholarly Cooperation with the People's Republic of China) (Washington, D.C.)	**194,000**	65,000
National Committee on United States–China Relations (New York)	**5,342**	5,342
New York, State University of (Albany)	**18,490**	18,490

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	**35,000**	
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES		
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile)	**1,364**	1,311
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION		
Center for Study and Development of Culture and the Arts (Chile)	**50,000**	
POLICY ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION		
SER Research Institute (Colombia)	**150,000**	
BRAZIL		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	**12,500**	9,100
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES		
Scholarship		
Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics	**250,000**	
Carlos Chagas Foundation	**120,000**	7,560
Ceara, Federal University of	**25,000**	25,000
Institute of Economic, Social, and Political Studies	**15,000**	15,000
Disadvantaged groups in higher education		
Olorun Baba Min Group	**17,300**	8,840
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION		
Olorun Baba Min Group	**3,592**	3,592
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES		
Scholarship		
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua	**30,000**	30,000
Mexican Council of Social Sciences	**25,000**	25,000
Veracruz University (Mexico)	**4,752**	4,752
Yucatan, University of (Mexico)	**6,864**	6,864
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
DEVELOPING TALENT AND RESOURCES		
Scholarship		
Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (Jamaica)	**4,500**	
Center for Educational Studies (Brazil)	**5,000**	5,000
Conference on Latin American History (California)	**1,200**	1,200
West Indies, University of the	**258,500**	
CULTURAL PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION		
National Dance Theatre Company (Jamaica)	**44,000**	15,000
POLICY ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION		
Association for Development (Dominican Republic)	**4,000**	4,000
TOTAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE	**$17,432,037**	$8,134,221

International Affairs

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	**$ 326,999**	$ 77,661
Refugee and migration policy		
Brandeis University (Massachusetts)	**65,000**	35,000
Columbia University	**39,000**	
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	**100,000**	
Michigan State University	**40,833**	
National Opinion Research Center (Chicago)	**25,000**	25,000
Notre Dame, University of (Indiana)	**135,000**	45,000
Youth Project (Washington, D.C.)	**421,900**	82,000
Peace and security		
Atlantic Institute for International Affairs (France)	**50,000**	50,000
Austrian Institute for International Affairs	**20,000**	20,000
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [$300,000—1981]	**221,900**	300,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	**25,000**	25,000
Catholic University of America	**33,096**	33,096
Columbia University	**16,500**	
Committee for National Security (Washington, D.C.)	**22,000**	22,000
Cornell University	**15,000**	15,000
Editors' Organizing Committee (New York)	**604**	604
Harvard University	**356,268**	
International Institute for Strategic Studies (England) [$2,500,000—1981]	**500,000**	827,175
International Organization for the Study of Group Tensions (New York)	**15,000**	15,000
National Opinion Research Center (Chicago)	**63,400**	63,400
Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute (Washington, D.C.)	**5,000**	5,000
Rand Corporation (California)	**22,206**	22,206
Resources for the Future (Washington, D.C.)	**25,000**	25,000
Tulane University	**7,000**	7,000
U.S. foreign policy		
American Committee on East-West Accord (Washington, D.C.)	**28,825**	14,413
Asia Society (New York)	**281,000**	
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	**25,000**	25,000
Columbia University	**253,400**	
Congress–European Parliament Project (Washington, D.C.)	**27,000**	27,000
Council on Foreign Relations (New York)	**250,000**	100,000
French-American Foundation for the Development of Relations Between France and the U.S. (New York)	**50,000**	50,000
Johannes Kepler University (Austria)	**5,100**	
Pan Pacific Community Association (Washington, D.C.)	**20,000**	20,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	**25,000**	25,000
International economics and development		
American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.)	**49,350**	49,350
Boston College	**25,000**	25,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	**77,309**	77,309
Chicago, University of	**15,000**	15,000
Getulio Vargas Foundation (Brazil)	**10,000**	10,000
Michigan, University of	**24,640**	8,500

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Overseas Development Council (Washington, D.C.)	750,000	125,000
Philippine Institute for Development Studies		
St. Catherine's College, Oxford University (England)	20,000	
Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies	5,000	5,000
	2,389	2,389
International relations of developing countries		
California, University of (Berkeley)		
Columbia University	40,000	
Council on Foreign Relations (New York)	32,277	
Johns Hopkins University	21,100	
Korea University	20,000	21,100
Overseas Development Council (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	20,000
Universities Field Staff International (New Hampshire)	75,000	50,000
		75,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	15,000	15,000
	4,630	4,630
International studies		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York)		
American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago)	3,040,000	2,500,000
Association for Asian Studies (Michigan)	100,000	
Columbia University	150,000	100,000
Indiana University	580,123	48,984
Radio Free Europe Fund (Washington, D.C.)	5,000	
Other	25,000	5,000
René Descartes University (France)		25,000
	40,000	40,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

Delegated-authority project: small program actions	317,500	45,436
Refugee and migration policy		
Center for Applied Linguistics (Washington, D.C.)		
International economics and development	20,000	20,000
Society for International Development (Washington, D.C.)		
Other	25,000	25,000
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)		
	15,000	15,000

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Delegated-authority project: small program actions	20,800	18,418
Refugee and migration policy		
Lesotho, National University of		
International economics and development	26,500	
Zimbabwe, University of		
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	4,200	
International relations of developing countries		
Delegated-authority project: publications		

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
workshops, and research in international relations in the Middle East	165,200	26,05
Egypt, Government of	12,300	12,30
Jordan Center for Studies and Information	22,500	22,50
Maryland, University of	16,907	16,90
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
Peace and security		25,00
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	25,000	5,00
Georgetown University	5,000	
International relations of developing countries		3,00
Africa Fund (New York)	3,000	75,00
African-American Institute (New York)	125,000	

ASIA

BANGLADESH

Delegated-authority project: small program actions	2,500	70,50
International economics and development	274,500	
Bangladesh, Government of		
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		32,40
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	82,950	
Peace and security	116,000	
Centre for Policy Research (India)	100,000	
United Nations University (Japan)		15,00
International economics and development	25,000	6,50
Boston University		10,18
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	6,500	
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka)	10,188	
International relations of developing countries		
Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations	60,000	
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka)	60,000	
SOUTHEAST ASIA		32,90
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	23,593	20,00
Refugee and migration policy	20,000	11,75
Save the Children Federation (Thailand)		
Peace and security	26,407	
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)		
International economics and development	250,000	
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)		
OTHER ASIA		30,00
International economics and development	30,000	10,00
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics	30,000	
Rand Corporation (California)	10,000	
Rutgers University (New Jersey)		
International relations of developing countries	200,000	
Delegated-authority project: joint program with Chinese Academy of Social Sciences		

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	12,500	
International economics and development		
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (Chile)	220,000	
Pacific, University of the (Peru)	25,000	25,000
International studies	17,800	13,350
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile)		
BRAZIL		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	29,180	11,379
International economics and development	7,620	7,620
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning	75,000	
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of		
International relations of developing countries	100,000	
Brazilian Society of Instruction		
International studies	24,500	24,500
Research Development Foundation	22,000	3,375
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research		
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	2,300	2,654
U.S. foreign policy		
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	29,080	
American University (Washington, D.C.)	9,600	9,600
Arizona, University of	15,000	
Interamerican Planning Society (Mexico)	6,100	6,100
International economics and development		
Latin American Institute for the Study of Transnationals (Mexico)	165,000	
International relations of developing countries		
Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (Mexico)	200,000	
Central American Historical Institute (Nicaragua)	5,000	5,000
Mexico, College of	20,000	20,000
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Refugee and migration policy	50,000	
Florida, University of	49,500	
New York University		
International relations of developing countries	36,000	
Corporation for International Studies (Chile)	5,000	5,000
Johns Hopkins University		
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	290,000	
International studies	5,000	5,000
Caribbean Studies Association (Puerto Rico)	17,000	17,000
Latin American Studies Association (Texas)	4,000	4,000
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York)	$12,267,574	$5,887,289
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS		

Population

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	$ 100,000	
Reproductive science and contraceptive development		
Center for Research and Control of Maternal and Infant Diseases of Campinas (Brazil)	23,550	$ 23,550
Duke University	213,500	
Florida State University	336,734	
Gordon Research Conferences (Kingston, R.I.)	2,000	2,000
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium)	300,000	84,000
National Family Center (Chile)	31,620	31,620
Population Council (New York)	700,000	700,000
Sisters of Providence in Washington (Seattle)	135,000	
Texas, University of	171,333	
Zoological Society of London	100,143	100,143
Population problems (social sciences)		
Alan Guttmacher Institute (New York)	6,975	6,975
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	56,900	56,900
Center for Population Options (Washington, D.C.)	7,500	7,500
Institute of Society, Ethics and Life Sciences (Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.)	28,992	28,992
General support for major institutions		
Population Council (New York) [$750,000—1981]	750,000	816,668

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Population problems (social sciences)		
Delegated-authority project: postdoctoral fellowships	30,000	30,000
Family-planning programs		
Delegated-authority project: population and development projects in East Africa	90,000	
Dissemination of information		
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania)	4,000	4,000
Presbyterian Church of East Africa Chogaria Hospital (Kenya)	17,500	8,750

ASIA

BANGLADESH

Delegated-authority project: small program actions	45,560	

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Population problems (social sciences)		
Institute of Statistical Research and Training	25,000	
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Population problems (social sciences)		
Karnataka, Government of (India)	12,000	12,000
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions	18,406	850
Reproductive science and contraceptive development		
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	17,900	5,314
Population Council (New York)	81,450	
Other		
Indonesia, Government of (National Institute of Health Research and Development)	3,694	3,694
OTHER ASIA		
Reproductive science and contraceptive development		
International Fertility Research Program (North Carolina)	63,528	
Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (Seattle)	142,000	
Yayasan Kusuma Buana (Indonesia)	156,850	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Population problems (social sciences)		
Andean Institute for Population Studies and Development (Peru)	50,000	
Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training in Population (Peru)	150,750	647
TOTAL, POPULATION	**$3,872,885**	$1,923,603

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)		
Annual dues	$ 20,000	$ 20,000
Dearborn, City of (Michigan)		
Henry Ford Centennial videotape collection	7,500	7,500
Delegated-authority projects:		
Small program actions, field office operations	2,785,706	1,297,010
United Way of Tri-State	6,826	6,826
Planning and technical assistance for program-related investments	223,195	
Detroit Association of Black Organizations		
Administrative and development costs	77,000	38,500
Foundation Center (New York)		
General support	150,000	150,000
Foundation for Management Education and Development (Indonesia)		
Training in small-business management	210,000	108,370
Fund for the City of New York		
Improving the performance of municipal agencies	2,500,000	1,250,000
Japan Center for International Exchange		
Staff costs for Asian philanthropic trust	20,000	10,000
Telecommunications Cooperative Network (New York)		
Study of communications network among nonprofit organizations	132,500	132,500
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (New York)		
Promotion of women's concerns in philanthropy	50,000	50,000
TOTAL, SPECIAL PROGRAM ACTIONS	$ 6,182,727	$ 3,070,706
TOTAL, 1982 GRANTS AND PROJECTS	$114,675,429	$52,144,516

Special Program Actions

Grants and Projects

FISCAL YEARS PRIOR TO 1982

Following is a list of Foundation grants and delegated-authority projects approved in fiscal years prior to 1982 under the previous organizational structure of the Foundation. Delegated-authority projects are allocations of Foundation funds for a specified philanthropic purpose from which grants up to $50,000 and other expenditures are made. Only those grants and projects are listed upon which there was activity during 1982. The "Approvals" column shows supplementary approvals or reductions and the "Payments" column shows payments and refunds occurring in 1982.* Brackets show the original approval amounts of the grants and projects. Addresses of grant recipients are available upon request.

