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As of December 31, 1996
THE ANDREW W. MELLON FOUNDATION, a Not-for-Profit Corporation under the laws of the State of New York, is the result of the consolidation on June 30, 1969 of Old Dominion Foundation into Avalon Foundation with the name of the latter being changed to The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Avalon Foundation had been founded by Ailsa Mellon Bruce, daughter of Andrew W. Mellon, in December 1940 as a common law charitable trust. In 1954 it was incorporated under the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York. Old Dominion Foundation had been established in 1941 under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia by Paul Mellon, son of Andrew W. Mellon.

The purpose of the Foundation is to "aid and promote such religious, charitable, scientific, literary, and educational purposes as may be in the furtherance of the public welfare or tend to promote the well-doing or well-being of mankind."

Under this broad charter, the Foundation currently makes grants on a selective basis to institutions in higher education; in cultural affairs and the performing arts; in population; in conservation and the environment; and in public affairs.

Within these fields, the Foundation directs most of its grantmaking to particular areas of interest, which are made known in a variety of formal and informal ways. Annual Reports describe grantmaking activities and present complete lists of recent grants. In addition, organizations are welcome to request further information concerning the nature and extent of the Foundation's activities in a specified area. The Foundation seeks to be clear about its priorities so as to provide reasonable guidance to those who are considering investing time and resources in preparing proposals.

Applications are reviewed throughout the year, and no special forms are required. Ordinarily, a short letter setting forth the need, the nature, and the amount of the request and the justification for it, together with evidence of suitable classification by the Internal Revenue Service and any supplementary exhibits an applicant may wish to submit, are sufficient to permit consideration by the staff. Applicants must recognize, however, that the Foundation is able to respond favorably to but a small fraction of the requests that it receives. Only rarely is a grant made in response to an unsolicited proposal outside defined areas of interest, and prospective applicants are encouraged to explore their ideas informally with Foundation staff (preferably in writing) before submitting formal proposals. The Foundation does not make grants to individuals or to primarily local organizations.
The board of trustees of a private, grantmaking foundation has more capacity to affect the nature and performance of the entity for which it is responsible than do the trustees or directors of any other type of organization, for-profit or not-for-profit. It follows that the leadership of the board is of critical importance, and in recent years the Foundation has been blessed with two superb Chairmen: first, Dr. William O. Baker, who chaired the Board from June 1975 to September 1990 and did so much to define both the substance and the style of the Foundation as it operates today; then, for the last six years, John C. Whitehead. The calendar and fiscal year that is the subject of this annual report, 1996, was the last full year of Mr. Whitehead’s service (he will retire in March 1997). In this report, I wish to record our appreciation of his leadership by blending an account of recent and prospective developments at the Foundation with references to the ways in which these developments reflect Mr. Whitehead’s own interests and activities.

In addition to bringing to the Chairman’s role an extraordinary range of experiences and involvement in government and with nonprofit entities of almost every conceivable kind, Mr. Whitehead has been an active participant in the work of the Foundation’s Finance Committee. That Committee, under the leadership of Trustee Charles E. Exley, Jr., has restructured the Foundation’s investment portfolio and overseen a dramatic increase in the market value of assets—from $1.6 billion as of December 31, 1990, to roughly $2.8 billion at the end of 1996, after appropriations for grants and operating expenditures of well over half a billion dollars during that same period.
Sustained Support for the Humanities

When Mr. Whitehead became Chairman of the Board, he recognized—and applauded—the Foundation’s longstanding commitment to the humanities. The dominant theme of last year’s annual report was a reaffirmation by the Trustees and staff of this commitment. That reaffirmation has been made tangible by appropriations that have totaled more than $40 million in each of the last two fiscal years. (As always, the back part of this report contains a detailed listing of all grants made during the year.) A significant part of this support has taken the form of funds provided to—and for—graduate students, through a combination of portable fellowships and institutional grants intended to enhance the quality of doctoral programs in selected departments while simultaneously reducing attrition and time-to-degree. In addition, the Foundation has supported dissertation seminars; postdoctoral fellowships; research libraries, historical societies, and centers for advanced study; the publication of scholarly tools and texts; some area studies programs (especially Latin American studies in recent years); and a range of activities at liberal arts colleges, including particularly the teaching of foreign languages.

Three years ago, the Foundation initiated the “Sawyer Seminars,” a program intended to honor my predecessor, John E. Sawyer, by encouraging comparative study of the historical

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1 In reviewing developments in 1996, I shall pay special attention to major themes and areas of expanded activity; as in past years, I shall not discuss grant-making areas that have continued to follow directions described in previous reports, even though they remain very important (the fields of Population and Conservation/Environment are the two most important cases-in-point).

2 The largest single appropriation ever made by the Foundation to a liberal arts college was awarded to Middlebury College in 1996: $4.7 million, to be used over five years for an ambitious effort to transform foreign language teaching at over 50 liberal arts colleges through the development and use of electronic teaching materials. The architect of this program, Alice (“Tish”) Emerson, will describe it in some detail in next year’s annual report, along with other initiatives focused on the application of technology to teaching at liberal arts colleges. For a detailed discussion of the varied forms of support that the Foundation has provided for the humanities in recent years—and their rationale—see Richard H. Ekman’s special essay in the 1995 annual report of the Foundation.
and cultural origins of significant contemporary developments. The seminars provide postdoctoral and dissertation fellowships and are informal; they are explicitly not meant to inspire the creation of new infrastructures, which universities would then have to support on a continuing basis. To date, 28 seminars have been approved, and one of the most encouraging developments in 1996 was our receipt of reports indicating that the first seminars appear to have been highly successful (with at most one or two exceptions). To list just a few of the topics: contending views of human rights in East and West, the historical roots of modern concepts of tolerance, the link between language and nationhood, and Islamic fundamentalism. New seminars approved in 1996 include a proposed examination of "retroactive justice" in a range of social and political settings, the uneven course of democratization and "democratic detours," the Europeanization of overseas territories and the subsequent formation of new nation-states, and a comparative study of genocide.

Also noteworthy was the approval in September 1996 of a series of appropriations, totaling almost $5 million, toward costs of new postdoctoral fellowships in the humanities at centers for advanced research such as the National Humanities Center, the Folger Shakespeare Library, the Huntington Library, and the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University. In addition, the Foundation is in the process of reinstituting, and in some respects expanding, earlier programs of support for postdoctoral fellowships at leading liberal arts colleges. In 1996, grants for this purpose were made to Oberlin, Swarthmore, and Wellesley Colleges. John Whitehead is a graduate of Haverford College, and a long-time supporter of that college (having chaired its Board of Managers for many years) as well as of liberal arts colleges in general.

