

# Carnegie Newsline

## GRANTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

Approved by the Trustees  
on February 2, 1999

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CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK is a philanthropic foundation created by Andrew Carnegie in 1911 to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States. Its charter was later amended to permit the use of funds for the same purposes in certain countries that are or were members of the British overseas Commonwealth. The Corporation's basic endowment was \$135 million; the market value of its assets was approximately \$1.55 billion as of January 31, 1999.

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# EDUCATION

To remain globally competitive, with vigorous democratic institutions reinforcing the nation's common bonds while respecting differences, the United States must strive, in the next century, to offer real opportunity to all the members of its pluralistic society. By adulthood, every young American must acquire the skills, knowledge, and values to participate fully in national and world affairs. In meeting this complex challenge, the role of education will be critical.

Building on its history and past programs in the field, Carnegie Corporation will dedicate a major part of its grant funds over the next few years to education reform, beginning with early childhood education and extending to higher education. A major goal will be to help rebuild the public's confidence in the education system, focusing not only on educational achievement at the precollege level but also at the college and university level. The program will focus on three key areas: early childhood education and care; urban school reform; and higher education.

**Early Childhood Education and Care.** The traditional emphasis of public investment on the education of children of school age has become outmoded in light of evidence from research on the importance of early learning for later school success. Parents remain children's first teachers. But with the extensive participation of women with preschool children in the labor force, attention has turned increasingly to the educational potential of high-quality early childhood programs.

At present, however, child care and early childhood education services constitute a patch-

work of poorly financed, unevenly staffed, and scattered programs. As a consequence, millions of children are entering school without the benefit of important experience in language, numeracy, and social development. Furthermore, as they progress from preschool through the early grades, many children, especially in urban settings, fail to master basic skills in reading and arithmetic by the end of the third grade.

The Corporation will undertake to stimulate the research and policy analysis needed to expand high-quality services for preschool children, with particular attention given to financing, professional development, and system design options. The Corporation will also explore effective approaches for linking early childhood education, parenting support, and improved instruction in the early grades to strengthen young children's literacy and mathematical skills.

**Urban School Reform.** Over the past decade, considerable progress has been made in upgrading the quality of public education nationwide, and there are encouraging improvements in student achievement even in inner-city areas. Yet, while there are many excellent urban schools, there are no urban districts in which all the schools are of high quality. Among other difficulties, the move to raise standards for student learning has revealed a shortage of principals and superintendents prepared and able to redesign schools and districts and accelerate academic achievement, rather than simply maintain the status quo.

In the coming year the Corporation will pursue several avenues for scaling up reforms in urban school districts and for stimulating effective solu-

tions across the nation. These include analyses of progress and barriers to change in a number of cities; identification and dissemination of effective district practices with respect to key roles, such as professional development of teachers; assistance for local school change; the institution of accountability mechanisms; and mobilization of public support.

The Corporation will also support analyses of the patterns of recruitment and training of urban school principals and superintendents and help to devise better models of preparation to meet the dramatically changing nature of their roles. Finally, the foundation will build on its work on community/after-school supports for children and adolescents, seeking to foster research on the increasing availability and success of after-school and extended-service programs that promote academic achievement, particularly for students in urban areas.

**Higher Education. Teacher Education.** Substantial improvement of urban schools and public education generally will not be achieved without fundamental changes in teacher education, with the active engagement of higher education institutions in meeting this goal. Today there is broad agreement that teachers entering public schools must have better preparation in subject matter, an understanding of research-based approaches to the teaching of reading, knowledge of child and adolescent development, proficiency with technology, and more extended clinical training and supervision. Yet schools of education are often isolated within universities and typically have little sustained involvement in schools. Nearly 2 million new teachers must be recruited and educated in

the next decade. A major question is how to increase the quality as well as the quantity of America's teaching force.

The Corporation will concentrate initially on dissemination of the best models of teacher education to encourage their wider adoption; on assistance to governors and other state policymakers in developing incentives and accountability mechanisms to promote more widespread change; and on promoting broader public understanding of the importance of teaching quality.

*Liberal Arts Education.* Higher education has been the backbone of the United States' economic, cultural, scientific, technological, and political progress for the past two centuries. But the nation's colleges and universities are facing a number of critically important questions. Key among these is how the undergraduate experience should be redefined to help prepare students for success in the contemporary economic and social context. How might the undergraduate curriculum, which has moved toward a bifurcation of liberal arts and science and professional training, result in a more integrated understanding of all the sciences, the humanities, and fine arts? How can students best be prepared to manage the information and knowledge explosion and the increasingly specialized job opportunities in the new global economy? What level of global knowledge and understanding of diverse cultures do students now possess, and what is necessary for citizenship in the twenty-first century? The Corporation is exploring the most effective ways to address these questions about undergraduate liberal education and, therefore, will not be accepting unsolicited proposals in this area until further notice.

## EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE

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### **Columbia University**

Research and analysis of state program and policy initiatives that promote young children's healthy development and school readiness. Two years, \$750,000.

The National Center for Children in Poverty, based at Columbia University's School of Public Health, promotes strategies to reduce the number of children under the age of six living in poverty in the United States and to lessen the effects of poverty on this age group. The 1998 edition of *Map and Track*, the center's national inventory of programs and policies for young children, examined state efforts to link welfare reforms with initiatives concerning children. The 2000 edition will analyze successful strategies to promote early learning among pre-school children and assess the impact of recent changes in federal welfare and child health policies. The center is also producing reports on the innovations being tested under the Corporation's Starting Points grants initiative.

*J. Lawrence Aber, Executive Director, and Jane Knitzer, Deputy Director, National Center for Children in Poverty, 154 Haven Avenue, New York, NY 10032-1180. (212) 304-7100. <http://cpmcnet.columbia.edu/dept/nccp>*

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### **Families and Work Institute**

Project to develop business, media, and family leadership on meeting the needs of young children. Two years, \$400,000.

In 1996 the Families and Work Institute and the Reiner Foundation launched a national campaign to increase public understanding of the importance of the early years in laying a foundation for lifelong health and learning. The campaign produced a prime-time television program on the subject and stimulated the publication of a special issue of Newsweek concentrating on the healthy development of children from birth to age three. This grant is enabling institute staff members to distribute neuroscientific and child development research reports to policymakers, community planners, and journalists; collaborate with the business community on strengthening corporate involvement in early childhood programs and policies; and conduct an independent evaluation of the campaign.

*Ellen Galinsky, President, Families and Work Institute, 330 Seventh Avenue, 14th Floor, New York, NY 10001. (212) 465-2044. [www.familiesandwork.org](http://www.familiesandwork.org)*

## URBAN SCHOOL REFORM

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### **Children's Defense Fund (CDF)**

Support (final). Three years, \$700,000.

CDF was established in 1973 to advocate for better treatment of the nation's children, particularly for children of color, poor children, and disabled children. It educates federal and state policymakers and the general public about the needs of children and encourages the development of policies that support the health and well-being of families. In addition to its work at the federal level, CDF conducts many of its activities in the ten states where the largest number of poor children and children of color live. Major attention is devoted to increasing families' access to high-quality early childhood education and child care, expanding the number of children covered by health insurance, and engaging the efforts of the black community in CDF's work on behalf of children.

*Marian Wright Edelman, President, Children's Defense Fund, 25 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001. (202) 628-8787. [www.childrensdefense.org](http://www.childrensdefense.org)*

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### **Joy G. Dryfoos**

Research and writing on comprehensive youth programs. Eighteen months, \$50,000.

Joy G. Dryfoos's research and writing projects, supported by the Corporation since 1983, have yielded three books and more than seventy articles and reports. During this time, she has studied the needs of at-risk youth and the evolution of full-service community schools, which offer an array of educational, social, and recreational services to students throughout the day and on weekends and during the summer. Her efforts have contributed to the growth of a new national movement on community schools. Dryfoos is now producing a monograph for policymakers, educators, and youth development program directors that will document particularly successful school-community institutional arrangements and the types of policies and funding that sustain them.

*Joy G. Dryfoos, 20 Circle Drive, Hastings-on-Hudson, NY 10706. (914) 478-3489.*

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# INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

The International Peace and Security program is building on past Corporation activities related to the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, developments in Russia and the other post-Soviet states, and U.S.–Russian relations. A new emphasis is the changing global security environment, in which such factors as terrorism and resource scarcity may play a larger role in arms proliferation, civil strife, and international relations. The program seeks to bring the best available knowledge to bear on problems of world peace and security and draw public and policy attention to critical issues through analysis and dissemination of the findings to policymakers, scholars, the media, and the general public. Finally, as a cross-program initiative with Education, the Corporation will seek to improve the circumstances for scholars and scientists in Russia and other post-Soviet states, with particular attention given to the state of the humanities and social sciences. (See Intramural Projects.)

**Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.** As the threat of the deliberate use of nuclear weapons by the major nuclear states has diminished substantially since the end of the Cold War, the threat of inadvertent or unauthorized use has risen. Economic and political uncertainties in Russia are one source of concern, but the Asian continent may well pose the gravest arms-control challenge for the next century. Added to the nuclear problem is the spread of chemical and biological weapons worldwide. The foundation will continue to support work to ensure further reductions in weapons of mass destruction, the security of their storage, and the safety of their command

and control systems. It will also support efforts aimed at integrating China into a wider arms control regime and award grants to heighten the awareness of policymakers on a range of arms-control challenges in South and East Asia.