National Affairs

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Delegated-authority project: grants for small research and development projects [$665,733—1981]	$ (42,449)	$ 489
Delegated-authority project: technical assistance and advisory services for grant recipients [$250,000—1980]	(98,000)	
COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS		
Delegated-authority project: technical assistance and consultants [$95,274—1980]		11,794
Neighborhood conservation and housing management		
Arkansas Community Foundation [$50,000—1981]		22,500
Association of Neighborhood Housing Developers (New York) [$15,000—1981]		5,000
Columbia University [$10,000—1981]		2,040
Delegated-authority project: small grants, technical assistance [$206,885—1980]		10,000
Housing Authority of the City of Greensboro (N.C.) [$50,000—1981]		50,000
Housing Conservation Institute (San Francisco) [$50,000—1981]		18,750
Neighborhood Housing Services of Baltimore [$100,000—1981]		51,500
Neighborhood Rental Services of Baltimore [$50,000—1981]		25,000
Refugee assistance		
Indochina Refugee Action Center (Washington, D.C.) [$120,000—1981]		40,000
Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (Switzerland) [$37,000—1981]		37,000
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT		
Energy conservation and assistance to the poor		
Academy for Contemporary Problems (Ohio) [$10,000—1981]		10,000
Alliance to Save Energy (Washington, D.C.) [$68,600—1981]		34,300
Cleveland State University [$274,700—1980-1981]		142,450
Consumer Energy Council of America (Washington, D.C.) [$76,546—1981]		51,031
Kansas City Neighborhood Alliance [$200,000—1981]		156,300
Mexican-American Research Center (Texas) [$141,200—1981]		41,286
National Center for Policy Alternatives (Washington, D.C.) [$25,000—1981]		25,000
National Consumer Law Center (Boston) [$155,000—1981]		110,000
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (Washington, D.C.) [$230,000—1981]		117,000
Urban Coalition of Minneapolis [$24,964—1981]		24,964
Urban Homesteading Assistance Board (New York) [$67,780—1981]		36,042
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.) [$25,000—1981]		25,000
Energy and environmental research and education		
Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.) [$143,257—1981]		83,257
Delegated-authority project: state environmental management	821	
Rand Corporation (California) [$100,000—1980]		42,000
Scientists' Institute for Public Information (New York) [$50,000—1981]		30,000
THE UNDERCLASS		
Welfare, social service, and employment studies and programs		
Community Service Society of New York [$75,000—1981]		75,000
Corporation for Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia) [$375,000—1981]		144,000
Delegated-authority project: studies and projects in employment and social policy [$208,522—1981]	(11,736)	18,918
Delegated-authority project: projects to improve status of Hispanic Americans	5,545	2,800
Jobs for Delaware Graduates [$150,000—1980]		150,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York) [$150,000—1981]		25,000
National Opinion Research Center (Chicago) [$15,000—1981]		15,000
New School for Social Research (New York) [$10,000—1981]		10,000
Health and nutrition studies of severely disadvantaged		
Commonweal (California) [$25,000—1981]		25,000
Delegated-authority project: research and small grants [$280,000—1979]	(29,241)	6,520
New York University [$24,498—1981]		12,249
CIVIL RIGHTS AND MINORITY OPPORTUNITY		
Fair housing: research and demonstrations		
Calvin College and Seminary (Michigan) [$25,000—1981]		6,250
Fair Housing Council of Bergen County (New Jersey) [$25,000—1981]		6,250
Urban League of Westchester County (New York) [$20,000—1981]		10,000
Civil rights advocacy organizations		
American Indian Historical Society (California) [$250,000—1981]		150,000
Capp Street Foundation (San Francisco) [$20,000—1981]		20,000
National Council of Negro Women (Washington, D.C.) [$50,000—1981]		25,000
National Puerto Rican Forum (New York) [$25,000—1981]		25,000
National Urban Coalition (Washington, D.C.) [$100,000—1981]		15,000
National Urban League (New York) [$150,000—1981]		75,000
Voting rights		
Potomac Institute (Washington, D.C.) [$6,000—1981]	(1,154)	4,846

*In the case of delegated-authority projects, the "Approval" amount is residual, i.e., the original approval amount has been reduced by delegated-authority grants (up to $50,000) as well as by other reductions.

AERO - ASIATICOS

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
STATUS OF WOMEN		
Child-care services		
American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences (Massachusetts) [$80,000—1981]		10,000
Marin County Department of Health and Human Services (California) [$5,556—1981]	(2,141)	3,415
Wellesley College Center for Research on Women (Massachusetts) [$130,000—1981]		25,000
Legal action and advocacy		
National Conference on Women and the Law (Washington, D.C.) [$50,000—1981]		25,000
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York) [$150,000—1981]		75,000
Employment		
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.) [$15,000—1981]		15,000
Coal Employment Project (Virginia) [$100,000—1981]		50,000
Coalition for the Reproductive Rights of Workers (Washington, D.C.) [$7,500—1981]		7,500
Corporation for Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia) [$350,000—1981]		150,000
Public Affairs Committee (New York) [$6,000—1981]		6,000
Research, conferences, dissemination of information		
Bank Street College of Education (New York) [$150,000—1981]		72,000
Delegated-authority project: consultants, studies, conferences [$254,328—1980-1981]	(7,793)	17,985
DNA—People's Legal Services (Arizona) [$1,500—1981]		1,500
Princeton University [$24,500—1979]		12,250
Towson State University (Maryland) [$21,630—1981]		21,630
Family services, teenage pregnancy		
San Francisco Home Health Service [$79,000—1981]		45,331
Urban Affairs Corporation (Texas) [$283,010—1981]		147,510
LAW AND JUSTICE		
Conflict resolution		
American Arbitration Association (New York) [$275,000—1977-1978]		186,847
Delegated-authority project: studies and explorations [$131,648—1981]	4,022	10,138
National Rural Center (Washington, D.C.) [$25,000—1980]	(21,912)	(21,912)
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York) [$31,912—1981]		31,912
Task Force on Children Out of School (Boston) [$50,000—1981]		18,750
Environmental mediation		
New England Natural Resources Center (Boston) [$250,000—1981]		119,069
Rhode Island, University of [$25,000—1981]		12,500
Vermont Law School [$12,000—1981]		12,000
Corrections, courts, and criminal justice		
Harvard University [$175,000—1981]		29,857
Institute of Judicial Administration (New York) [$20,000—1981]		20,000
Legal Aid Society (New York) [$15,000—1981]		15,000
National Judicial College (Nevada) [$20,000—1981]		20,000
Tulane University (Louisiana) [$5,000—1981]		5,000
Vera Institute of Justice (New York) [$650,000—1981]		243,750
Public interest law		
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.) [$400,000—1980]		200,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Environmental Defense Fund (New York) [$154,543—1980]		58,0
Georgetown University (Washington, D.C.) [$250,000—1981]		72,0
League of Women Voters Education Fund (Washington, D.C.) [$175,000—1980]		133,0
IMPROVING GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE		
Public policy research and conferences		
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [$75,000—1981]		75,0
Former Members of Congress (Washington, D.C.) [$25,000—1981]		25,0
Russell Sage Foundation (New York) [$250,000—1981]		95,0
Research on state and local government		
Columbia University [$25,000—1981]		9,6
United States Conference of Mayors (Washington, D.C.) [$25,000—1981]		25,0
Urban research and policy analysis		
Council for International Urban Liaison (Washington, D.C.) [$100,000—1981]		100,0
Public Technology (Washington, D.C.) [$20,000—1981]		10,0
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.) [$25,000—1981]		25,0
WORKERS AND THE WORKPLACE		
Studies and experiments on working life		
Michigan Quality of Work Life Councils [$75,000—1981]		30,0
New Ways to Work (San Francisco) [$100,000—1980]		25,0
TOTAL, NATIONAL AFFAIRS	($204,038)	$4,295,25

Education and Public Policy

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH		
MINORITY OPPORTUNITY		
Strengthening colleges and universities		
American Indian Higher Education Consortium (Denver) [$300,000—1981]		177,298
Atlanta University Center [$350,000—1981]		100,000
Border College Consortium (Texas) [$202,705—1980]		83,913
Boricua College (New York) [$275,000—1981]		124,800
Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (Washington, D.C.) [$250,000—1981]		187,500
Howard University [$33,500—1981]		11,488
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York) [$250,000—1981]		140,000
Tuskegee Institute (Alabama) [$660,000—1977]		400,000
Research, policy analysis, technical assistance		
American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.) [$299,927—1981]		92,419

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Arizona, University of [$150,000—1981]		45,000
Delegated-authority project: small grant actions [$200,000—1981]	(56,695)	21,817
Harvard University [$5,400—1981]		5,400
Howard University [$225,000—1981]		75,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (San Francisco) [$100,000—1981]		100,000
Michigan, University of [$176,018—1981]		91,400
National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (Washington, D.C.) [$250,000—1981]		82,534
National Chicano Council on Higher Education (California) [$202,500—1981]		94,500
Stanford University [$152,000—1980]		24,000
Tennessee Higher Education Commission [$80,000—1981]		42,800
Graduate fellowships for minority students		
Council of Southern Universities (Atlanta) [$5,852,000—1977]		16,745
Delegated-authority project: individual awards* [$100,000—1979]		5,773
Educational Testing Service (New Jersey) [$4,738,000—1977]		35,649
Mathematics improvement		75,000
A Better Chance (Boston) [$102,000—1981]		39,058
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.) [$39,058—1981]		63,100
Atlanta University Center [$63,100—1981]		33,330
Bennett College (North Carolina) [$33,330—1981]		95,940
Border College Consortium (Texas) [$248,800—1981]		45,700
California, University of (Berkeley) [$45,700—1981]		50,600
Dartmouth College [$50,600—1981]		31,240
Fisk University (Tennessee) [$31,240—1981]		14,698
Illinois, University of [$14,698—1981]		30,000
Jackson State University (Mississippi) [$30,000—1981]		25,000
Lincoln University (Pennsylvania) [$50,000—1981]		186,648
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [$250,124—1981]		31,700
New York, City University of [$31,700—1981]		151,400
Phillips Academy (Massachusetts) [$316,400—1981]		90,000
Tuskegee Institute (Alabama) [$341,000—1981]		14,890
Xavier University (New Orleans) [$29,780—1981]		
Racial desegregation		75,000
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia) [$100,000—1981]		37,415
Education Commission of the States (Denver) [$225,000—1977]	(85)	200,000
Institute for Services to Education (Maryland) [$600,000—1981]		43,990
Vanderbilt University [$69,250—1981]		
Ethnic studies		25,000
Harvard University [$125,000—1981]		150,185
New York, City University of [$300,369—1981]		20,000
Yale University [$20,000—1981]		
Leadership development		5,000
Whitney M. Young, Jr. Memorial Foundation (New York) [$50,161—1981]		
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AND LEARNING RESEARCH		
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia) [$25,000—1981]		25,000