3 These grants, it should be added, served to encourage the National Endowment for the Humanities to appropriate similar sums. The result was larger commitments by both the Foundation and the NEH to this important scholarly purpose.
The Arts

The arts is a second broad field in which the Foundation has a longstanding interest and major commitment. Periodic reviews of particular modes of grantmaking are prerequisite to the long-term health of activities in any field, and in this spirit a committee of the Trustees, chaired by Frank H.T. Rhodes, devoted much of 1996 to a thorough review of the Foundation’s activities in the performing arts and in the world of museums. The timing of the review was prompted by both external and internal developments. Externally, there have been, and continue to be, dramatic changes in the funding environment as well as in the composition of audiences for the performing arts. Internally, the Foundation’s accomplished Program Officer in the arts, Rachel Newton Bellow, resigned in order to pursue a new initiative outside the Foundation (“Project 180”) designed to facilitate institutional change and adaptation in the arts.

The committee’s review culminated in a report containing a number of recommendations, including the organizational suggestion (since adopted by the Trustees) that we no longer think of the performing arts and museums as two parts of a single whole. The fields, and the institutions that inhabit them, differ in a great many respects, including the role of audiences (visitors), the nature of their artistic “assets,” and characteristic financial structures and funding patterns; the Foundation intends to continue to devote substantial resources to each of these fields, and each deserves an identity of its own.

Following adoption of the report, the Trustees authorized a search for a successor to Ms. Bellow as Program Officer for the performing arts. I am delighted to report that the search process, directed by Harriet Zuckerman, culminated in the identification and recruitment of an absolutely outstanding individual, Catherine Wichterman. Ms. Wichterman has an impressive history of accomplishment in the management of orchestras and most recently as President of Meet the Composer. In light of these changes, I invited Catherine Wichterman and Harriet Zuckerman to contribute an essay to this year’s annual report summarizing the conclusions reached
by the Trustees and outlining some initial ideas concerning future directions; their essay follows mine.

The Trustees did not want there to be any hiatus in grant-making while the review and search were underway. Accordingly, we asked J. Kellum Smith, Jr., formerly Vice President of the Foundation and now a Senior Advisor, to serve as interim director of grantmaking for the performing arts during 1996, and he certainly did not disappoint us. Working with Elizabeth Breyer, Program Associate for the arts, he developed recommendations that led to the largest dollar volume of grants in the performing arts during any one year in the Foundation's history (totaling nearly $10 million).

In the case of art museums, we are fortunate to have Angelica Zander Rudenstine as our Senior Advisor. In addition to continuing initiatives she developed earlier, including support for college and university art museums as well as for curatorial positions at other museums, Ms. Rudenstine is now developing intriguing ideas for expanding the conservation component of the museum program into the field of photography. Our Chairman, John Whitehead, is well-known for his wide-ranging interest in the visual and performing arts, which is reflected in his own activities as a collector as well as through his service on the boards of the Getty Trust and the Lincoln Center Theater, as well as on the Trustees' Council of the National Gallery of Art. Well-placed spies tell me that he also once played the violin for the New Jersey Symphony (as a very young man)!

The Mellon Minority Undergraduate Fellowship Program (MMUF)

The largest set of appropriations approved by the Trustees during 1996 was $9,900,000 in support of the Mellon Minority Undergraduate Fellowship Program (MMUF), which was established to encourage larger numbers of students from underrepresented minority groups to consider studying for doctoral degrees in designated fields within the arts and sciences. Features of the program include careful selection of fellows during sophomore year, close interaction with faculty
advisors, summer research projects, summer conferences, modest support of scholarly activities during study for the PhD, and forgiveness of undergraduate loans as students progress toward the PhD. The program, now beginning its ninth year, depends on the active participation of 26 individual colleges and universities (and especially on the coordinators appointed by each) and the leadership of the United Negro College Fund.

In view of the importance we attach to this program, and its size, we track the progress of both institutions and individuals very carefully—some might say relentlessly. To provide a quantitative sense of progress to date, I quote from the materials prepared by Jacqueline Looney, the Program Officer in charge of MMUF, recommending additional funding for the program:

Eight years of data collection have yielded evidence of the program's success. Of the 909 MMUF fellows in cohorts I through VIII, just five percent left the program prior to receiving their bachelor's degrees....Of the degree recipients, 33 percent have already entered PhD programs, six percent have entered master's programs in the Foundation's specified fields, and another 27 percent of students state that they intend to pursue graduate study in the arts and sciences after taking time off....

While the numbers having reached doctoral candidacy are still small, students in the first two cohorts show significant signs of progress. Of the 67 fellows in the earliest two cohorts who are in PhD programs in the designated fields, 23 have already achieved candidacy. Most notably, three fellows in cohort I have already earned the doctorate, one in comparative literature and two in physics. One has accepted a tenure-track teaching appointment, another is completing the second year of a postdoctoral fellowship, and the third has received two postdoctoral fellowship offers.

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4 For an earlier summary of the MMUF program, including an account of its history, see the essay contributed to the 1993 annual report by Henry Drewry, the Program Officer who founded the program and led it with distinction during its first six years.
In addition to the number of students pursuing doctorates in the specified fields, there are other encouraging quantitative indicators. For example, another eight percent of the BA recipients have entered graduate programs in non-Mellon fields. Two of these fellows (from cohort I) have already earned doctorates in chemistry and in business finance; both have accepted tenure-track teaching appointments.

At the same time that we are encouraged by the early signs of the program’s success (including eloquent testimonials and other qualitative indicators of powerful indirect, as well as direct, effects)—and, even more, by its promise—we are painfully aware of how small the proverbial “pipeline” continues to be. For example, African-Americans earned only 2.6 percent of all doctorates awarded in the humanities in 1995, the most recent year for which data are available. The Foundation’s Trustees believe in “staying the course” when the Foundation seeks to address a national problem of this magnitude, and the large appropriation approved in 1996 will assure the continuation of the MMUF program for the foreseeable future.