**Russia and Other Post-Soviet States.** Russia's economy is nearly insolvent, its nascent democratic institutions are fragile, and power struggles between the legislative and executive branches threaten reforms. In view of Russia's immense size, wealth of resources, nuclear arsenal, and regional influence, Western disengagement is not an option. Russia, however, must take the lead in solving its problems. Russia's human capital holds the key to the country's future. The Corporation will make a modest contribution toward strengthening Russia's ability to prepare a new generation of leaders in sectors of the community that are critical in building a new Russia. With respect to policymakers, leaders in banking, business, and finance, and upper-level military personnel, the Corporation will support discrete projects that foster mutual exchanges with U.S. counterparts. In addition, the Corporation will consider support for a select group of grantees that investigate developments in Russia and other post-Soviet states and critical aspects of U.S.–Russian relations. Projects aimed at training American specialists on the region also will be considered.

**New Dimensions of Security.** To keep abreast of emerging dangers, the Corporation's program will explore ways to support knowledge gathering and policy analysis concerning two potential sources of widespread human conflict: scarcity of,

and competition over, vital natural resources, especially water, and the clash of two accepted norms — the sanctity of existing borders and the right of self-determination. It will also foster area-specific research and analysis of the literature on two strategies used by the international commu-

nity for dealing with violent conflict: post-conflict peacebuilding and the application of economic measures in preventing deadly conflict. Proposals will be considered only at the invitation of the foundation.

## NONPROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS

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### **Brookings Institution**

Foreign Policy Studies Program (renewal). Two years, \$800,000.

The Foreign Policy Studies Program at the Brookings Institution promotes the study and development of post-Cold War international security policy. Program scholars are analyzing nuclear deterioration, the economy, and international relations policies in Russia. The Center for Northeast Asian Policy Studies, a new division of the program, is launching a project to examine the divergent aims of policies in the United States and China. The goal is to establish a more comprehensive policy partnership between the two countries and to sustain a policy dialogue between U.S. policymakers, experts, and journalists on U.S.–China relations. Major international conferences and the publication of articles and books are resulting from both projects.

*Richard N. Haass, Director, Foreign Policy Studies Program, Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036-2188. (202) 797-6400. [www.brook.edu](http://www.brook.edu)*

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### **Massachusetts Institute of Technology**

Security Studies Program (renewal). Two years, \$800,000.

The Security Studies Program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, formerly the Defense and Arms Control Studies Program, provides public education, policy analysis, and graduate student training in the field of international security. The program's faculty of physical and social scientists combine technical and political analysis to address a range of security issues. Its working groups, which comprise faculty members, scholars, and graduate students, are conducting projects on intrastate conflict, military intervention, lessons of the Cold War, and the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In addition to publishing a newsletter and a research journal, *Breakthroughs*, participants are convening international conferences for scientists and policymakers on early warning systems, tactical nuclear weapons, and missile defenses.

*Harvey M. Sapolsky, Director, Security Studies Program, 292 Main Street, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139. (617) 253-5265. <http://cis-server.mit.edu/ssp>*

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### **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**

Project on nonproliferation (renewal). Two years, \$400,000.

The Non-Proliferation Project of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace provides information and analysis to policy officials, experts in the field, and members of the press on the spread of weapons of mass destruction. In addition to its public education activities, the project convenes an annual international conference that draws more than 350 representatives of governments, academia, and nongovernmental organizations. Its publications, also available on its World Wide Web site, include bimonthly policy briefs and two major annual reports. Project staff members are beginning a monograph series, which in 1999 will focus on China, Iran, Russia, and global missile proliferation.

*Joseph Cirincione, Senior Associate and Director, Non-Proliferation Project, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1779 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036. (202) 939-2297. [www.ceip.org](http://www.ceip.org)*

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## **RUSSIA AND OTHER POST-SOVIET STATES**

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### **Aspen Institute**

International activities of the Congressional Program (renewal). One year, \$650,000.

The Aspen Institute's Congressional Program brings U.S. scholars together with members of Congress to examine international relations and security-policy issues. Participants in the program also include parliamentarians and experts from nations in Western and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, Southern Africa, and Asia. The goal is to provide U.S. policymakers with detailed information on and analysis of the implications of selected countries' policy developments. The program is convening a conference, to be held in Berlin, and a series of seminars on U.S. relations with the states of the former Soviet Union. Members of the Russian Duma are being invited to speak at the conference and policy briefs are being prepared for attending members of Congress.