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Bank Street College of Education (New York) [$20,000—1981]		20,000
Bar-Ilan University (Israel) [$6,500—1980]		6,500
Boston College [$24,840—1981]		24,840
Bureau of Educational Evaluation (New York) [$92,730—1981]		30,800
California, University of (San Diego) [$35,181—1980]		17,200
Center for Applied Linguistics (Washington, D.C.) [$1,500—1981]		1,500
Citizens Education Center Northwest (Seattle) [$127,000—1981]		127,000
College for Human Services (New York) [$9,400—1979]		2,850
Colorado, University of [$40,000—1977]	(16,402)	
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [$300,000—1981]	(1,264)	6,966
Detroit Public Schools [$400,069—1981]		300,052
Education Collaborative for Greater Boston [$157,305—1981]		95,370
Educational Testing Service (New Jersey) [$25,000—1981]		25,000
Edwin Gould Outdoor Education Center (New York) [$5,000—1981]		5,000
Harvard University [$70,682—1980]		25,899
Israel Foundations Trustees [$30,000—1981]		11,000
Massachusetts, University of [$20,000—1981]		20,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [$42,008—1978]	(16,119)	(16,119)
Memphis City Schools [$357,226—1981]		218,157
Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry (New Jersey) [$75,000—1981]		75,000
National Child Labor Committee (New York) [$60,000—1981]		37,500
National Coalition of Advocates for Students (Cleveland) [$75,000—1981]		37,000
Oxford University (England) [$11,800—1981]		11,800
Push for Excellence (Chicago) [$100,600—1981]		30,220
Rand Corporation (California) [$50,858—1981]		34,058
Schoolwatch (New Jersey) [$60,000—1981]		50,000
Seattle School District [$150,000—1981]		145,000
Syracuse University [$10,000—1981]		6,180
Teachers and Writers Collaborative (New York) [$25,000—1981]		25,000
Yale University [$25,000—1981]		25,000
New York City school improvement		
Archdiocese of New York [$24,491—1981]		24,491
Board of Education of the City of New York [$149,750—1980-1981]		75,100
New York Urban Coalition [$269,670—1980]		67,418
Advanced training for school administrators and policy makers		
Board of Education of the City of Chicago [$271,126—1981]		107,032
Education Commission of the States (Denver) [$725,000—1981]		228,236
George Washington University [$900,000—1980]	(26,415)	(11,180)
Institute for Applied Behavioral Science (Virginia) [$76,300—1981]		38,800
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (Washington, D.C.) [$19,240—1981]	(70)	14,930
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN		
Research, training, conferences, and publications		
Council of Chief State School Officers (Washington, D.C.) [$300,000—1978]		100,000
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [$400,000—1981]	(52,816)	16,295

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Feminist Press (New York) [$164,795—1981]		82,795
Hartford Seminary Foundation (Connecticut) [$15,802—1981]		15,802
Institute for Research in History (New York) [$50,000—1981]		23,000
National Academy of Education (Massachusetts) [$153,625—1981]		10,000
National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education (Washington, D.C.) [$3,000—1981]		3,000
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York) [$249,125—1979-1981]		242,000
Stanford University [$150,000—1978]		30,000
Women's studies programs		
Arizona, University of [$235,000—1981]		60,632
Brown University [$233,624—1981]		16,286
California, University of (Berkeley) [$250,000—1980]		99,254
Duke University [$225,000—1981]		125,000
Harvard University [$200,000—1980]		70,650
Institute for Research in History (New York) [$16,950—1981]		16,950
Kansas, University of [$100,000—1979]		11,970
Memphis State University [$211,547—1981]		50,341
Michigan, University of [$93,785—1980]	(131)	10,369
New York, City University of [$57,000—1981]		8,667
Utah, University of [$28,260—1981]		3,300
Washington, University of [$126,592—1981]		37,731
Wisconsin, University of [$174,320—1979]		52,021
Career advancement and vocational opportunity		
Center for Citizen Education (Hawaii) [$40,000—1981]		38,000
Hartford Seminary (Connecticut) [$63,700—1980]		13,312
Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.) [$657,464—1981]		175,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York) [$150,000—1980]		37,500
National Council of Negro Women (Washington, D.C.) [$198,600—1981]		100,000
Texas Southmost College [$42,643—1981]		42,643
SCHOOL FINANCE REFORM		
Board of Education of the City of New York [$100,000—1981]		25,000
Citizens Council for Ohio Schools [$128,000—1981]		58,500
Citizens Education Center Northwest (Seattle) [$150,000—1979]		15,000
Delegated-authority project: small grant actions, conferences [$200,000—1981]	(29,458)	23,506
Education Commission of the States (Denver) [$500,000—1979]		24,383
Education Law Center (New Jersey) [$575,000—1981]		275,000
Intercultural Development Research Association (San Antonio) [$150,000—1981]		83,533
Johns Hopkins University [$24,943—1980]		24,903
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.) [$460,000—1980]	(40)	77,000
League of Women Voters Education Fund (Washington, D.C.) [$218,463—1979]		62,000
National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver) [$220,000—1981]		74,000
New Hampshire, University of [$100,300—1981]		40,000
Rand Corporation (California) [$74,500—1981]		14,500
Rutgers University [$180,000—1980]		51,000
San Diego State University [$110,000—1980]		15,557

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Urban League of Greater New York [$100,500—1981]		64,40
Western Service Systems (Denver) [$175,000—1981]		175,00
CHILDREN'S RIGHTS		
California, University of (Berkeley) [$97,000—1980-1981]		59,45
Children's Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.) [$650,000—1981]	(44)	450,00
Constitutional Rights Foundation (Los Angeles) [$6,050—1981]		6,05
HIGHER EDUCATION		
Urban-oriented institutions		
Center for the Study of Community Colleges (Los Angeles) [$180,000—1981]		45,00
College Board (New York) [$245,792—1981]		164,25
De Paul University (Chicago) [$63,840—1981]		63,84
District of Columbia, University of the [$112,490—1978]		(1,543
Houston, University of [$68,950—1981]	(34,033)	68,95
Hunter College (New York) [$123,582—1981]		61,79
Jersey City State College [$50,414—1980]		17,13
Massachusetts, University of (Boston) [$48,000—1980]		48,00
Roosevelt University (Chicago) [$60,000—1981]		60,00
Financing and management of higher education		
Academy for Educational Development (New York) [$50,000—1981]		18,75
American Association of State Colleges and Universities (Washington, D.C.) [$100,000—1981]		82,19
Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges (Washington, D.C.) [$99,242—1981]		60,00
Board of Regents of Higher Education (Massachusetts) [$25,000—1981]		25,00
Bridgeport, University of (Connecticut) [$50,000—1981]		35,00
College Board (New York) [$104,070—1981]		82,07
Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Higher Education and the Economy of Connecticut [$45,000—1981]		45,00
Indiana Commission for Higher Education [$75,000—1981]		30,00
Iowa State Board of Regents [$39,200—1981]		19,60
National Association of College and University Business Officers (Washington, D.C.) [$10,000—1981]		10,00
National Commission for Cooperative Education (Boston) [$120,000—1981]		120,00
Stanford University [$20,000—1981]		20,00
Policy studies and conferences on higher education		
American Association for Higher Education (Washington, D.C.) [$94,820—1981]		29,64
Association for the Study of Higher Education (Washington, D.C.) [$6,000—1981]		6,00
Association of American Colleges (Washington, D.C.) [$100,076—1981]		40,20
Delegated-authority project: small grant actions [$200,000—1981]		5,96
Massachusetts, University of (Boston) [$39,340—1981]	(14,840)	39,34
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [$100,000—1980]		24,00
Private colleges: research and planning		
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of New Jersey [$42,975—1981]		20,97

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Conference of Small Private Colleges (New Jersey) [$79,575—1981]		59,575
Council of Independent Colleges (Washington, D.C.) [$25,000—1981]		25,000
National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities (Washington, D.C.) [$90,000—1981]		30,000
New York University [$65,303—1981]		24,489
Notre Dame, University of (Indiana) [$65,093—1981]		32,546
Experiments in curriculum		
American Federation of Teachers Education Foundation (Washington, D.C.) [$92,000—1981]		43,000
Elderhostel (Boston) [$100,000—1981]		50,000
Postdoctoral fellowships		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [$3,200,000—1973]		359,250
Library improvement		
Council on Library Resources (Washington, D.C.) [$750,000—1979]		640,299
Management education		
Carnegie-Mellon University [$20,000—1981]		20,000
Delegated-authority project: evaluation of European management education [$40,585—1978]		9,621
Social sciences		
Social Science Research Council [$225,000-1968-1981]		38,421
Total, Education and Research	**($248,412)**	$11,146,197
THE ARTS		
DANCE		
Cunningham Dance Foundation (New York) [$225,202—1978]		53,488
Dance Notation Bureau (New York) [$60,000—1981]		25,000
Harry's Foundation (New York) [$15,000—1981]		15,000
Houston Ballet Foundation [$150,000—1981]		37,500
Nikolais/Louis Foundation for Dance (New York) [$160,758—1978]		63,549
Original Ballets Foundation (New York) [$280,000—1981]		62,500
Paul Taylor Dance Foundation (New York) [$155,140—1978]		31,410
THEATER		
Amherst College (for Folger Theatre Group, Washington, D.C.) [$223,205—1979]		5,000
Billie Holiday Theatre (New York) [$150,000—1980]		50,000
Center Stage Associates (Baltimore) [$52,749—1981]		13,187
Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles [$250,000—1979]		62,500