Research in Higher Education

In company with most other large foundations, we make grants to institutions for research in fields of interest to the Foundation (ecology is a prime example). In addition, this Foundation conducts some research of its own. At their fall retreat in 1996, the Trustees reexamined this facet of the Foundation’s activities. The rationale for the Foundation’s own research efforts was summarized as follows:

The Foundation supports a modest, but important, research program in order to (a) contribute new ideas to fields in which the Foundation is active, in an effort to benefit directly institutions such as historical societies which we support as grantees; (b) stimulate new or improved grantmaking in areas such as doctoral education and the education of minority students; (c) enhance the ability of staff to evaluate the results achieved by
grantmaking; and (d) create an intellectual milieu that will be attractive to able staff members. More generally, the research program reinforces the commitment of the Foundation to long-term analyses and solutions.

All of the research carried out or sponsored by the Foundation is in fields in which we are active as grantmakers; we seek to maximize the interactions between research into problems and grantmaking intended to ameliorate them. Having started out by working on issues facing higher education (and particularly doctoral education), we then shifted much of our attention to the management of nonprofit entities and published a series of books, including case studies of institutions with particularly instructive histories, that were intended to broaden understanding of the challenges faced by charitable nonprofits in defining their missions and managing their financial resources.5 These topics are important to many of our grantees, and we continue to have an interest in them—an interest that has been reinforced and encouraged by John Whitehead, who has himself funded the establishment of a program in the management of nonprofits at the Harvard Business School. Now, however, we have returned to our earlier interest and are (again) focusing our research activities mainly on higher education.

In the spring of 1996, a conference on higher education was convened by Princeton University as part of the celebration of its 250th anniversary. President Harold Shapiro of Princeton and I served as co-directors; while the University was responsible for all costs associated with the conference itself, much of the research presented at the conference had been sponsored by the Foundation. This institutional collaboration is now resulting in the publication of a series of books on a wide range of topics: factors causing increases in institutional costs (by Charles Clotfelter); recent developments in the humanities (edited by Alvin Kernan); long-term trends in admission,  

financial aid, and enrollments at liberal arts colleges (by Elizabeth Duffy and Idana Goldberg); the effects of changes in Federal financial aid programs on access to higher education (by Michael McPherson and Morton Schapiro); issues of accountability, presidential leadership, and the role of faculties (edited by Harold Shapiro and myself); and efforts by educational institutions to address the complex issues of diversity (edited by Eugene Lowe).

In addition, Fredrick Vars and I completed a paper on "SAT Scores, Race, and Academic Performance" at academically selective colleges and universities that is to be published soon in a volume edited by Christopher Jencks and Meredith Phillips. This study is the first to use the huge database that the Foundation is building through its College and Beyond project. Eventually, the Foundation's College and Beyond database will include detailed educational and life histories on sets of matriculants at 34 academically selective colleges and universities who began their studies in the fall terms of 1951, 1976, and 1989 (approximately 95,000 individuals overall). The Foundation has formed an advisory committee, chaired by President Michael McPherson of Macalester College, to assist in developing guidelines concerning access to this database and appropriate methods of protecting the absolute confidentiality of information provided by both individuals and institutions. This exceedingly complex and ambitious project, which grew out of what we thought was an innocent interest in the evolution of intercollegiate athletics, is directed by James Shulman, and inquiries concerning it should be directed to him.

As is evident from what has been said already, the Foundation has a particularly strong interest in the issues of both educational policy and public policy associated with the efforts of colleges and universities to enroll larger numbers of minority students. Our concern is not just with enhanced access to educational opportunities, important as that is, but also with: (a) how well colleges and universities are preparing minority students, and especially those at the upper end of the test-score range (who are enrolled in highly disproportionate numbers at the institutions included in our database); (b) the educational benefits of diversity—which are often asserted but hard to pin down; and (c) the subsequent experiences and
contributions of the increased numbers of minority students who have attended leading colleges and universities over the last 30 years. The Foundation's Counsel, Stephanie Bell-Rose, is working closely with James Shulman, Harriet Zuckerman, and me in commissioning new research by leading scholars on these topics and (in collaboration with other staff members) in extending some of our own work. We believe that these issues, contentious and emotional as they sometimes are, remain of critical importance to American society. John Hope Franklin may well have been right when he asserted that the problem of "the color line" will be the problem of the 21st century in the United States.

*The Evolution of JSTOR ("this cool site")*

Last year's annual report contained a fairly lengthy update on JSTOR (an acronym for "journal storage"), which now enjoys an independent existence as a separately incorporated not-for-profit entity housed at the New York Public Library. The Executive Director of JSTOR, Kevin M. Guthrie, is best able to describe the current status of this fast-moving project, and it is not my intention to substitute for him in that role. However, since the Foundation did originate JSTOR and intends to maintain a friendly, collaborative relationship with this "offspring," I would like to make a few comments of my own at this time of transition.

Enormous progress has been made in creating a highly accessible electronic database consisting of the complete backfiles of core scholarly journals in a growing number of fields. In creating JSTOR, the Foundation's original intent was to address long-term problems of limited shelf space in libraries (and the attendant capital costs) as well as the correlative need to preserve valuable scholarly materials that

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6 Packets of information can be obtained directly from JSTOR, either by contacting Mr. Guthrie at his e-mail address (kg@jstor.org) or by writing or phoning the JSTOR office at the Science-Industry-Business Library (SIBL) of the New York Public Library (212-592-7345). Also, a great deal of information, including a sample of the database itself, is available on the JSTOR web site (http://www.jstor.org).
might deteriorate or disappear without electronic archiving. (JSTOR is, incidentally, a good illustration of how research—in this case, the Foundation’s early study of trends in library costs and the applicability of electronic technologies—can lead eventually to an actual “product,” designed to address problems identified by the research.7)

The original objectives remain important. However, we have now concluded that JSTOR also has a far more immediate appeal in that it makes existing journal literature much more accessible to scholars, through the combination of high-quality images (that can be printed out at a user’s workstation) and a powerful search engine.8 By participating in JSTOR, libraries can obtain, instantaneously, the full backfiles of core journals—a “collection” which will never deteriorate and will always be available in pristine condition. Moreover, this can be accomplished without ever building shelf space or hiring more staff, never mind paying for copies of the backfiles or managing the paper copies. Finally, it is now apparent that a growing number of publishers, including major for-profit publishers such as Blackwell and Wiley, see the practical advantages of contributing the backfiles of their journals. Thus, we are highly confident that Phase I of JSTOR will in fact contain the full runs of a minimum of 100 core scholarly journals in fields ranging from economics and history (JSTOR’s initial fields), through mathematics, ecology, political science, sociology, philosophy, and demography, to mention only fields in which there is already considerable activity. And the JSTOR technology and production process are obviously capable of incorporating many more materials, of all kinds, if demand warrants.