*Dick Clark, Director, Congressional Program, Aspen Institute, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Suite 1070, Washington, DC 20036. (202) 736-5825. [www.aspeninst.org](http://www.aspeninst.org)*

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**Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**

Carnegie Moscow Center (renewal). Two years, \$800,000.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace's Moscow Center offers a forum for Russian scholars and policymakers and their Western counterparts to address Russian policy issues. The focus is on seven areas: domestic politics, post-Soviet economies, ethnicity and nation-building, migration and refugees, nuclear nonproliferation, foreign and security policy, and U.S.–Russian relations. Core activities in each program include joint research, the publication of books and articles, and a seminar series for Moscow-based analysts, decision makers, and journalists. U.S. and Russian scholars are also contributing to the center's recently developed Russian-language quarterly journal, *Pro et Contra*. The center is expanding its activities beyond Moscow and strengthening its program on U.S.–Russian relations.

*Arnold Horelick, Vice President for Russian and Eurasian Studies, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1779 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036. (202) 939-2286. www.ceip.org*

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**Moscow School of Political Studies**

U.S. participation in seminars on democratic institutions and civil society. Two years, \$200,000.

The Moscow School of Political Studies was created in 1992 to promote the development of democratic institutions, human rights, and civil society in Russia. Its training program for journalists, business leaders, and national and regional government officials is directed by a team of scholars, experts, and policymakers from the United States, Europe, and Russia. The team is organizing six seminars in Moscow and the surrounding region to examine the principles and practices of democracy, including the roles and responsibilities of the law, regional policy, and mass media. They are also producing a series of publications based on the lectures delivered at the seminars. The school is expanding its production of English language publications and focusing on efforts to increase the participation of U.S. experts in its seminars.

*Elena Nemirovskaya, Director, Moscow School of Political Studies, Bolshaya Nikitskaya Street, 44/2, 121069 Moscow, Russia. (011-7-502) 221-3406.*

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**Harvard University**

Program on new approaches to Russian security (PONARS) (renewal). Seventeen months, \$300,000.

PONARS, created in 1997 and based at Harvard University's Davis Center for Russian Studies and the Center for International Affairs, promotes international analysis of the institutional forces, economic interests, and social factors that influence Russia's security policies. Through an electronic listserv, a working paper series, and conferences and workshops in the United States and Russia, the program brings together young social scientists specializing on the region from both countries. Participants are publishing articles on the 1998 financial crisis in Russia and preparing policy briefs to be distributed to policymakers and analysts at an annual conference in Washington, D.C. PONARS is expanding its Russian membership through increased sponsorship of Russian social scientists in its conferences and other activities.

*Celeste A. Wallander, Associate Professor of Government, Harvard University, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. (617) 496-3426. www.fas.harvard.edu/~ponars*

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**Ohio State University Research Foundation**

Five-institution collaboration on the strategic and military aspects of the end of the Cold War (final). One year, \$100,000.

To understand events that led to the peaceful end of the Cold War, scholars from the Ohio State University, Brown University, and the University of Munich, together with the National Security Archive and the Cold War International History Project, have organized a series of oral history conferences. The conference at Ohio State, second in the series, is focusing on strategic and military aspects, particularly the implications of Conventional Forces in Europe, the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, and the Gulf war. The project has several goals: to generate analysis essential to understanding the events of the period, to interpret the main causes of the war's end, and to train young scholars from Russia and the United States in policy research. A book on the project is also being prepared.

*Richard K. Herrmann, Professor of Political Science and Associate Director, Mershon Center, Ohio State University, 2004 Derby Hall, 154 North Oval Mall, Columbus, OH 43210. (614) 292-9843. www.mershon.ohio-state.edu*

## NEW DIMENSIONS OF SECURITY

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### **Stanford University**

Research and writing by Alexander L. George (final). One year, \$100,000.

Alexander L. George, professor emeritus of political science at Stanford University and member of the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict, has been instrumental in shaping the work of the commission and the international relations field generally. George is currently working on five interrelated projects. He is researching the extent to which area studies are necessary for foreign policymaking; the requirements for achieving and maintaining policy support; the factors that lead to peace among democracies; the state of knowledge on policy planning; and the role of analysis in policymakers' decisions. For each project, George is convening meetings to draw on the expertise and experience of selected scholars and policymakers.

*Alexander L. George, Graham H. Stuart Professor of International Relations and Professor Emeritus, Department of Political Science, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305. (650) 723-0404.*

# INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In the new program on International Development, the Corporation will return to its historical interests in higher education and library development in Commonwealth Africa. It will place special emphasis on women's undergraduate education, reflecting its conviction that national development must include women's development. The Corporation will also explore a few discrete opportunities in the area of the rule of law. The following themes define the program: strengthening African universities; enhancing women's opportunities in higher education; revitalizing public libraries; and rule of law. Unsolicited proposals for International Development will not be accepted until after October 1999.