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Contemporary Theatre, A (Seattle) [$241,547—1981]		60,387
Ensemble Studio Theatre (New York) [$125,000—1981]		50,000
Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theater Center (Connecticut) [$292,489—1981]		124,989
Music Theatre Performing Group (New York) [$69,000—1981]		15,000
Negro Ensemble Company (New York) [$326,000—1981]		71,669
New York University [$188,700—1979]		34,075
North Carolina School of the Arts [$139,008—1979]		27,181
Off Off Broadway Alliance (New York) [$140,000—1978]		20,000
Oregon Shakespearean Festival Association [$250,000—1981]		62,500
Repertory Theatre of St. Louis [$111,854—1981]		27,963
Theatre Communications Group (New York) [$359,000—1980-1981]		234,000
MUSIC		
Brooklyn Philharmonia [$46,500—1980]		27,850
Cincinnati Opera Association [$108,193—1981]		27,048
Houston Grand Opera Association [$150,000—1981]		37,500
Kodaly Musical Training Institute (Connecticut) [$185,000—1980]		55,000
Metropolitan Opera Association (New York) [$250,000—1979]		75,000
Opera Association of New Mexico [$87,320—1981]		21,830
San Diego Opera Association [$93,372—1981]		23,343
San Francisco Opera Association [$150,000—1981]		75,000
Seattle Opera Association [$112,963—1981]		56,482
Arts management		
Delegated-authority project: advisory services, research [$300,000—1980]		60,154
Opportunity Resources for the Arts (New York) [$50,000—1981]		10,000
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY		
Children's Art Carnival (New York) [$220,300—1981]		58,011
Educational Testing Service (New Jersey) [$275,032—1981]		95,726
Frederick Douglass Creative Arts Center (New York) [$110,000—1980]		25,000
Harlem School of the Arts (New York) [$600,000—1975]		155,093
International Arts Relations (New York) [$148,974—1981]		49,702
Mississippi Action for Community Education [$25,000—1981]		25,000
Newark Community School of the Arts [$100,000—1980]		20,000
New Federal Theater (New York) [$9,000—1981]		9,000
New York Foundation for the Arts [$25,000—1981]		25,000
North Carolina Cultural Arts Coalition [$80,000—1981]		30,000
Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre Company (New York) [$140,000—1979]		35,000
Real Art Ways (Connecticut) [$10,500—1981]		10,500
Rhode Island School of Design [$15,000—1981]		15,000
San Francisco Redevelopment Agency [$7,500—1981]		7,500
Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.) [$180,000—1981]		60,000
Women's programs		
Actors Theatre of Louisville [$20,000—1981]		10,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
American Film Institute (Washington, D.C.) [$100,000—1980]		50,000
Stanford University [$7,575—1981]		7,575
Women's Interart Center (New York) [$150,000—1980]		34,000
OTHER		
Affiliate Artists (New York) [$60,000—1981]		20,000
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [$21,160—1975]	(12,650)	(12,650)
Cleveland Museum of Art [$20,000—1967-1975]		20,000
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [$350,000—1980]	(40,481)	(1,292)
Detroit Institute of the Arts [$39,867—1967-1977]		39,867
Literary Classics of the United States (New York) [$600,000—1979]		177,500
Nation Institute (New York) [$10,000—1981]		10,000
New York University [$416,000—1968]		80,729
Society for the Restoration of New England Antiquities (Boston) [$20,000—1975]		10,000
Southern Highland Handicraft Guild (North Carolina) [$29,489—1979]		5,450
Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association (New York) [$10,000—1981]		5,000
Total, the Arts	**($53,131)**	$2,692,816
PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION		
Agricultural and rural policy		
California, University of (Berkeley) [$83,000—1981]		31,750
California, University of (Santa Cruz) [$13,123—1981]		13,123
Chicago, University of [$51,700—1980]		8,700
Delegated-authority project: Rural American Task Force [$150,000—1981]	1,185	4,928
Emergency Land Fund (Georgia) [$7,000—1981]		7,000
Federation of Southern Cooperatives (Georgia) [$100,000—1981]		100,000
Highlander Research and Education Center (Tennessee) [$75,000—1981]		75,000
Kentucky, University of [$90,000—1981]		55,500
Maryland, University of [$21,000—1981]		21,000
Resources for the Future (Washington, D.C.) [$80,000—1981]		20,000
Rural Coalition (Washington, D.C.) [$20,000—1981]		20,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.) [$11,000—1981]		11,000
The military and society		
American Assembly (New York) [$90,000—1981]		10,000
Chicago, University of [$121,245—1981]		37,240
Delegated-authority project: program development, small grant actions [$200,000—1981]		1,165
United States Air Force Academy (Colorado) [$6,000—1981]		6,000
Women's Equity Action League (Washington, D.C.) [$199,654—1981]		125,000
Women and the family		
Bank Street College of Education (New York) [$60,000—1981]		50,000
Harvard University [$150,000—1978]		8,185
Stanford University [$100,000—1981]		71,000
Presidential studies		
Harvard University [$100,000—1981]		55,000
Public Agenda Foundation (New York) [$280,000—1981]		140,000
Values and humanistic perspectives		
Delegated-authority project: awards to scholars and writers* [$550,000—1979]		277,472
Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences (Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.) [$180,000—1981]		72,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [$120,000—1979]		13,000
Special inquiries		
Association for Public Analysis and Management (California) [$25,000—1981]		25,000
Delegated-authority project: nutrition and health studies [$775,000—1980]		905
Delegated-authority project: workshop on ethnic conflict [$109,520—1981]	1,344	78,062
Hunter College (New York) [$40,000—1981]		32,000
Johns Hopkins University [$24,970—1981]		24,970
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [$5,820—1981]		5,820
Police Executive Research Forum (Washington, D.C.) [$150,000—1980]		50,000
Western Ontario, University of [$75,000—1981]		25,000
Graduate training in public policy		
Boston University [$72,000—1978]		34,529
Carnegie-Mellon University [$200,000—1976]		32,324
Rand Corporation (California) [$158,000—1979]		115,878
Total, Public Policy and Social Organization	$ 2,529	$1,658,552
COMMUNICATIONS		
Conferences and studies on media and society		
Columbia University [$975,000—1981]		158,806
Delegated-authority project: small program actions		564
Journalism training	5,953	
Harvard University [$160,000—1979]		51,425
Yale University [$144,016—1980]		47,500
Total, Communications	$ 5,953	$ 258,295
TOTAL, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC POLICY	($293,061)	$15,755,860

*List available on request

International Division

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		
Delegated-authority projects: small program actions, consultants, individual grants* [$377,189—1968-1980]	53,773	167,984
Agricultural and rural development		
Agricultural Development Council (New York) [$289,000—1981]		44,750
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines) [$200,000—1981]		60,000
Asian studies		
American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago) [$50,000—1981]		35,000
Center for Research Libraries (Chicago) [$1,000,000—1980]		750,000
Research Libraries Group (California) [$310,000—1980]		210,000
Social Science Research Council (New York) [$2,100,000—1976-1979]		115,008
International relations and world problems		50,000
Asia Society (New York) [$150,000—1981]		
Delegated-authority project: assistance for Indochinese refugees [$100,000—1981]	(44,469)	52,759
Harvard University [$375,000—1978]		53,618
LAWASIA Research Institute (Australia) [$120,639—1981]		1,344
Stanford University [$100,000—1980]	(13)	
Preservation of Asian art and culture		50,000
Asian Cultural Council (New York) [$150,000—1981]		
Research and exploratory activities regarding China		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [$85,000—1981]		85,000
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (Hawaii) [$35,000—1981]		35,000
Columbia University [$21,520—1981]	1,092	21,520
Delegated-authority project: program development [$329,000—1981]		172,723
Harvard University [$20,000—1981]	(105,924)	20,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [$155,000—1980]		51,667
BANGLADESH		
Agricultural and rural development		84,337
Bangladesh, Government of [$177,000—1981]		
Bangladesh Academy of Rural Development [$458,259—1973]	(41,668)	
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council [$25,000—1981]		9,116
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute [$25,000—1981]		15,723
Bangladesh Agricultural University [$25,000—1981]	(532)	9,965
Bangladesh Bank [$279,000—1981]		214,000
Bangladesh Rice Research Institute [$200,000—1981]		100,000
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee [$140,000—1981]		1,101
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology [$160,000—1978]		42,431
Chittagong, University of [$157,000—1979]		34,821
Delegated-authority projects: rural unemployment, water development [$150,000—1981]	(48,670)	(627)
Dhaka, University of [$143,225—1979-1981]		7,143
Friends in Village Development [$15,000—1981]		9,009
Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra [$50,000—1981]		50,000
Rajshahi, University of [$41,500—1977]	4,643	7,376
Development planning and management		
Bangladesh, Government of [$50,000—1978]		4,749
Bangladesh Bank [$176,000—1978]		12,000
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies [$170,000—1979]		74,089
Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs [$15,093—1981]		13,218
Civil Officers' Training Academy [$25,000—1981]	(1,537)	4,109
Institute of International Education (New York) [$100,000—1979]		50,000
Family planning, population studies		
Bangladesh, Government of [$190,000—1980]		72,708
Dhaka, University of (Institute of Business Administration) [$187,075—1981]		97,406
Institute of Statistical Research and Training [$61,000—1978]		13,027
Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (Seattle) [$142,000—1981]		34,200
INDIA		
Agriculture, rural development, natural resources		
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University [$160,000—1979]		94,336
Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation [$300,000—1980]		59,000
Bihar, Government of [$125,000—1978]		19,285
Birsa Agricultural University [$25,000—1981]		8,333
Delegated-authority projects: environmental management, community forestry, water resources, research on rice production [$462,000—1981]	(112,163)	98,168
Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery [$276,000—1980]		38,850
Harvard University [$143,000—1980]		17,000
India, Government of (Central Water Commission) [$120,000—1980]		3,287
Indian Council of Agricultural Research [$160,000—1980]		37,556
Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore) [$25,000—1980]		2,000
Indian Institute of Science [$25,000—1981]		14,040
Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) [$180,000—1978]		30,000
Indian Institute of Technology (New Delhi) [$85,000—1978]		4,911
Manipal Industrial Trust [$100,000—1977]		27,365
National Council of Applied Economic Research [$14,000—1981]		7,000
Perarignar Anna University of Technology [$25,000—1981]		10,000
Rajendra Agricultural University [$225,000—1979]		23,000
Ramakrishna Mission [$91,000—1979-1980]		29,000
Ranchi Consortium for Community Forestry [$197,500—1980]		39,000
Roorkee, University of [$243,000—1980]		84,000
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University [$43,000—1981]		41,723
Xavier Labour Relations Institute [$150,000—1979]		75,000

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Development planning and management		
Administrative Staff College of India [$100,000—1981]		
Centre for Entrepreneurship Development [$150,000—1979]	(868)	53,400
G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology [$224,000—1977]		50,000
Gujarat Institute of Area Planning [$100,000—1981]		101,900
Indian Environmental Society [$14,700—1981]		30,057
Indian Statistical Institute [$320,000—1976]		7,350
Institute of Economic Growth [$260,000—1978]	(190,833)	(55,333)
Institute of Regional Analysis [$160,000—1981]		68,000
Mysore, University of [$200,000—1977]		91,900
National Institute of Public Finance and Policy [$245,000—1980]		31,545
Systems Research Institute [$220,000—1978]		100,000
		57,198
Education and research		
Centre for Policy Research [$160,000—1980]		
Delhi, University of [$1,125,000—1974]		24,750
Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council [$150,000—1977]		5,143
Indian Council of Social Science Research [$250,000—1979]		26,756
Indian Institute of Education [$175,000—1980]		100,000
Indian Research Society for the Welfare of Backward Classes [$25,000—1980]		50,000
Seva Mandir Sansthan [$50,000—1977]		8,550
University Grants Commission [$300,000—1977]		5,400
		75,000
International relations and world problems		
Bombay, University of [$20,000—1981]		
Delegated-authority project: international economic relations [$180,000—1981]		7,000
Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations [$355,000—1981]	(35,188)	69,789
Jawaharlal Nehru University [$8,750—1981]		172,000
		2,498
Language and linguistics studies		
Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages [$370,000—1976]		
Central Institute of Indian Languages [$350,000—1976]		180,500
		40,000
Population studies, health, nutrition		
Baroda, University of [$20,000—1981]		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [$150,000—1981]		15,625
India, Government of [$85,000—1975]	(12,000)	18,050
Indian Association for the Study of Population [$70,000—1981]		21,100
Indian Council of Medical Research [$275,000—1978]		45,000
King Edward Memorial Hospital Rural Health Project [$200,000—1980]		57,000
Nutrition Foundation of India [$70,000—1980]		35,272
		35,500
Preservation of art and culture		
American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago) [$120,000—1981]		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [$270,000—1980]		120,000
Hyderabad Urban Development Authority [$35,000—1980]	(106,690)	10,981
		20,000
Public affairs		
Consumer Education and Research Centre [$90,000—1981]		
Delegated-authority project: fellowships,* conferences [$275,500—1980]		15,000
	(30,823)	14,756

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Women's programs		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [$410,000—1981]		36,01
Indian School of Political Economy [$80,000—1979]	(179,500)	20,75
Institute of Social Studies [$50,000—1980]		25,00
Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust [$200,000—1981]		50,00
Mahila Sewa Trust [$24,000—1979]		6,00
Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University [$150,000—1981]		50,00
Xavier Institute of Social Science [$21,400—1981]		10,70
INDONESIA		
Agriculture, rural development, natural resources		
Bogor Agricultural University [$17,000—1981]		
Consumer Institute Foundation [$11,879—1981]		4,50
Delegated-authority projects: environmental research and training, irrigation development, training for voluntary organizations [$250,000—1980-1981]		5,43
Gadjah Mada, University of [$300,000—1980]		42,69
Indonesia, Government of [$183,000—1979-1981]	(175,949)	112,46
Peasants' Socio-Economic Development Foundation [$300,000—1980]		76,76
Stanford University [$90,000—1981]		127,08
		60,00
Development planning and management		
Management Foundation of East Java [$10,000—1980]		1,91
Education and research		
Delegated-authority projects: planning and management of Indonesian higher education, social science research [$165,000—1979]		20,26
Gadjah Mada, University of [$105,000—1981]	(32,210)	92,43
Indonesia, Government of [$300,000—1981]		162,30
Social Science Foundation [$200,000—1979]	4	12,50
Legal development		
Delegated-authority project: training in legal development and education [$135,000—1979]		(22
Institute of Legal Aid/Public Defenders [$45,000—1980]	(10,978)	22,00
Population studies, health, nutrition		
Delegated-authority projects: food and nutrition policy research, child health exploratory activities [$304,000—1979-1981]		61,79
Indonesia, Government of [$100,000—1980]		37,11
Indonesia, University of [$69,500—1978]	(32,497)	6,46
Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation [$11,823—1981]		11,82
National Family Planning Coordinating Board [$20,000—1981]		1,07
Population Council [$136,600—1979]		45,21
Yayasan Essentia Medica [$9,509—1981]		9,50
Yayasan Kusuma Buana [$150,000—1981]		110,00
Women's programs		
Bogor Agricultural University [$200,000—1980]		79,24
Delegated-authority project: research and pilot projects [$100,000—1980]		
Social Science Foundation [$250,000—1981]	(5,750)	16,53
		58,41
PAKISTAN		
Agriculture, rural development		
Agricultural Development Council (New York) [$175,000—1980]		
Delegated-authority project: studies in the economics of agriculture [$245,000—1978]		15,00
		9,16