8 JSTOR has the potential to advance a wide range of scholarly initiatives that would be difficult if not impossible without it. For example, Fred Shapiro, editor of the Oxford Dictionary of American Legal Quotations and associate librarian for public services at the Yale Law School, has been successful in using JSTOR to find very early uses of key words and phrases, such as “racism” and “Marxism” in published literature, as part of his work on behalf of the Oxford English Dictionary. He has already found a number of references that antedate any references found before.
John Whitehead, in company with all of the Foundation’s other Trustees, has been an enthusiastic supporter of JSTOR from the beginning, and he has been particularly helpful in insisting that a business plan be developed that will allow JSTOR to function effectively as an independent self-sustaining entity. A business plan has been developed. Even with a value-based pricing approach that sets very low charges for smaller institutions, JSTOR should be able to cover all of its costs, going forward. This result depends on meeting ambitious goals concerning the number of participating libraries, but we think these goals are attainable. One “fact of life” should have come as no surprise: it can be difficult for some librarians, in deciding whether to participate in JSTOR, to give weight to many potential sources of cost-savings, including capital costs that can be avoided in future years, because such outlays and future obligations are not included in their own budgets and are not defined as their responsibility. Adopting reasonably long time horizons, and enumerating costs and benefits in all-inclusive ways, are no easy tasks. But it should be possible for educational institutions overall to “internalize” all of the relevant economic considerations when making what are really investment decisions.

Looking ahead, an important question for the Foundation is how best to take advantage of the extraordinary resource that JSTOR represents. We will want to give careful thought to ways of using JSTOR to advance other programmatic objectives of the Foundation. In this country, we believe that JSTOR could be of great value to particular groups of institutions in which the Foundation has a long-standing interest: specifically, some of the Appalachian colleges and some of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). Outside the US, JSTOR could be extremely valuable to those scholars and graduate students who lack convenient access to major journal literature. Word about JSTOR is circulating, and we have received a number of spontaneous inquiries. For example, we received the following e-mail message from Beijing (that prompted the tongue-in-cheek reference in the heading of this section):
I am a Ph.D. candidate of economics in UC-Berkeley, your participating institution [Berkeley is a JSTOR test site]. However, now I am staying in China for dissertation work. I wonder whether I can have the permission to access JSTOR from Beijing. I really need it in China, you can imagine how I need this cool site for my research while academic info is precious in China.

We have also heard from potential users in Britain, France, Hong Kong, India, Argentina, Peru, South Africa, and countries in Eastern Europe. In principle, we would of course like to have overseas institutions benefit from JSTOR’s existence, and we are beginning to explore the possibility of establishing mirror sites at key locations on other continents (such sites will be needed, we believe, to facilitate the electronic transmission of large files); but this will not be easy to accomplish—or inexpensive. JSTOR and the Foundation will need to seek interested funding partners.

JSTOR is but one instance among many Foundation activities related to libraries and scholarly communication. When we compiled an inventory of library-related grants between 1990 and 1996, we learned that they totaled more than $85 million. Since libraries and the promotion and dissemination of scholarship are so central to the entire academic enterprise, we expect that support of a wide range of activities in this area will continue to be a high priority for the Foundation.

Cost-Effective Uses of Technology in Teaching

In March 1996, the Trustees approved a new initiative to explore cost-effective uses of technology in teaching, to be led by Gilbert R. Whitaker, Jr., professor of business economics and former provost and dean of the business school at the University of Michigan, who now serves as a Senior Advisor to the Foundation. In defining directions, assessing proposals, and evaluating outcomes, Professor Whitaker is benefiting from the advice of a distinguished advisory committee, chaired by Frank H.T. Rhodes, a Trustee of the Foundation. Elizabeth Duffy, a Foundation staff member based in New York, is also working closely with Professor Whitaker.
The rationale for this initiative rests on the conviction that new efforts need to be made to cope with the "cost disease" in higher education (the historical tendency for cost per student to increase more rapidly than the general price level), so that scarce resources can be devoted to sustaining those types of instruction, and especially close faculty-student contact and apprenticeship modes of teaching, that are of greatest value—even as we recognize that they will always be costly. While revolutionary claims for new teaching technologies have been made for many decades, we believe that a combination of circumstances—more widespread familiarity with computers, computing, and networks; sharp decreases in the costs of technology; and a growing willingness by faculty members to try new approaches—now provides new opportunities to reexamine instructional practices with the explicit goal of retaining what is best in educational practice while simultaneously reducing costs. To date, however, enthusiasm for "bells and whistles" and an emphasis on technical innovations (whatever the costs) have often seemed to carry the day. To quote from Professor Whitaker's concept paper describing this new initiative (which is available from the Foundation or directly from him):

A review of the literature on the applications of technology to instruction shows little compelling evidence that costs have been reduced. Many applications have been reported that suggest improved quality and increased costs. That is, more has been done with more. More can always be done with more. The important questions are: can more be done with less; can the same be achieved with less?

Our plan is to support a series of carefully designed applications of technology to teaching that will be monitored closely for both educational effectiveness and cost consequences. The approach is avowedly unsentimental and parallels the approach taken by the Foundation in its recent grants concerned with the application of technology to scholarly communication and to teaching at liberal arts colleges. A recurring theme has been: "No Cadillacs!" We are much more interested in encouraging
the design and production of less expensive vehicles that are, nonetheless, solid and serviceable.

One of the first projects of this kind approved by the Trustees is based at the University of Cape Town (UCT) in South Africa. Educational institutions in that country face a pressing need, almost a desperate need, to develop entirely new methods of imparting basic skills to entering students who arrive at college with a wide range of preparation and backgrounds, and who must be educated in a setting in which human and financial resources are tightly constrained. As a consequence, there is a willingness, driven by necessity, to experiment. Martin Hall, a professor of historical archaeology at UCT, is developing a set of computer-based materials that will use the content of African archaeology to teach skills such as taking notes, assembling evidence, constructing arguments, solving problems, and writing. Entitled "Deep Foundations," the new teaching modules will be introduced into core courses. They will permit students to learn at their own pace and will avoid, it is hoped, both some of the expenses associated with the traditional lecturing/tutoring mode of teaching and the patronizing aspects of overtly remedial work. Professor Hall and his colleague, Ian Scott (director of academic development at UCT), are also committed to the design of appropriate methods of evaluating both the educational effectiveness of the new approach and its costs. If this project succeeds, it could have wide applicability in South Africa, and conceivably in many other settings, including the US.