**Strengthening African Universities.** A major factor limiting social, economic, and political progress in sub-Saharan Africa is the weakness of national institutions responsible for the creation, assessment, dissemination, and application of knowledge. African universities over the past two decades have suffered losses of staff and financial resources as well as the deterioration of physical plant and infrastructure. Past donor support for African universities has tended to focus on faculty development and on upgrading individual departments. While these piecemeal efforts have been valuable, universities have not been able to sustain the gains once donor support has been withdrawn. One conclusion is that reforms must take place in the context of an overall plan for university development — one intended to ensure sound institutional management, transparent and accountable governance, a thriving intellectual environment, adequate facilities for faculty members and stu-

dents, and, above all, effective leadership. Initially, working with the World Bank, regional institutions, and several international donors, the foundation will commission studies to review progress made by African universities in improving their management and governance systems. Once these studies are completed, it will explore opportunities to form partnerships with up to five African universities that can serve as models to others of effective institutional change.

**Enhancing Women's Opportunities in Higher Education.** The ratio of women to men on African campuses, whether as faculty members, staff, or students, is very low, for cultural, economic, and other reasons. The Corporation is undertaking studies to determine the current status of female undergraduates on African campuses, the problems affecting their participation, and the opportunities for improvement. It will then work with regional organizations to assess the feasibility of establishing a Carnegie Corporation scholarship program for African women undergraduates in order to facilitate their access to university education.

**Revitalizing Public Libraries.** The advent of new information technologies, together with recognition that the ability to obtain and use information is vital for success in the global economy, has stimulated concern within African countries about the gap between those who have access to information and those who do not. Public libraries have the mandate to serve as a democratic source of information and knowledge, but the low priority given them by governments and by public, private, and international funders has led to a severe

deterioration of stock and services in the continent. Libraries are, in fact, perhaps Africa's most underrated educational institutions. At the same time, their potential role in improving literacy levels and increasing access by students and the general public to books and journals, and eventually information technologies, is significant. In the coming year the Corporation will seek opportunities for strengthening public libraries and library systems in a few selected African countries. Initially, the foundation will support efforts to collect baseline data about holdings, quality of staff and

training opportunities, type and cost of services, user needs, funding patterns, the state of existing facilities, and prospects for future growth.

**Rule of Law.** The Corporation will consider only discrete projects in this domain at its own initiative. Immediate plans are to sponsor an exploratory meeting with members of the African judiciary and their American and British counterparts, to discuss ideas for addressing legal issues confronting Commonwealth African countries.

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**Africa Policy Information Center (APIC)**  
Support (final). Two years, \$500,000.

**A**PIC, formerly the Washington Office on Africa Education Fund, was established in 1978 to provide information on South and southern Africa to the United States' anti-apartheid movement. As the transition to political democracy in South Africa was completed, APIC broadened its scope to address and communicate to U.S. policymakers and the general public a range of issues affecting the entire African continent. Its World Wide Web site, electronic distribution list, background papers, briefs, posters, and books provide analysis and information about economic, political, and social developments in Africa. Staff members are also organizing electronic roundtables on Africa and strengthening outreach by conducting an assessment of the informational needs of U.S. organizations interested in Africa.

*Pearl-Alice Marsh, Executive Director, Africa Policy Information Center, 110 Maryland Avenue, NE, Suite 509, Washington, DC 20002. (202) 546-7961. [www.africapolicy.org](http://www.africapolicy.org)*

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#### **Africa Fund**

Promoting the involvement of state and municipal officials in U.S. policy toward Africa (final). Two years, \$300,000.

**T**he Africa Fund was created in 1966 to increase U.S. support for constructive foreign policy toward the newly independent nations of Africa. An important component of its work is to reach out to U.S. state and local officials to broaden the Africa policymaking process beyond the Washington foreign policy community. Using a constituency-building model that emphasizes personal contact through meetings, telephone conferences, and mailings, the fund has built a core of 400 informed state and local policymakers committed to enhancing U.S. relations with African countries. These officials facilitate linkages among organizations in their localities and counterpart organizations in African countries and consult with national policymakers to devise strategies for improving policies toward Africa.

*Jennifer Davis, Executive Director, Africa Fund, 50 Broad Street, Suite 711, New York, NY 10004-2307. (212) 785-1024. [www.prairienet.org/acas/afund.html](http://www.prairienet.org/acas/afund.html)*

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#### **International Federation of Women Lawyers, Kenya Chapter**

Monitoring women's rights in Kenya (final). Two years, \$100,000.

**T**he International Federation of Women Lawyers, Kenya Chapter, aims to improve the legal status of Kenyan women. The chapter, headquartered in Nairobi, provides free legal assistance to indigent women and holds legal awareness workshops for community leaders and government officials. In 1996, the chapter initiated a project to monitor women's rights. Project staff members research and conduct analyses of court and police records, track media reports on women's rights violations, and review federation case files. The findings of the project are compiled and published in biannual, annual, and occasional reports, which have been successfully used by nongovernmental organizations to encourage legal reform on behalf of Kenyan women.