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
National Fertilizer Corporation [$120,000—1979]		14,340
Development planning and management		
Karachi, University of [$236,000—1981]		116,400
University Grants Commission [$25,000—1981]		25,000
Education, cultural preservation		
Lahore Museum [$25,000—1981]		7,654
National Museum of Pakistan [$25,000—1981]	809	25,809
Quaid-e-Azam University [$75,000—1977]		9,468
PHILIPPINES		
Agriculture, rural development, natural resources		
Antique, Province of [$29,817—1979-1981]	483	8,487
Asian Institute of Management [$150,000—1980]		150,000
Central Luzon State University [$24,600—1981]		7,616
De La Salle University [$125,000—1981]		93,750
Delegated-authority project: communal irrigation, uplands management [$240,000—1980-1981]	(130,204)	8,832
Philippines, Government of the [$113,951—1981]		104,182
Philippines, University of the [$330,000—1979-1981]		139,158
Education and research		
Asian Institute of Management [$147,000—1974]	(80,181)	(29,749)
Ateneo de Manila University [$83,000—1981]		51,750
Council for Living Traditions [$60,500—1979]	(37,499)	
Philippine Institute of Development Studies [$20,000—1979]		4,778
Philippine Social Science Council [$110,000—1981]		68,400
San Carlos, University of [$15,655—1980]		4,815
Silliman University [$20,000—1981]		4,937
Xavier University [$130,000—1980]		33,000
Population studies		
Population Center Foundation [$65,000—1980]		16,250
THAILAND		
Land and water management		
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (Hawaii) [$1,700—1981]	(37)	1,663
Chiang Mai University [$245,000—1981]		174,205
Khon Kaen University [$291,000—1981]		174,884
Mahidol University [$120,000—1979]		31,303
Education, research, cultural preservation		
National Education Commission [$60,000—1981]		45,173
Pennsylvania, University of [$220,000—1977]		80,827
International economics		
Thammasat University [$201,750—1979]		22,102
Population studies		
Institute of Population Studies [$200,000—1978]		6,500
Thai University Research Association [$50,000—1981]		22,500
OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES		
Development planning and management		
Nepal, Government of [$212,000—1977]		21,000
Education and research		
International House of Japan [$200,000—1980]		100,000
Malaya, University of [$4,500—1981]	(2,526)	1,974
Pittsburgh, University of [$4,000—1977]		3,000
Research Institute for Peace and Security (Tokyo) [$65,000—1980]		17,840
Sciences, University of (Malaysia) [$90,000—1979]		5,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Agricultural development, natural resources		
Delegated-authority project: training and research in resource management [$100,000—1980]	(89,837)	22,777
International Center of Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [$100,000—1981]		25,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [$150,000—1981]		33,000
Education and research		
Delegated-authority projects: small program actions, individual grants,* consultants. [$150,000—1981]	(10,600)	77,526
International Development Research Centre (Canada) [$7,000—1981]		7,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.) [$103,000—1981]		88,000
Social science research		
Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina) [$125,000—1981]		50,000
Regional Program on Employment for Latin America and the Caribbean (Chile) [$30,000—1979]		10,000
ARGENTINA		
Education and research		
Center for Population Studies [$90,000—1979]		12,000
Center for Studies of the State and Society [$65,000—1981]		10,000
BRAZIL		
Agricultural and rural development		
Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform [$105,000—1980]		45,000
Campinas, State University of [$65,000—1980]		8,550
Delegated-authority project: environmental management [$220,000—1976]		11,595
Getulio Vargas Foundation [$143,000—1980]	(78,148)	(3,330)
Municipal Foundation for Social and Community Development [$100,000—1980]		50,000
Pernambuco, Federal University of [$76,800—1981]		21,500
Rio Grande Do Sul, Federal University of [$20,000—1976]	(7,811)	(6,435)
Vicosa, Federal University of [$210,000—1976]		3,947
Education and research		
Delegated-authority project: educational research awards [$260,000—1976]		21,804
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of [$15,000—1980]	273	5,129
Human rights, legal services		
Center for the Defense of Human Rights [$120,000—1981]		60,000
Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture [$130,000—1980]		80,000
Pastoral Commission for Favelas [$150,000—1981]		51,000
Ruth Escobar Cultural Promotions [$25,000—1981]		25,000
International relations		
Brazilian Society for Instruction [$131,000—1981]		55,200
Delegated-authority project: Afro-Brazilian issues [$125,000—1980]	(26,142)	42,995
Population studies, nutrition		
Brazilian Association for Population Studies [$250,000—1981]		170,000

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Brazilian Chapter of the World Pre-School Association [$2,289—1981]		2,289
Carlos Chagas Foundation [$130,000—1980]		65,000
Delegated-authority project: population and nutrition studies [$85,000—1979]	(666)	43,530
Foundation for Environmental Research [$25,000—1981]	666	6,412
Pernambuco, Federal University of [$3,209—1981]		3,209
Social science research and training		
Brasilia, University of [$44,000—1977]		6,652
Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences [$225,000—1981]		109,000
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [$340,000—1979]	(40,000)	89,715
Higher Institute for Religious Studies [$25,000—1981]	237	18,934
Pernambuco, Federal University of [$49,000—1978]		20,031
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of [$15,000—1980]		6,186
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of [$250,000—1979]		87,639
São Paulo, University of [$47,000—1977]		6,423
CARIBBEAN		
Social sciences, nutrition, women's programs		
Center for the Study of Puerto Rican Reality [$152,500—1980-1981]		49,100
Delegated-authority projects: studies of Mexican and Caribbean migration into U.S. and of U.S.-Puerto Rican relations [$100,000—1981]	(35,000)	28,000
Ministry of Health of Barbados [$134,000—1981]		92,000
West Indies, University of the [$288,000—1980-1981]		134,250
CENTRAL AMERICA		
Education and research		
Center for the Promotion of Agricultural Education (Nicaragua) [$3,904—1981]		3,904
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica) [$75,000—1981]		40,000
Costa Rica, University of [$40,000—1981]		38,500
Delegated-authority project: training and research in anthropology [$90,000—1977]		5,260
Delegated-authority project: program in agriculture, women's roles, and nutrition in Nicaragua [$150,000—1981]	(117,080)	1,128
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua [$115,000—1981]		111,000
CHILE		
Education and research		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism [$253,838—1981]		212,402
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research [$195,000—1981]		70,000
COLOMBIA		
Agricultural development		
Colombian Agricultural Institute [$385,000—1973]		
National Association of Sisal Producers [$28,000—1981]	(20,678)	(20,678)
Education and research		17,000
Delegated-authority project: educational research [$215,000—1980]		
Foundation for Higher Education and Development [$75,000—1980]		9,149
		25,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University [$129,000—1979]		10,8
Popular Cultural Action [$37,000—1980]		7,0
Ser Research Institute [$34,500—1980]		9,5
Women's and child-care programs		
Center for International Education and Human Development [$125,000—1981]		49,0
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [$50,000—1981]	712	30,7
MEXICO		
Rural development		
Delegated-authority projects: research on rural development, strengthening intermediate organizations [$200,000—1981]		2,7
Regional Center for Adult Education and Functional Literacy [$3,513—1981]	(156,775)	3,5
International relations and world problems		
California, University of (San Diego) [$50,000—1981]		31,2
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [$75,000—1981]		13,6
Interamerican Planning Society [$55,000—1981]	(15,500)	55,0
Stanford University [$50,000—1981]		25,0
Social science research and training		
Center for Teaching and Research in Economics [$170,000—1980-1981]		118,5
Delegated-authority project: fellowships and research [$200,000—1980]		27,1
Latin American Institute for the Study of Transnationals [$150,000—1981]	(9,961)	95,4
Women's programs		
Delegated-authority project: small program actions [$50,000—1981]		16,2
PERU	(22,531)	
Rural development		
Center for Research and Promotion of Peasantry [$23,000—1981]		
Delegated-authority project: research and training in rural development in the Andean region [$150,000—1980]	1,093	10,1
Foundation for National Development [$75,000—1979]	(55,566)	5
Population studies		10,0
Andean Institute for Population Studies and Development [$57,000—1981]		
Delegated-authority project: research and training [$220,000—1980]		28,3
Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training in Population [$102,000—1981]	(750)	2,0
Social science research and training		51,0
Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences [$150,000—1981]		
Women's programs		77,0
Manuela Ramos Movement [$25,000—1981]		
Peruvian Women's Association [$25,000—1981]		12,5
OTHER COUNTRIES		10,5
Social science research and training		
Center for Economic Research (Uruguay) [$100,000—1980]		50,0
Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay [$60,000—1979]		20,0

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Interdisciplinary Center of Studies of Development (Uruguay) [$7,700—1980]		1,700
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies [$125,000—1980]		30,000
MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA		
Delegated-authority projects: individual grants,* consultants, small program actions [$273,000—1980-1981]	(262,412)	58,367
Research and conferences on Africa and the Middle East		
London, University of [$25,000—1980]		8,780
Social Science Research Council (New York) [$90,000—1979]		76,457
Trans-Africa Forum (Washington, D.C.) [$150,000—1981]		75,000
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (Switzerland) [$100,000—1980]		40,000
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Agricultural and rural development		
Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia) [$81,500—1978-1980]		14,000
Africa Inland Mission (Kenya) [$50,000—1981]		50,000
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania) [$90,000—1980]		33,196
Delegated-authority projects: training of agricultural scientists, strengthening community-based organizations [$100,000—1981]	(42,500)	36,452
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [$126,500—1981]		69,250
Makerere University (Uganda) [$203,500—1975]		20,186
Mazingira Institute (Kenya) [$13,000—1981]		13,000
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [$14,638—1981]	(5,242)	3,583
Savings Development Movement (Zimbabwe) [$50,000—1981]		50,000
Silveira House (Zimbabwe) [$75,000—1981]		12,320
Zimbabwe, University of [$15,600—1981]		13,850
Zimbabwe Economic Society [$20,000—1981]	1,726	21,726
Development planning and management		
Delegated-authority project: consultants and training [$360,000—1981]	(3,443)	128,967
Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (Tanzania) [$127,600—1981]		45,600
Zimbabwe, Government of [$147,500—1981]		75,000
Education and research		
Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia) [$145,000—1980]		36,657
Botswana, Government of [$80,000—1978]		25,000
Botswana, University College of [$5,000—1981]	433	5,433
Language Association of Eastern Africa (Uganda) [$43,000—1978]		11,920
Law Society of Kenya [$12,000—1981]		11,923
Makerere University (Uganda) [$16,500—1981]		8,384
Population studies, health, nutrition		
Delegated-authority projects: research awards, fellowships* [$195,000—1981]	(62,258)	126,988
Public interest law		
Public Interest Law Centre (Kenya) [$96,100—1978]		48,050