The Trustees have approved a second—very different—pilot project at George Mason University that is intended to reduce the unit cost of teaching in fields as varied as astronomy and English, and Professor Whitaker and Ms. Duffy are exploring a wide range of other possible projects. Our hope is that a series of well chosen "probes" (perhaps four or five new projects each year) will help us learn more about what works and what doesn't work in a broad array of settings. Technology is obviously better suited to teaching certain subjects than others, and it would be a serious mistake to adopt the "one size fits all" mentality in this context. It is equally apparent that success requires the real commitment of talented faculty members who understand thoroughly the content to be taught. We are
exceedingly skeptical of efforts to impose new technologies from on high, or to delegate the design of new teaching approaches to "technical experts."

Public and International Affairs: From Eastern Europe To South Africa

When John Whitehead joined the Board of the Foundation, and then became its Chairman, he hoped to encourage the staff to develop a more focused set of activities in the broad field of public affairs, and especially in foreign/international affairs. While the Foundation had long made grants of various kinds in these areas, they could not be said to represent a coherent program.

By fortunate coincidence, the Foundation had already started (in 1988) to make modest grants related to Eastern Europe, in recognition of the dramatic changes in the political context and the pressing needs for economic and educational reform if the emerging democratic states were to succeed. In his time at the US State Department, Mr. Whitehead had played the leading role in orchestrating a new set of relationships between Eastern Europe and Washington, and his immense knowledge of these countries and many of the principal players has been of inestimable benefit to the Foundation. The result has been a program of grants designed to assist new business initiatives, to provide modest help with the establishment of new political and governmental structures, and, perhaps most important of all, to assist in the reconstruction of libraries and programs in higher education that could be expected, over time, to facilitate the preparation of new leadership for business, as well as for these societies at large. Professor Richard E. Quandt, a distinguished economist who was born in Hungary, became a Senior Advisor to the Foundation and took primary responsibility for guiding the development of this program. The Foundation's 1992 annual report contains an essay by Professor Quandt that describes in considerable detail the kinds of grants that have been made.
That description of approaches and operating assumptions still holds, even though we are continuing to phase down our grantmaking in Eastern Europe, largely because many of our original objectives have been accomplished. As always, there is more to be done, and we do not intend to terminate our support of programs in Eastern Europe in an abrupt fashion; but we do believe that the Foundation must always be ready to redeploy its resources in response to changing needs and new opportunities. Thus, in 1996 we concentrated our grantmaking in Eastern Europe on sustaining and institutionalizing the most promising of the initiatives funded in earlier years. Overall, between 1988 and 1996, the Foundation has made grants related to Eastern Europe totaling approximately $45 million.9

At the same time, the Foundation has been increasing significantly its support of activities in South Africa, in an effort to build on the momentum established by a grantmaking program that also dates from 1988. That program now has new potential because of the remarkable political transformation that has occurred—and is still occurring—in a country characterized by both daunting problems and extraordinary opportunities. Consistent with the Foundation’s own interests and expertise, we have concentrated on assisting South African universities meet the new demands being placed upon them for teaching at all levels, and especially for training a new cadre of leaders who can serve all the people of South Africa and, it is hoped, other parts of Africa as well. For several years now, the Foundation has been making grants in direct support of advanced training for students in a wide range of

9 Similarly, the Foundation is in the process of concluding two series of grants (that have been administered by Stephanie Bell-Rose) in support of: (a) US organizations focused on Latin American affairs; and (b) institutions in Latin America doing economic policy research—not because there is no more that could be done in Latin America, but because some genuine strengthening of infrastructures has occurred and it now seems timely to refocus staff time and resources. In contrast, the Foundation is continuing, without substantial modification, its grantmaking in various parts of the world where foreign grantees are integral parts of ongoing Foundation programs in areas such as scholarly communication, the support of centers of advanced study, conservation and ecology, and population studies. And, as noted below, the Foundation’s new initiative in the refugee field will of course have international dimensions.
fields, including the humanities, and in support of efforts to enlarge the much-too-small pool of African faculty members. In 1996, the Foundation made two large appropriations, of $1.5 million each, to support ambitious efforts to automate library systems that have been developed by two library consortia: the CALICO group of universities and technikons in the Western Cape and the even larger GAELIC consortium in Gauteng province.

Our staff members (especially Thomas Nygren, who leads our grantmaking program in South Africa, and Richard Quandt, who has a great deal of experience working with library consortia in Eastern Europe) have been impressed by the energy, enthusiasm, good will, and determination of the participants in these consortial projects. Until very recently, the participating institutions had existed largely in isolation from one another, separated by apartheid. The CALICO consortium includes the University of Cape Town, historically a predominantly white, English-speaking institution with worldwide standing as a research university; Stellenbosch University, one of the leading Afrikaans universities in South Africa and the alma mater of many of South Africa's prime ministers; the University of the Western Cape, which was established by the apartheid regime mainly to serve the Cape's Colored population; Peninsula Technikon, a predominantly Black institution adjacent to the University of the Western Cape; and Cape Technikon, in the center of Cape Town, with a reputation as one of the leading technikons in South Africa. Together these five institutions have approximately 70,000 students and staff.

Developing a shared library system obviously has enormous potential value to all of these institutions, especially at a time when the educational demands placed on them are increasing so rapidly and resources are so limited. Electronic technologies offer substantial economies of scale. In addition, the very process of working together is eroding "distances" built up over many, many years and encouraging other efforts to collaborate.

Like CALICO, the GAELIC consortium, centered in the Johannesburg-Pretoria region, has made impressive progress
in developing detailed plans to link 11 members (with six to participate in Phase I of the project). Agreement has been reached on acquisition and implementation of a common library software system, a vendor has been chosen, and a very favorable set of financial terms has been negotiated. At least two other library consortia are at earlier stages of development, one in the Free State Province, and one in Kwazulu-Natal. We are encouraging cooperation among the consortia to ensure that all systems are fully compatible; with careful planning, a national library network seems attainable within the next five years.