*Jean Njeri Kamau, Executive Director, International Federation of Women Lawyers, Kenya Chapter, Mucacai Drive, Off Ngong Road, P.O. Box 46324, Nairobi, Kenya. (011-254-2) 717169*

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#### **International Forum for Social Sciences in Health**

Support (final). Three years, \$150,000.

**T**he International Forum for Social Sciences in Health, created in 1991, is a global network that promotes the use of social science theories and methodologies in health care assessment, policymaking, and programming, particularly in developing countries. The forum comprises a secretariat, a steering committee of social scientists and medical professionals from the United States and eleven other countries, and five regional networks representing Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America. In addition to organizing interregional seminars, the forum's secretariat is developing a World Wide Web site, implementing a small grants program for young professionals, and updating its global directory of scientists working in the social science and health fields.

*Roberto Briceño-León, Secretary, Laboratorio de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Apartado Postal 47.795, Caracas, 10-41-A, Venezuela. (582) 693-1765. [www.ifssh.com](http://www.ifssh.com)*

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Please note: the grants described here still fall under the previous program guidelines.

# DEMOCRACY/SPECIAL PROJECTS

Historically, the Corporation has devoted a substantial share of its grants toward improving the effectiveness of government at all levels; increasing public understanding of major social policy issues; equalizing opportunities for members of disadvantaged minorities and women; and encouraging the public's active participation in political and civic life. These issues, which represent the ongoing business of democracy, provide the broad context for a reshaped program in Democracy, which will have three major foci: electoral reform; intergroup relations; and implications of the widened income gap. Special Projects remains a vehicle for providing grants in fields that fall outside the major program areas. In the future, these funds will be used for cross-program grantmaking and support for the promotion of the nonprofit and philanthropic sector, and other out-of-program grants.

**Electoral Reform.** *Campaign Finance Reform.* As countries around the world are building a civil society, U.S. citizens have become increasingly troubled by their own democracy, particularly the imbalance of power and influence between individuals and organized special interests in the affairs of government. A fundamental source of discontent in the U.S. electorate is abuse of the system of political campaign finance. In the eyes of many observers, the intent of the campaign finance laws is so flouted that some incumbents use more of their time raising money for their reelection campaign than interacting with ordinary constituents and doing the public's business. Reform is desired among even the largest contributors to political campaigns, the majority

of whom favor a ban on soft-money donations and campaign spending limits, according to a Joyce Foundation study released in June 1998.

Based on recent history, the road to comprehensive electoral reform will be long and difficult. Nonetheless, there is cause for optimism. Campaign finance reforms are succeeding in many states, where campaign finance reform bills and ballot initiatives are working their way through state capitals. Currently there are coalitions and/or organizations in at least forty-one states working to encourage better disclosure of contributions to political campaigns. While the Corporation expects to continue supporting on a limited basis nationally recognized expertise and national debate on the problems and challenges of reform, it will place more emphasis on state- and local-level reform. The foundation will emphasize research and analysis of campaign contributions and expenditures; support groups designing model campaign finance laws so that policymakers and others have a range of possible options for implementation; and devote funds toward the training of state and local media representatives on how to follow the money.

*Other Campaign Practices.* Negative campaigning, the diminution of voter education campaigns, and despair over the effectiveness of public engagement are all factors driving voters from the polls. As the 2000 elections approach, the Corporation will consider projects that aim to improve the tenor of campaigns and campaign practices; improve public access to information on candidates and issues; and strengthen news media coverage of campaigns and candidates.

**Intergroup Relations.** Central to the healthy functioning of our pluralistic society is the growth of democratic mechanisms for sorting out tensions among the nation's many religious, ethnic, cultural, and language groups and for opening the pathways for the development of individual talent among all peoples. Many young people in the United States are growing up not only educationally disadvantaged but deficient in the requirements of full citizenship, which includes the exercise of tolerance and the understanding of others. Although discrimination continues to be addressed legally, certain problematic cultural conventions and assumptions remain unresolved.

The Democracy program's work on intergroup relations will bridge that of Education, which is winding up its support of school-based research on youth intergroup relations. Still in development, the program will search for effective ways of fostering continued public dialogue around issues of race, ethnicity, and religion in American society; promoting the full participation of new

immigrants and new citizens in American civic life; and addressing the social and economic implications of an aging society. No unsolicited proposals will be accepted at this time.