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Social science research and training		
Delegated-authority project: research and training awards [$176,000—1980-1981]	(64,446)	161,186
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [$28,000—1981]		9,427
Women's programs		
Botswana, University College of [$10,040—1981]		6,040
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania) [$125,000—1979]		2,740
Delegated-authority project: pilot rural development projects [$125,000—1981]	(60,476)	19,437
Maedeleo Ya Wanawake Organization (Kenya) [$13,500—1981]		1,363
Zimbabwe, University of [$75,000—1981]		75,000
SOUTH AFRICA		
Education, research, training		
Delegated-authority project: overseas fellowships* for black South Africans [$195,000—1980]		15,499
Institute of International Education (New York) [$117,900—1981]		117,900
Sached Trust [$125,000—1980]		41,666
South African Council of Churches [$75,000—1981]		19,150
South African Institute of Race Relations [$25,000—1981]		25,000
Witwatersrand, University of [$23,350—1980]		7,750
Human rights		
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.) [$85,000—1980]		35,000
Legal Resources Trust [$300,000—1981]		100,000
WEST AFRICA		
Agricultural and rural development		
Centre for Applied Religion and Education (Nigeria) [$104,000—1980]		9,916
Delegated-authority projects: improving tropical farming systems, training in rural social sciences [$250,000—1980]	(86,300)	60,452
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [$625,000—1980-1981]		325,000
Mali, Government of [$138,700—1981]		2,170
Nigeria, Government of [$500,000—1973]		15,700
Education and research		
Delegated-authority project: fellowships* for educational research [$420,315—1979-1980]		97,348
Laval University (Canada) [$191,466—1981]		76,466
Stanford University [$250,000—1981]		119,000
International relations		
Delegated-authority project: training and research [$280,000—1980]		66,389
Ife, University of (Nigeria) [$166,000—1981]		29,383
Population and health		
Delegated-authority project: training and consultants [$225,000—1978]		7,495
Johns Hopkins University [$150,000—1978]		75,000
Yaounde, University of (Cameroon) [$49,900—1981]		21,900
Social science research and training		
Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast) [$206,000—1980]		42,000
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal) [$155,000—1980]		38,750
Women's programs		
Delegated-authority project: research and training [$100,000—1980]		26,649

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Agricultural and rural development, natural resources		
Catholic Relief Services (New York) [$17,889—1981]		17,889
Delegated-authority projects: research, training, village development [$200,000—1981]	(197,478)	32,445
Egypt, Government of [$75,000—1981]		53,539
Gezira, University of (Sudan) [$86,600—1979]		10,516
Holy Land Conservation Fund (New York) [$2,000—1981]		2,000
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria) [$250,000—1981]		238,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [$470,350—1979]		196,438
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [$51,670—1980-1981]		35,284
National Institute of Agronomy (Tunisia) [$60,000—1981]		35,000
Development planning and management		
Delegated-authority project: foreign investment planning in Egypt [$40,000—1980]		5,920
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [$115,000—1980]		27,880
Education and research		
American University of Beirut [$46,000—1981]		46,000
Beirut University College [$80,000—1981]		40,000
Birzeit University (Jordan) [$150,000—1980]		75,000
Delegated-authority project: research on learning in Israel [$220,000—1978]	(45,195)	
International relations, refugee problems		
Delegated-authority projects: intergroup relations, refugee assistance [$165,000—1981]	(164,459)	65,770
Euro Action-ACORD (England) [$40,900—1981]		40,900
Israel Foundations Trustees [$120,000—1980]		54,000
Population research and training		
Delegated-authority project: research and training awards [$150,000—1980]		49,113
Egypt, Government of [$6,500—1979]		3,204
Population Council (New York) [$274,500—1981]		256,500
Social science research		
Egypt, Government of [$2,145—1981]		2,145
Israel Foundations Trustees [$300,000—1981]		195,000
	($3,034,019)	$15,694,356
POPULATION		
Population Council (New York)		
Matching capital tie-off grant [$5,000,000—1981]		3,292,516
Reproductive sciences: research and training		
Baylor College of Medicine (Texas) [$499,013—1974]		45,967
California, University of (Los Angeles) [$90,000—1977]	(821)	22,736
Centers for Disease Control (Atlanta) [$75,000—1981]		75,000
Chile, University of [$91,700—1979]		29,000
Chinese University of Hong Kong [$67,500—1979]		32,500
Clinical Research Institute of Montreal [$250,040—1981]		82,300
Delegated-authority projects: review of contraceptive development, studies of contraceptive safety [$250,000—1981]		17,900
Florida State University [$147,889—1981]	(55,170)	96,600
Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences (Bethesda, Md.) [$225,000—1981]		75,000
Helsinki, University of [$184,000—1981]		30,600
Kansas, University of [$40,000—1979]		7,600
Karolinska Institute (Stockholm) [$40,000—1979]		9,500
Mahidol University (Thailand) [$78,430—1978]		4,000
Michigan, University of [$92,000—1979]		25,600
Oulu, University of (Finland) [$90,000—1979]		29,000
Pittsburgh, University of [136,000—1977]		87,000
Population Council (New York) [$62,000—1981]		55,800
Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center [$1,320,000—1974]		27,500
Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (Seattle) [$575,000—1980-1981]		350,000
Rome, University of [$103,500—1979]		33,000
Salk Institute for Biological Studies (San Diego) [$433,467—1981]		148,000
Semmelweis University of Medicine (Hungary) [$40,000—1979]		7,000
Tampere, University of (Finland) [$50,000—1979]		13,500
Washington University (St. Louis) [$60,000—1979]		27,000
Research, training, and communications		
Alan Guttmacher Institute (New York) [$1,000,000—1981]		274,900
Catholics for a Free Choice (Washington, D.C.) [$19,560—1981]		19,560
Columbia University [$12,000—1981]		12,000
Delegated-authority projects: research and consultants [$200,000—1981]		73,000
International Committee for the Management of Population Programs (Philippines) [$225,000—1977]	(118,917)	
Michigan, University of [$32,080—1980]		75,000
Planned Parenthood of New York City [$200,000—1981]		19,650
Population Council (New York) [$12,763—1981]		50,000
Princeton University [$271,000—1970]		12,700
		24,750
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES		
Development research, training, conferences		
Agricultural Development Council (New York) [$4,000—1981]		4,000
Boston University [$146,500—1979-1980]		70,500
Harvard University [$120,000—1981]		107,500
Institute of International Education (New York) [$280,000—1981]		104,100
Environmental training and research		
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Austria) [$375,000—1977]		30,000
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Switzerland) [$245,000—1979]		85,000
Women's rights and opportunities		
Delegated-authority project: development of women's programs	2,083	430
International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.) [$80,000—1981]		40,000
Michigan State University [$100,000—1981]		50,000
Population Council (New York) [$40,000—1981]		18,900
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND WORLD PROBLEMS		
Arms control and international security		
California, University of (Los Angeles) [$450,000—1979]		160,736
California Institute of Technology [$100,000—1980]		40,932
Chicago Council on Foreign Relations [$38,000—1979]		12,000
Delegated-authority projects: consultants and research awards [$517,821—1980]	1,944	25,091
Denver, University of [$45,000—1980]		40,000
Duke University [$38,700—1979]		8,700
French Institute of International Relations [$180,000—1981]		108,000
International Institute for Strategic Studies (England) [$60,000—1981]	(20,767)	(20,767)
International Peace Academy (New York) [$143,849—1980]		41,690
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [$125,000—1980]		25,000
Pittsburgh, University of [$34,350—1979]		9,350
Rand Corporation (California) [$450,000—1979]	(12,360)	70,140
Royal Institute of International Affairs (England) [$50,000—1980]		18,750
United Nations Association of the USA (New York) [$25,000—1981]		20,000
East European and Soviet studies		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [$75,000—1981]		75,000
British Universities Association of Slavists [$30,000—1980]		20,000
Columbia University [$8,000—1981]		4,000
Harvard University [$80,000—1981]		80,000
Indiana University [$110,000—1977]	(7)	11,897
Israeli Association of Slavic and East European Studies [$30,000—1980]		10,000
East/West fellowships, scholarly exchanges, and conferences		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [$350,000—1981]		350,000
Delegated-authority projects: small program actions, individual awards* [$350,000—1981]	(220,970)	33,467
Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange (France) [$325,500—1981]		95,801
Graduate Institute of International Studies (Switzerland) [70,000—1980]		30,000
Human rights, intellectual freedom, refugee assistance, and migration		
American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.) [$250,000—1981]		250,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York) [$16,750—1981]		16,750
British-Irish Association (England) [$18,000—1980]		6,000
Chekhov Publishing Corporation (New York) [$138,000—1979-1981]		42,750
Cultural Survival (Cambridge, Mass.) [$92,560—1981]		46,280
Delegated-authority projects: small program actions, consultants, conferences [$200,000—1981]	(63,508)	20,431
Helsinki Watch (New York) [$100,000—1981]		25,000
Human Rights Internet (Washington, D.C.) [$150,000—1981]		75,000
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland) [$280,000—1980]		48,500
International Committee of the Red Cross (Switzerland) [$120,000—1981]		72,190
International League for Human Rights (New York) [$100,000—1981]		75,000
Les Cahiers du Samizdat (Brussels) [$90,000—1980]		60,000
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka) [$14,200—1981]		14,200
Minnesota, University of [$130,000—1981]		105,000
National Association of Jewish Vocational Services (New York) [$60,000—1981]		60,000
Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute (Washington, D.C.) [$100,000—1981]		50,000
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies (Cambridge, Mass.) [$35,000—1981]		35,000
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (New York) [$25,000—1980]		25,000
Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (England) [$150,000—1981]		80,000
International economics: research and conferences		
American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.) [$73,500—1980]		43,500
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [$300,000—1981]		65,000
European Cooperation Fund (Belgium) [$225,000—1981]		100,000
Institute for International Economics (Washington, D.C.) [$70,000—1981]		70,000
Institute for Research on Public Policy (Montreal) [$450,000—1979]		80,000
Institute of International Affairs (Rome) [$50,000—1981]		50,000
Minnesota, University of [$5,000—1981]		5,000
Trade Policy Research Centre (England) [$85,000—1981]		85,000
International relations and foreign policy: research and conferences		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Boston)	10,000	10,000
American Friends of Bilderberg (New York) [$15,000—1981]		5,000
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [$27,000—1981]	(27,000)	
Delegated-authority project: fellowships* [$180,000—1980]	(50,000)	
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York) [$58,000—1981]		23,000

*List available on request

*List available on request

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Royal Institute of International Affairs (England) [$235,000—1980]		113,375
Spanish Institute of International Affairs [$30,000—1981]		25,000
International studies programs, research, and conferences		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [$180,000—1981]		180,000
Linguistic Society of America (Arlington, Va.) [$200,000—1975]		25,000
National Council on Foreign Languages and International Studies (New York) [$125,000—1981]		80,000
Social Science Research Council (New York) [$1,036,000—1981]		736,000
Southern European research, fellowships, and conferences		
Center for Study and Action (Italy) [$72,000—1975]		24,000
Delegated-authority project: fellowships* [$75,000—1980]		7,639
European Institute of Business Administration (France) [$34,425—1981]		34,425
Italian Social Science Research Council [$70,000—1981]		70,000
Women's Editorial Cooperative (Portugal) [$5,000—1981]		5,000
Western European research		
European University Institute (Italy) [$60,000—1980]		5,086
Social Science Research Council (New York) [$35,000—1979]		6,000
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	($ 555,493)	$ 9,922,778
	($3,589,512)	$25,617,134