The biggest barrier, and the most complex problem that remains to be resolved, is inadequate network connectivity throughout South Africa. Limited bandwidth and expensive rates for leasing lines limit dramatically the possibilities for sharing library resources and, more generally, for achieving any number of high priority objectives in fields ranging from education to health care. To cite one example at close hand, this Foundation’s ability to make JSTOR available in South Africa is utterly dependent on reasonably speedy and affordable access to the JSTOR database via network connections. Similarly, progress in improving training in empirical social science (badly needed in South Africa for policy purposes) will require the ability to download and manipulate large databases. Broad access to the kinds of teaching materials being developed by Hall and Scott at UCT will also depend on connectivity. And then, of course, South Africa will want—and need—international access to resources of all kinds available via the Internet. A knowledgeable friend whom I saw in South Africa in the fall told me that he was so struck by the strategic importance of addressing these problems that he wanted to hand out buttons with “CONNECTIVITY! CONNECTIVITY! CONNECTIVITY!” emblazoned on them. Many people in South Africa, including leaders of the major universities, are well aware of the centrality of these issues and are meeting with the relevant parties in an effort to resolve them.
Refugees (Forced Migration)

One of Mr. Whitehead's earliest and most lasting commitments in the broad field of international affairs has been to assist refugees and the organizations serving them. Sadly, caring for refugees, and searching for ways of facilitating their return to something approaching "normal life," appear to be more important with each passing day. "Forced migration" is almost certain to remain a key public policy problem—and surely one of the central humanitarian problems—of our time. It is altogether fitting that, as Mr. Whitehead retires from the Board of the Foundation, we move ahead with a new program initiative designed to make limited, but we hope useful, contributions to the field. Consistent with our general interest in contributing to long-term solutions to long-term problems, the Foundation will focus on the training of professionals in this field and on support of research that will link academics and practitioners in efforts to establish protocols and standards, and to learn, systematically, which policies and programs have proven to be more or less effective in helping refugees and host communities find permanent solutions to the problems occasioned by displacement. Our program will focus on these problems as they apply to developing countries, especially in Africa, rather than on the needs of refugees who resettle in industrialized countries, including the US.

Of course, efforts of this kind, aimed at allowing the important organizations active in the field to function ever more effectively, are no substitute for providing funds that can be used immediately to relieve suffering. We do hope, however, that the longer-term projects being developed by Carolyn Makinson, the Program Officer responsible for this area (as well as for the field of Population), will permit these organizations to make the best possible use of the large pools of funds that must continue to be raised primarily from individuals, governments, and the United Nations. Several humanitarian organizations have drawn to our attention their great need for funds that can be used in the first few weeks of an emergency, and the difficulty of raising such funds in a timely fashion from their usual donors. The Foundation therefore expects to make matching grants to selected organizations in
the refugee field to meet this particular need through the establishment of revolving emergency funds.

In December 1996, the Trustees approved the first grants (other than planning grants) in this area. One grant was awarded to Oxford University, to assist its Refugee Studies Programme in digitizing and making more widely available throughout the world its library of research materials—a collection that is unmatched in its variety and richness and consists largely of "grey literature" (documents of humanitarian agencies, personal papers of leaders in the field, unpublished theses, etc.) that is hard to find elsewhere. Two other grants were awarded to Tufts University and Columbia University, in support of embryonic but promising efforts to develop university-based centers of research on forced migration and training programs for professionals in the field.

Consistent with our approach in other program areas, the Foundation's grants are likely to be made predominantly to organizations in the US. However, we recognize that US universities studying problems in developing countries must develop strong partnerships with indigenous universities—a model that has been followed successfully in the Foundation's population program in the fields of demography and reproductive biology. The refugee programs at Oxford, Tufts, and Columbia all give high priority to collaboration with universities in Africa and we expect the Foundation's awards to strengthen these ties.

There is, we recognize, much, much more to do. The problems of greatest moment generally do not lend themselves to easy or quick solutions, and forced migration is certainly a case in point. Mr. Whitehead has recognized that simple truism for many years, and we shall do our best to respect his example.

William G. Bowen
March 1997
THE FOUNDATION’S PROGRAM IN THE ARTS

This past year has been one of reassessment and transition in the Foundation’s program in the arts, as William G. Bowen has already indicated. The Trustees’ review of the field, Catherine Wichterman’s appointment as Program Officer for the performing arts, and her immediate plans for the program are each turning points in the Foundation’s activities. These developments are the main focus of this part of the annual report.¹

The Trustees’ Report

The Trustees’ decision to conduct a full-scale review of grantmaking in the arts was occasioned in part by the Foundation’s custom of reviewing all programs periodically (especially when there is an impending change in staffing) and in part by unsettling changes occurring in public and private support for artistic activities. A special committee composed of four Trustees, Frank H.T. Rhodes, Hanna H. Gray, Anne M. Tatlock, and Charles A. Ryskamp, was named in September 1995, met through the winter, and produced a report which was adopted unanimously by the full Board in March 1996. One important conclusion the committee reached was that museums and the performing arts were each fields receiving major resources from the Foundation and so distinct as to require separate oversight. It was this decision coupled with the fact that the responsible Program Officer, Rachel Newton Bellow, had decided to leave the Foundation (to establish a new nonprofit entity, Project 180 Inc.), that led to the search for a new Program Officer for the performing arts

¹The brief section in this report that deals with the appointment of the new Program Officer in the performing arts was written by Harriet Zuckerman, the section on the interim program and immediate plans, by Catherine Wichterman. The remainder is a joint product.
arts and, as William Bowen has reported, to Catherine Wicherman's selection in the fall of 1996 to fill this post.

The committee's charge was wide-ranging: it was asked to review and assess the Foundation's current and past work in the arts, including the allocation of funds between museums and the performing arts, the kinds of activities being supported in each field, the sorts of institutions receiving assistance, and the ways in which the Foundation's grantmaking could be made more effective. These were—and are—important and timely questions in view of the changing circumstances in which arts organizations and museums now operate and the considerable uncertainty in their prospects for future funding.

The committee's conclusions can be quickly summarized. First, grants for the arts should continue to be significant in amount. Second, the Foundation's grantmaking should continue to emphasize the long term, rather than concentrating on short-term results. Third, the practice of widespread consultation should be maintained, not only within the fields which receive grants from the Foundation but also with independent, outside experts and advisors. Fourth, supporting the "core activities" of institutions and ensuring the quality of their programs must remain central objectives in selecting grant recipients. (Indeed, assisting museums and performing arts organizations in their "core activities" should take precedence over other worthy, but less central concerns.) Finally, no major changes should be made in the scope of fields and institutions eligible for support—that is, museums, dance, music, opera, and theater should continue to constitute the Foundation's "clientele" in the arts.