**Implications of the Widened Income Gap.** The U.S. economy is currently robust, with unemployment the lowest in thirty years and inflation at below 2 percent a year. Yet despite the nation's improved economic performance, the real income of most working families has lost ground since 1973. The relatively lower income levels of the majority of the U.S. population does not bode well for the long-term prospects of millions of young people, for the encouragement of full citizen participation in the affairs of the country, and, ultimately, for the nation's competitive position in the world. Just how the Corporation may cast practical light on this complex, controversial question will be determined over the next year. Until fall 1999, therefore, proposals will not be accepted.

## ELECTORAL REFORM

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### **Center for Public Integrity**

Support. Three years, \$450,000.

Researchers at the Center for Public Integrity are preparing short descriptions of state legislatures that contain information on each state's ethics and disclosure laws, which limit the activities of policymakers. The center is putting the descriptions together with case studies that analyze the potential conflicts of interest that may arise between lawmakers' legislative duties and their outside livelihoods. The goal is to provide citizens across the United States with comprehensive information about how each legislature works. In addition, the center is releasing the 2000 edition of *The Buying of the President* by executive director Charles Lewis. The book, to be published before the presidential primaries, will track campaign contribution records for each presidential candidate and assess what long-time contributors receive for their investment.

*Charles Lewis, Executive Director, Center for Public Integrity, 910 17th Street, 7th Floor, Washington, DC 20006. (202) 466-1300. www.publicintegrity.org*

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### **Center for Governmental Studies**

Resource center for state and local campaign finance reform; and development of online voter information services (final). Three years, \$500,000.

The Center for Governmental Studies encourages innovative approaches to improving democratic government. Center staff members are providing technical assistance and nonpartisan expertise to state and local policymakers and public interest groups on the implementation of campaign finance laws consistent with local political conditions. The center is also continuing the national expansion of the Democracy Network (Dnet), a free online voter guide that promotes interactive dialogue between candidates and citizens. The network is being assessed as a potential alternative to paid media, the primary source of increasing campaign costs and increased campaign time spent raising funds. Dnet is expected to be available in all fifty states by the 2000 elections.

*Tracy Westen, President, Center for Governmental Studies, 10951 West Pico Boulevard, Suite 120, Los Angeles, CA 90064. (310) 470-6590. www.cgs.org*

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### **William J. Brennan, Jr., Center for Justice**

Public education and technical assistance on constitutional, state, and local issues of campaign finance reform. Three years, \$450,000.

The Brennan Center for Justice, which is affiliated with New York University School of Law, assists organizations, citizens, and state and local policymakers in drafting campaign finance reform proposals appropriate to specific jurisdictions. Center staff members are defending reforms in several states and have recently completed a handbook on the legal and constitutional factors that must be considered when initiating reforms. To educate the wider public on the subject, the center is producing articles and a series of scholarly papers to be distributed to journalists, academics, and policymakers. The long-term goal is to lay the legal groundwork at the state and local level that will encourage the Supreme Court to revisit its 1976 decision, *Buckley v. Valeo*, which declared that mandatory campaign spending limits were an unconstitutional infringement of free speech.

*E. Joshua Rosenkranz, Executive Director, William J. Brennan, Jr., Center for Justice, 161 Avenue of the Americas, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10013. (212) 998-6731.*

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### **National Voting Rights Institute**

Public education on state and local campaign finance reform. Two years, \$300,000.

The National Voting Rights Institute, founded in 1994, is challenging the constitutionality of the current campaign finance system at the state and local level through a combination of litigation and public education. The institute's litigation program, which uses both a defensive and affirmative approach, is defending campaign finance reform law in Arizona, Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont. It is also framing the campaign finance system as a voting rights issue in a series of cases brought before state and local courts on behalf of civil rights organizations and nonwealthy voters. The center's education program provides journalists, policymakers, and lawyers with information on campaign finance developments and effective strategies for implementing reforms.

*John Bonifaz, Executive Director, National Voting Rights Institute, 294 Washington Street, Suite 713, Boston, MA 02108. (617) 368-9100. www.world.std.com/~nvri*

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# INTRAMURAL PROJECTS

Intramural Projects are grants and appropriations that are made at the Corporation's initiative and that are not open to competition. Currently, there are two categories of such awards: cross-program initiatives and special grants. The Corporation's cross-program initiative on Higher Education in the Former Soviet Union is a collaboration between the programs on Education and on International Peace and Security. There is an urgent need to nurture a new generation of scholars and scientists in the post-Soviet states, while safeguarding the contributions that

previous generations have made to world culture and civilization, notwithstanding the repressions of the past seventy years. Working with the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Corporation is assessing the needs of the social sciences and humanities and seeking ways in which, within the terms of the charter, it can strengthen institutions of higher learning and research in the post-Soviet states. The Corporation does not anticipate making grants in this area before October 1999.

## HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

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### **Eurasia Foundation**

Economics Education and Research Consortium. Two years, \$500,000.