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
General		
Reductions and refunds		
Net miscellaneous reductions and refunds of less than $10,000 each and approvals and payments of $1,000 or less on grants and projects approved in past years	($ 243,318)	($ 178,0
Delegated-authority projects:		
Audio-visual dissemination of results of Foundation-supported activities [$50,000—1981]		15,3
Consultants, planning grants, and legal fees for program-related investments [$450,000—1981]	(17,595)	50,(
Internships for Foundation staff, small grant actions [$85,700—1980]	(49,488)	
United Way of Tri-State (New York) Charitable activities in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut [$5,884—1981]		5,8
Philanthropic activities in Michigan		
Impression Five [$50,000—1980]		12,0
Michigan Housing Coalition [$50,000—1980]		12,(
United Foundation (Detroit) [$250,000—1980-1981]		104,2
Total, General	($ 310,401)	$ 22,1
TOTAL, GRANTS AND PROJECTS (Years prior to 1982)	($ 4,397,012)	$45,690,3
TOTAL, GRANTS AND PROJECTS (1982 and prior years)	$110,278,417	$97,835,4

Program-Related Investments

Program-related investments are capital funds invested in socially important enterprises in various fields of Foundation interest. Listed below are investments where there were new commitments, disbursements, terminations, or capital repayments during fiscal 1982. The "Approvals" column shows amounts of original commitments, and "Invested or Guaranteed" shows amounts loaned, invested, or guaranteed as of September 30, 1982. Addresses of investment recipients are available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
1982 Approvals		
URBAN POVERTY		
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix, Ariz.) Acquisition and rehabilitation of office building	$ 762,000	
Council of the Great City Schools (Washington, D.C.) Management improvements in urban school systems. Five-year loan, 4%	1,000,000	$1,000,000
Enterprise Foundation (Columbia, Md.) Revitalization of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods	1,500,000	
Harlem Interfaith Counseling Service (New York, N.Y.) Construction of mental-health complex	600,000	
National Trust for Historic Preservation of the United States (Washington, D.C.) Historic preservation of inner cities. Five-year loan, 5%	500,000	500,000
Tennessee Valley Center for Minority Economic Development (Memphis, Tenn.) Investment fund for minority businesses	1,500,000	
RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES		
Artisans Cooperative (Chadds Ford, Pa.) Working capital for handicraft production. Three-year loan, 5%	215,000	215,000
Delta Enterprises (Greenville, Miss.) Expansion of minority businesses. Seven-year loan, 6%	1,600,000	1,600,000
National Rural Development and Finance Corporation (Washington, D.C.) Rural economic development projects	1,000,000	
EDUCATION AND CULTURE		
North Carolina School of the Arts Foundation (Winston-Salem, N.C.) Financing for performing arts center	1,000,000	
Pre-1982 Approvals		
ARTS		
Forty-Second Street Local Development Corp. (New York, N.Y.)—1978 Establishment of revolving development fund. Twenty-five-year loan	250,000	214,000**
The Moving Image (New York, N.Y.)—1980 Renovation of exhibition center for independent films. Six-year loan, 4%	400,000	310,000**
Performing Arts Foundation (Huntington Station, N.Y.)—1979-1980 Resident theater group. Seven-year loan, 8%	100,000	*
Studio Museum in Harlem (New York, N.Y.)—1980 Renovation of new facilities. Three-year loan, 8%	1,050,000	250,000*
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		
Black Peoples' Unity Movement (Camden, N.J.)—1978 Construction financing for urban industrial park. Three-year loan, 6%	900,000	280,000
East Bay Asian Local Development Corp. (Oakland, Calif.)—1979 Development of community resource center. Loan, 8%	737,500	642,314
Illinois Neighborhood Development Corp. (Chicago, Ill.)—1977 Urban development. Nine-year loan, 6%	600,000	450,000**
Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change (Atlanta, Ga.)—1980 Construction of office/conference center. Three-year loan, 8%	750,000	290,952**
Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio, Tex.)—1976 Construction of community center. Eight-year loan, 8.5%	400,000	382,623**

*Investment or guarantee repaid or terminated during the year

**Investment partially repaid or written off during the year

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project (Savannah, Ga.)—1980		
Preservation of historic district		
Three-year loan, 8%	750,000	272,869••
Spanish Speaking Unity Council (Oakland, Calif.)—1975		
Construction of new office facilities		
Eight-year loan, 8.5%	325,000	304,934••
Woodlawn Community Development Corporation (Chicago, Ill.)—1975		
Real estate development and neighborhood revitalization program		
Five-year loan, 8%	1,044,000	•
Young Women's Christian Association of Jersey City (Jersey City, N.J.)—1981		
Renovation of program space		
Five-year loan, 8%	1,000,000	960,000••
EDUCATION		
Boricua College (New York, N.Y.)—1979		
Working capital to increase enrollment		
Five-year loan, 6%	500,000	150,400••
Museum Trustees of Kenya National Museums of Kenya (Nairobi, Kenya)—1978		
New laboratory and research facilities		
Five-year loan, 5.8%	320,000	256,000••
Research Libraries Group (Stanford, Calif.)—1980		
Computerized bibliographic system		
Six-year loan, 8%	1,700,000	1,620,000••
Shaw University (Raleigh, N.C.)—1974		
Debt repayment and management improvement		
Nine-year loan, 5%	550,000	•
Washington International School (Washington, D.C.)—1977		
Purchase of permanent quarters		
Six-year note, 6%	600,000	512,500
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES/ MINORITY ENTERPRISE		
CEDCO Capital Corp. (Chicago, Ill.)—1971		
Venture capital for minority business		
Preferred stock	600,000	•
Chicago Economic Development Corp. (Chicago, Ill.)—1981		
Loan fund for minority businesses		
Six-year loan, 6%	1,500,000	1,500,000
Citizens Trust Bank (Atlanta, Ga.)—1975		
Minority owned bank		
Ten-year capital notes, 13%	500,000	375,000••
Preferred stock	500,000	500,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Interracial Council for Business Opportunity (New York, N.Y.)—1981		
Loan fund for minority businesses		
Six-year loan, 6%	1,500,000	1,500,000
Minority Contractors Assistance Project (Washington, D.C.)—1970-1982		
Technical and financial assistance for minority contractors		
Guarantee	1,500,000	700,000
Five-year loan, 6%	1,500,000	
Mississippi Action for Community Education (Greenville, Miss.)—1980		
Loan fund for minority businesses and farms		
Seven-year loan, 6%	1,000,000	950,000
Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (Seattle, Wash.)—1981		
Development of health technology industries in developing countries		
Six-year loan, 5%	1,500,000	1,500,000
SEBCO Development, Inc. (New York, N.Y.)—1981		
Working capital to refinance property security company		
Three-year loan, 8%	150,000	125,000
Witherspoon Development Corp. (PEDCO, Inc.) (New York, N.Y.)—1975-1978		
Financial intermediary for minority businesses and nonprofit organizations		
Seven-year loan, 3%	2,500,000	1,755,000
OTHER		
Community Health Care Center Plan (New Haven, Conn.)—1970		
Construction of new facility		
Thirteen-year loan, 6.5%	1,000,000	250,000
SUMMARY OF PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS		
September 30, 1981		
Invested or guaranteed		$37,020,420
In process		4,876,031
		41,896,451
New approvals during 1982		
Invested or guaranteed		3,315,000
In process		6,362,000
		9,677,000
Less		
Capital repayments		2,850,989
Loans paid in full		117,809
Write-offs		545,000
Return of capital stock		300,000
Total Approvals—September 30, 1982		**3,813,798**
		$47,759,653* **

*Investment or guarantee repaid or terminated during the year
**Investment partially repaid or written off during the year
***Of this amount $33,996,622 represents loans and equity investments, $2,525,000 represents guarantees, and $11,238,031 represents investments in process

Bibliography

The following is a list of some of the books and reports published in 1982 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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Introduction to Financial Statements

The market value of the Foundation's investments was slightly more than $2.7 billion at the end of the 1982 fiscal year, an increase of almost $300 million over 1981. The overall return on the Foundation's investments in fiscal 1982 was 18.9 percent, compared with −0.5 percent in 1981.

The capital markets made strong gains in fiscal 1982 with returns of 9.7 percent for the Standard and Poor's 500 Index and a remarkable 33.5 percent for the Lehman Kuhn Loeb Government-Corporate Bond Index. Changes in the deployment of the Foundation's portfolio assets throughout the fiscal year (see inset, opposite page) contributed to the strong investment performance of the total fund.

The returns for the various components of the Foundation's investment portfolio in fiscal 1982 were:

	Year ended September 30, 19
U.S. equities	12.3%
U.S. fixed income	40.3
Foreign securities	−1.2
Real estate	13.5
Venture capital	29.0
Liquid reserve	15.7
Total fund	18.9%

Other Investment Developmen

During the year, $500 million of the Foundation's equity investments were shifted from intern to external management with th

PORTFOLIO COMPONENTS

	1982		1981	
	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total
Marketable securities				
U.S. equities	$1,303.2	47.6	$1,421.5	58.1
U.S. fixed income	1,116.7	40.8	676.6	27.7
Foreign securities	202.1	7.4	244.1	10.0
Securities with limited marketability	115.3	4.2	103.3	4.2
Total	$2,737.3	100.0	$2,445.5*	100.0

*Does not include investments in Securities Lending Fund of $22.9 million.

appointment of six outside investment management firms. These outside managers were selected to provide the Foundation with a diversity of investment styles and to maximize the Foundation's overall investment return.

In addition, the Foundation's internal investment staff was extensively reorganized in 1982. The Foundation also terminated its Securities Lending Fund because of changing economics in this investment activity.

Ten-Year Summary

FISCAL YEARS 1973-1982 (in millions)

	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
INVESTMENTS										
Market value at end of year	$2,737.3	$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
Market value of Ford Motor Company Class A stock (non-voting) included above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	406.4
Cost at end of year	2,467.7	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
Net appreciation (depreciation) on investments	225.6	(184.2)	194.7	163.0	175.6	(113.3)	379.3	409.0	(1,191.7)	(117.2)
FUND BALANCE, at end of year	2,700.8	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
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES										
Dividend and interest income	226.2	196.7	164.9	124.8	103.4	98.0	96.6	94.5	110.7	113.7
Expenditures, including program activities and support, general management, expenses incurred in the production of income, and provision for federal excise tax	151.9	129.2	127.7	119.4	140.3	130.3	176.7	214.0	245.3	241.1

*Does not include Securities Lending Fund of $22.9 million and $112.9 million in 1981 and 1980, respectively

Income and Expenditures
Income from dividends and interest amounted to $226.2 million, an increase of $29.5 million or 15 percent over 1981. Dividend income decreased by $15.3 million while interest income increased by $44.8 million, reflecting the shift in asset mix from equity to fixed income securities.

Expenditures for program activities—grants approved to organizations and individuals, direct conduct of charitable activities, and program support—totaled $122.4 million, an increase of $10.4 million or 9.3 percent over 1981. Program support is composed of the costs of developing grants, assistance to grantees, and program evaluation.