The Importance of the Arts in the Foundation's Grantmaking

The committee reaffirmed the Foundation's significant and longstanding commitment to the arts, a commitment which has been clearly signaled by its allocating a major share of Foundation expenditures to these activities. Excluding appropriations to the National Gallery of Art, an institution with a long and close relationship to the Foundation, an average of 14 percent has gone to the arts, a share second in magnitude only
to grants in support of higher education and scholarship. In the future, the committee recommended, support for the arts should continue at an amount not less than the current annual level, an amount to be regarded as a minimum rather than a maximum, and further, that provision should also be made for developing new strategic initiatives that respond to particular needs in fields when resources are available.

Careful review of available evidence convinced the Trustees that significant changes have occurred in Americans’ willingness to support the arts, changes signaled in part by recent large reductions in government funding for these fields. The evidence also shows that philanthropic support for the arts is more restrictive than it was a decade ago. It is now less likely to go to core or central activities: in museums, for example, to the training of curators and to the support of their scholarly work; and in the performing arts, to the creation and performance of artistic work and the training of artists. Such changes have had the predictable result that arts organizations are increasingly pressed to find additional support for their central tasks. While the Trustees believe that the current circumstances arts organizations confront cannot be understood without recognizing that such changes have occurred, they have concluded that it would be impossible for the Foundation to compensate for them and irresponsible to try. Rather, the committee recommended that the Foundation continue to support the essential work of arts organizations, with the objectives of enhancing the quality of that work and the capacity of organizations to present it to the public in such a way that both the art form and the institutions are sustained. The Foundation’s programmatic support will therefore continue to reflect the broad needs of the constituent fields while giving significant discretion to institutional leaders to identify those needs and to implement programs.

Objectives of the Foundation’s Support

Within the museum field, the Foundation aims to strengthen leading institutions, support creative leadership, encourage effective partnerships, and contribute to such core
activities as professional training of curators (for example, by establishing curatorial fellowships), conservation training at various levels, and scholarly research and publication. Such support will sometimes be in the form of direct grants tied to specific needs and sometimes in the form of endowment for curatorial and other positions. The Foundation will place less importance on support for exhibitions, buildings, facilities, and information technology, except where such activities may be part of a program developed in support of these core activities.

In the performing arts, primary attention will also be given to strengthening leading institutions, encouraging effective partnerships, providing superior professional training, enhancing the quality of performances, and encouraging the development of new works while preserving older ones of artistic merit by whatever means seem appropriate. The Foundation’s emphasis on supporting “core activities” reflects its view that the creation, performance, and presentation of artistic work are the central imperatives of performing arts organizations and, by extension, that other activities such as sound financial planning are necessary to bring artistic work to fruition. The Foundation therefore resists thematic approaches to its programs and expects that objectives such as audience development, education, and “outreach” will be natural outcomes of the work of effective arts organizations. It also recognizes that the need for endowment may sometimes be less significant than the need for operating funds.

Because research will continue to be a priority of the Foundation, from time to time grants may be made to examine the circumstances and dynamics of museums and the performing arts, including their economics, the character and size of audiences, their financial prospects and performance, leadership and management, and training. In addition, as opportunities present themselves, the Foundation will support efforts which link the performing arts with its longstanding interests in higher education, libraries, and scholarly communication.
Distinctive Characteristics of the Foundation’s Support

The Foundation’s support for the arts has been national in scope, significant in total amount, and has concentrated on achieving long-term results. It has also been distinctive in emphasizing overall institutional development, such as increasing earned and contributed income and artists’ compensation, supporting core activities, and in making grants of such magnitude as to have material effect on the institutions chosen for support. The Foundation also has been concerned with identifying major structural problems in museums—for example, the reduction of municipal or state support of these institutions and in the performing arts, the escalating costs of touring and the difficulty of keeping talented actors and directors in the theater. It is understood that worthwhile philanthropy sometimes involves accepting some measure of risk and that not all efforts will succeed. Though the Foundation has not generally promised grant renewal, it has often been clear that additional support over a longer period could be considered in a case of outstanding accomplishments and sustained promise.

The Foundation’s style and process of working with grant recipients is collaborative; application is usually by invitation. Further, the practice has been to work closely with grant recipients on developing individual approaches to solving problems, strengthening leadership, or otherwise building the institution.

Fields of Interest, Eligibility, and Criteria for Grantmaking

As noted, the Trustees recommended that the Foundation continue to focus its efforts on museums (public, private, and collegiate), art conservation, and the performing arts (dance, music, opera, and theater). Art forms falling outside the Foundation’s primary areas of support include film and television. As important as these art forms are in their own right, the Trustees concluded that direct support of performing arts organizations should take precedence. The Foundation will, however, remain alert to the possibility that new technologies
may be central to the creation of works of art by individuals and companies and that technology may be used effectively by arts organizations to expand audiences, reduce costs, or preserve their work, as, for example, computerized dance notation has done in the preservation of the dance. Finally, the Foundation has no plans for new programs in support of individual authors, groups, or literary presses.

The overriding criteria for Foundation support are the quality and timeliness of proposals. Although the Foundation does not confine its support only to large organizations with national visibility, it does seek to support leading institutions, those which contribute to the preservation and development of their art form, provide creative leadership in solving problems or addressing issues unique to the field, and which represent the highest level of institutional performance. Organizations chosen for support will have strong leadership, clearly articulated statements of mission, and financial plans that assure the preservation of both the institution and the programs for which it seeks assistance.

While the primary areas of Foundation focus are well defined, flexibility and discretion have always been central to the Foundation's grantmaking. Because the Foundation has been willing and able to provide long-term support resulting in substantial impact, the Foundation’s Trustees and staff will continue to respond appropriately to varying opportunities and needs, taking the long term into account while also acting strategically when conditions in a particular field offer the chance to provide sound and timely assistance.

The Foundation does not provide direct support to individual artists or projects, commission new works, assist in the construction of new facilities, mount productions, sponsor concerts, or underwrite other events.

Program Administration

Perhaps the most significant change the committee recommended is administrative rather than substantive. As we noted, museums and the performing arts, which previously had been the responsibility of a single Program Officer, will now be indi-
individually managed. Angelica Z. Rudenstine will continue to oversee the museums program, and Catherine Wichterman, the program in the performing arts. The administrative uncoupling of the two programs is the outcome of the Trustees’ concluding that Foundation expenditures in each field are considerable and that museums and the performing arts are organized according to different principles, have different kinds of assets, relate to their audiences and constituents on different terms, and generally operate within separate, though equally complex, environments. Moreover, effective management of museums and the performing arts each demands a singular expertise and steady involvement with the field. The committee believes that the new arrangement will benefit potential grant recipients and help the Foundation staff do its work more effectively.