The Eurasia Foundation aims to strengthen institutions in the emerging democracies in the former Soviet Union. To promote economic reform in Russia and Ukraine, the foundation formed the Economics Education and Research Consortium. The consortium's Russian program conducts seminars and holds an annual conference on research topics and methodologies. It prepares a newsletter, conference reports, and working papers and offers small grants to economists for policy-oriented research. The program in Ukraine emphasizes the training of young economists at the graduate level, bringing visiting faculty from Europe and North America to provide instruction and course development. The consortium's international advisory board offers administrative guidance to both programs.

*Andrea Harris, EERC Project Director, Eurasia Foundation, 1350 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20036. (202) 234-7370. [www.eurasia.org](http://www.eurasia.org)*

### **Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars**

Needs assessment by the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies of the humanities and social sciences in the new states of the former Soviet Union. Nine months, \$50,000.

The Woodrow Wilson Center's Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies is receiving joint funding from the Corporation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to assess the state of the humanities and the social sciences in the former Soviet Union. In addition to examining relevant programs and organizations supported by Western donors, institute staff members are holding meetings and commissioning papers to draw on the views of scholars in the region. The ultimate goal is to formulate a long-term action plan by donor agencies to strengthen and reform these fields in the states of the former Soviet Union.

*Blair Ruble, Director, Kennan Institute, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20523. (202) 691-4000. [www.si.edu/WWICS](http://www.si.edu/WWICS)*

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## SPECIAL GRANTS

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### **United States Civilian Research and Development Foundation for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (CRDF)**

Basic Research and Higher Education Program. Two years, \$1,000,000.

Scientific research in Russia, formerly conducted in elite, post-academic facilities, is being linked to educational institutions and universities through CRDF's Basic Research and Higher Education Program, a major initiative supported by the Russian government and a consortium of Western foundations. The program, which aims to strengthen scientific research in Russia, is focusing on two projects. It is awarding small research grants to exceptional young scientists based at universities and it is establishing scientific research centers within selected departments of Russian higher educational institutions. Students and scientists at the new research centers will collaborate with their counterparts at external facilities in Russia and at similar university research centers in the United States and elsewhere.

*Gerson S. Sher, President and Executive Director, United States Civilian Research and Development Foundation for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union, Suite 1106, 1800 N. Kent Street, Arlington, VA 22209. (703) 526-9720. www.crdff.inter.net*

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### **American Council of Learned Societies<sup>1</sup>**

Fellowships in the humanities and related social sciences. Four years, \$1,000,000.

In February 1998, with Corporation support, the American Council of Learned Societies launched a program of fellowships to scholars in Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, and other states of the former Soviet Union. The fellowships are awarded to individuals for projects conducted in the region in the humanities and social science disciplines, including history, literature, philosophy, anthropology, and cultural, ethnic, and gender studies. In addition to providing the next generation of scholars in the former Soviet Union with opportunities to strengthen the two fields, the project aims to establish a network of experts across institutions, disciplines, and countries.

*Andrzej W. Tymowski, International Programs, American Council of Learned Societies, 228 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017-3398. (212) 697-1505. www.acls.org*

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### **Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF)**

Support (final). Three years, \$750,000.

The education program at MALDEF uses litigation, advocacy, and community outreach to counter unequal access to quality education for Latinos in the United States. To support increased achievement among Latino students and improve graduation rates, MALDEF is monitoring initiatives that affect bilingual education programs and reviewing federal allocation practices and the inappropriate application of standardized testing. MALDEF staff members are intervening on behalf of families to ensure that all documented and undocumented residents of school districts are allowed school admission. In addition, they are preparing an annual report for dissemination to policymakers, journalists, and school boards on the progress of Chicago's board of education toward alleviating overcrowded school conditions.

*Antonia Hernández, President and General Counsel, Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, 634 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA 90014. (213) 629-2512. www.maldef.org*

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### **City University of New York (CUNY)**

An intellectual history of the United Nations. Two years, \$500,000.

Scholars at CUNY are preparing an intellectual history of the UN that focuses on the economic and social — rather than political — aspects of the UN's contribution to world peace and development. Experts are being commissioned to produce a series of monographs on UN activities, particularly those of the Economic and Social Council. In addition, members of the project's secretariat are conducting interviews with central UN figures of the past and present. The monographs and oral histories will provide the basis for three volumes on the contributions of the UN to the development of economic and social policies, the role of particular leaders within the UN system, and lessons learned. The project is also supported by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Dutch government.

*Thomas Weiss, Presidential Professor of Political Science, Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036-8099. (212) 642-2376.*

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<sup>1</sup> This grant was approved in principle at the January 8, 1998, board meeting, but the funds were not released until the specific terms of the grant were approved.

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