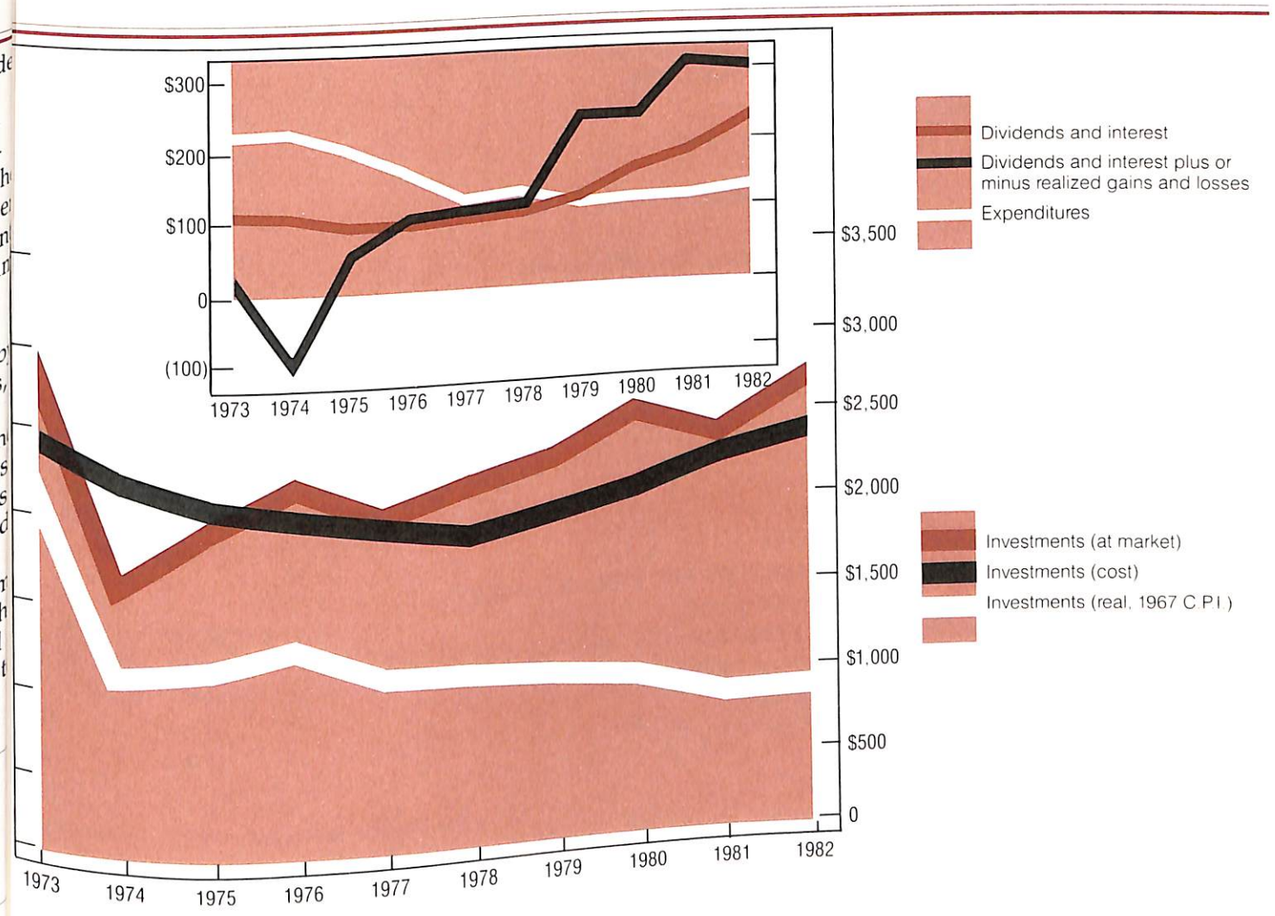
Expenses for general and investment management totaled $20.7 million, an increase of $3.6 million or 20.9 percent over 1981. Included in this increase were the costs of installing new data and word processing systems as well as those associated with the external management of a portion of the Foundation's investment portfolio.

Federal Excise Tax and Payout Requirement
The Internal Revenue Code imposes on private foundations an excise tax of 2 percent on "net investment income," defined as income from dividends, interest, and net realized capital gains, minus related expenses. The tax for fiscal 1982 is estimated at $5.6 million, excluding the deferred portion of excise taxes resulting from unrealized appreciation on investments. For fiscal years 1971 (the year of inception of the tax) through 1982, the Foundation has incurred excise taxes totaling $64.4 million.

The Internal Revenue Code also imposes on private foundations an annual payout requirement. For the Foundation's fiscal years ending September 30, 1981, and September 30, 1982, this amount was the higher of the Foundation's "adjusted net income" as defined by the code or approximately 5 percent of the market value of its investment assets (minimum investment return). (Effective with the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1982, the payout requirement is based solely on the minimum investment return.)

In general, the payout requirement may be satisfied by payments for charitable grants, program-related investments, direct charitable operations, and certain administrative expenses. The 1982 estimated payout was $86.8 million less than required; however, this shortfall was covered by excess payouts from prior years. As of the end of the fiscal year, the Foundation had $37.7 million in excess payout to carry forward. This excess expires as follows:

Year	Amount (in millions)
1983	$29.7
1984	8.0
	$37.7



The charts above summarize aspects of the Foundation's recent operating history and the impact of inflation over the past decade. The inset chart compares expenditures with income over the past ten years, with income defined two ways—as dividends and interest only and as dividends and interest plus or minus realized gains or losses. For the first several years 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 to recoup, in part, the substantial drain on the Foundation's investment assets that occurred prior to 1978.

The larger chart sets forth the impact of inflation on assets. The brown line shows that the nominal value of the portfolio declined from approximately $3.065 billion in 1973 to $2.737 billion in 1982. The white line is a restatement of assets in terms of the 1967 consumer price index. In 1973, the real value of the portfolio was approximately 75 percent of nominal value; in 1982 it was approximately 34 percent.

The Ford Foundation
Statement of Financial Position

	September 30, 1982	1981
	(in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Investments, at market	$2,737,298	$2,468,4
Cash	5,260	4,5
Receivables and other assets	95,458	53,8
Program-related investments, net of allowances for possible losses of $8,983,000 in 1982 and $8,237,000 in 1981	25,013	18,7
Land and buildings, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation	19,472	19,9
	$2,882,501	**$2,565,5**
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Unpaid grants	$ 102,224	$ 93,4
Payables and other liabilities	68,361	62,5
Federal excise tax		
Current	6,176	6,8
Deferred	4,968	1,8
	181,729	164,7
Contingencies		
Fund balance		
Appropriated	51,405	35,9
Unappropriated	2,649,367	2,364,8
	2,700,772	2,400,8
	$2,882,501	**$2,565,5**

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

	For the years ended September 30, 1982	1981
	(in thousands)	
Income		
Dividends	$ 86,931	$ 102,243
Interest	139,330	94,497
	226,261	**196,740**
Expenditures		
Program activities:		
Grants approved—organizations	101,633	86,433
Grants approved—individuals	3,598	5,382
Direct conduct of charitable activities	2,320	4,353
Program support	13,822	14,094
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	1,076	1,805
	122,449	112,067
General management	13,308	10,239
Expenses incurred in the production of income	7,429	6,927
Provision for federal excise tax	8,719	(48)
	151,905	**129,185**
	74,356	**67,555**
Appreciation (depreciation) on investments		
Realized	77,842	128,326
Unrealized	147,737	(312,514)
	225,579	**(184,188)**
Increase (decrease) in fund balance for year	**299,935**	**(116,633)**
Fund balance at beginning of year	**2,400,837**	**2,517,470**
Fund balance at end of year	**$2,700,772**	**$2,400,837**

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash

	For the years ended September 30, 1982	1981
	(in thousands)	
Cash provided by:		
Increase (decrease) in fund balance for year	$ 299,935	$ (116,63
Add (deduct) items not requiring outlay of cash:		
Unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on investments	(147,737)	312,51
Increase (decrease) in deferred federal excise tax	3,079	(6,14
Depreciation on buildings	475	47
Provision for possible losses, net of write-offs, on program-related investments and related guarantees	531	1,80
	156,283	192,01
Increase (decrease) in payables and other liabilities	6,058	(103,10
Increase in grants to organizations and individuals:		
Current year approvals	105,231	91,81
Current year payments	(96,495)	(84,73
	8,736	7,08
	171,077	**95,99**
Cash used by:		
Excess of acquisition of investments over disposals:		
Acquisitions	2,677,243	1,602,06
Disposals	(2,556,085)	(1,517,06
	121,158	85,00
Increase in program-related investments	6,968	8,52
Increase in receivables and other assets	41,567	4,24
Decrease (increase) in federal excise tax payable	664	(1,36
	170,357	**96,41**
Increase (decrease) in cash	**720**	**(41**
Cash beginning of year	**4,540**	**4,95**
Cash end of year	**$ 5,260**	**$ 4,54**

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

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

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

INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND APPROPRIATIONS: Grant expenditures are considered incurred at the time of approval by the Board of Trustees or the President of the Foundation. Uncommitted appropriations 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 Foundation follows the policy of providing for federal excise taxes on net appreciation (both realized and unrealized) on investments. The deferred federal excise tax in the accompanying financial statements represents taxes provided on net unrealized appreciation on investments.

Note 2—Investments

Investments held at September 30, 1982 and 1981, were as follows:

	1982		1981	
	Market Value	Cost	Market Value	Cost
	(in thousands)			
Equity securities	$1,529,388	$1,318,687	$1,698,198	$1,487,912
Fixed income securities	1,176,250	1,116,134	719,530	803,266
Fixed income securities, with equity participation	31,660	32,862	27,774	32,492
Securities lending fund			22,901	22,902
	$2,737,298	$2,467,683	$2,468,403	$2,346,572

Market values assigned to investments with limited marketability at September 30, 1982 and 1981, amounted to $115,293,000 and $103,346,000, respectively. Costs were $83,844,000 and $78,694,000 respectively.

Note 3—Land and Buildings

At September 30, 1982 and 1981, land and buildings were composed of:

	1982	1981
Land	$ 3,736,000	$ 3,736,000
Buildings, net of accumulated depreciation of $6,758,000 in 1982 and $6,283,000 in 1981	15,736,000	16,211,000
	$19,472,000	$19,947,000

Depreciation expense of $475,000 in both 1982 and 1981 has been included in the program support and general management expenditure classifications.

Note 4—Provision for Federal Excise Tax

The provision for federal excise tax consists of the following:

	1982	1981
Current provision	$5,640,000	$ 6,100,000
Deferred provision (benefit)	3,079,000	(6,148,000)
	$8,719,000	$ (48,000)

The current provision for federal excise tax amounts to 2 percent 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 provision (benefit) 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 5—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 6—Reclassifications

The Foundation discontinued the Securities Lending Fund in June 1982 and as a result certain reclassifications have been made to the 1981 financial statements to conform to the 1982 presentation.

Report of Independent Accountants

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORD FOUNDATION

In our opinion, the statements appearing on pages 84 through 88 of this report present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1982 and 1981, its income, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the sources and uses of cash for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. Our examinations of these statements were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, including confirmation of the securities owned at September 30, 1982 and 1981 by correspondence with the custodians.

Price Waterhouse

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
DECEMBER 8, 1982

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*The staff list reflects the organization of the Foundation as of May 15, 1983.

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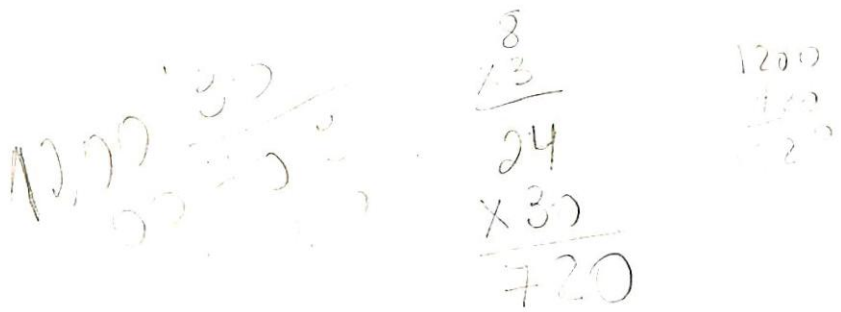
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