Ms. Wichterman’s Appointment

After the committee completed its work, a search was launched for the new Program Officer for the performing arts. In addition to seeking an individual with a daunting array of virtues (deep knowledge of one or more of the fields, excellent artistic judgment, disciplined imagination, the ability to deal with competing claims, and a penchant for discretion), we also wanted someone who had managed or directed an arts organization. It seemed to us that the experience of coping, day-to-day, with artistic and financial exigencies, the fostering of artistic talent, the demands of boards of directors and the need to raise funds was apt preparation for the Foundation’s work. Not least, we also sought someone with a real interest in the other principal activities of the Foundation who might find ways of reinforcing their connections with the performing arts.

The search produced a superbly qualified candidate with all these qualities in abundance. Before joining the Foundation, Catherine Wichterman served in succession and with great distinction as executive director of three symphony orchestras; first the Springfield Symphony which has since become the Illinois Symphony, then the Long Island Philharmonic, and last, the Richmond Symphony. In each of these posts, Ms. Wichterman managed to keep artistic objec-
tives in the forefront while dealing effectively with the financial imperatives orchestra management inevitably presents. In Springfield, she not only oversaw the formation of the Illinois Chamber Orchestra and the Springfield Symphony Chorus but also the quadrupling of the budget. In Long Island, her prime task was to organize fund-raising, while in Richmond, she pressed for ambitious artistic programming (which resulted in national recognition for artistic excellence and three ASCAP awards), forged links with the local opera, vastly increased the donor base, and wiped out large inherited deficits. After five years in Richmond, she left the Symphony to assume the presidency of Meet the Composer, the leading national organization serving contemporary music. There she worked to extend and raise funds for Meet the Composer’s array of programs, including those which provide residencies for composers with orchestras, chamber music groups, and other ensembles; those which support the commissioning of new works; and those which encourage the presentation of works of living composers. That Ms. Wichterman also studied for the PhD in English, has a special interest in dramatic literature, and knows first-hand about graduate education in the humanities—one of the Foundation’s central concerns—are special bonuses. It is also a bonus that she is a pianist, although she insists on keeping that fact and her playing private. The Trustees approved Ms. Wichterman’s appointment with great enthusiasm in September 1996 and she joined the Foundation two months later.

The Interim Program in the Performing Arts and Immediate Future Directions

J. Kellum Smith, Jr., former Vice President of the Foundation and one of its Senior Advisors, assumed administrative responsibility for grantmaking in the performing arts during the search and while the Trustees’ committee was at work. The Trustees were determined that the Foundation continue to be active in the performing arts during the review and despite the absence of a permanent Program Officer. It was agreed that a series of large grants should go to major
New York institutions (which had not received major Foundation support in the recent past) rather than beginning new programs which, in the future, could obligate the Foundation and the new Program Officer. As a result, the Foundation’s grantmaking in 1996 was substantial but departed from the usual pattern of geographic distribution, size of grants, and diversity of institutions receiving funds.

In the coming year, the Foundation expects to renew its support of the theater and to continue its recent focus on artistic and administrative development, professional training of actors and directors, intelligent and innovative production of the classics, and the development of new work. At the same time, we will continue to evaluate needs in music, opera, and dance and to meet with current grantees and other experts in these fields to determine future Foundation initiatives. The Foundation maintains a strong interest in preparing artists and administrators to respond to changes in the cultural environment, in developing dynamic leadership and sound leadership structures within arts organizations, and in supporting artistic work of the highest quality, whether that work involves preserving past traditions or exploring and developing new artistic styles and voices.

In the field of music, the Foundation’s program of support for chamber orchestras is ongoing. At several points in its history, the Foundation has also invested substantially in symphony orchestras. During the coming year, we will explore the usefulness of renewed support to symphony orchestras, as they grapple with strategic questions about mission, internal organization, artistic quality, repertoire, and relationship to their local communities. In addition, as other existing programs supporting modern dance companies and regional opera companies move toward conclusion, we will consider how best to continue Foundation support to those fields.

Since much of what is known about the circumstances of the performing arts is anecdotal and since the absence of systematic quantitative information impedes effective planning and decision-making by arts organizations and funding agencies, we will continue to consider appropriate research projects designed to illuminate issues in the field and to identify meaningful courses of action.
In all its programs, the Foundation will endeavor to be consistent and considered in its approach, responsive to the field, and above all, committed to furthering artistic work of the highest quality.

Catherine Wichterman
Harriet Zuckerman
March 1997
The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

**Summary of Grants and Contributions, 1996**

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*Restated. Reflects cancellation in 1996 of two appropriations totaling $429,045.**
The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

Classification of Grants

CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Bowdoin College,
Brunswick, Maine:

Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... $180,000

Brooklyn Botanic Garden,
Brooklyn, New York:

Toward costs of the New York Metropolitan Flora Project ..................................... $250,000

Carnegie Institution of Washington,
Washington, DC:

Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... $590,000

Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York:

Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... $360,000

Corporación para el Desarrollo de las Ciencias Vegetales en América Latina,
Santiago, Chile:

Toward continued support of the Latin American Plant Sciences Network .................. $340,000

Ecological Society of America, Inc.,
Washington, DC:

Toward costs of improving its membership and subscriptions systems for its collaborative project with JSTOR ........................................ $150,000

Toward costs of a program for minority students in ecological research ................................ $70,000
CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT
(continued)

Appropriated

Environmental Careers Organization, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts:
For general support ........................................... 150,000

Environmental Defense Fund, New York, New York:
Toward costs of a collaborative program with corporations ....................................... 250,000

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois:
Toward costs of botanical research and training ...... 240,000

H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment, Washington, DC:
Toward costs of a collaborative program with corporations ........................................... 300,000
Toward costs of planning for industry participation in the programs and activities of the Center ............. 29,000

Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts:
Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... 28,000

Institute of Ecosystem Studies, Millbrook, New York:
Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... 200,000
In support of ecological research and training ........... 100,000
Toward costs of a visiting research scientist .............. 12,000

International University Exchange Inc., Washington, DC:
Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... 300,000
CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT
(continued)

Appropriated

Marine Biological Laboratory,
Woods Hole, Massachusetts:
In support of ecological research and training .......... 600,000

Missouri Botanical Garden,
St. Louis, Missouri:
Toward costs of an information management and publishing experiment ...................................... 285,000

Oregon State University,
Corvallis, Oregon:
Toward costs of US participation in a research workshop in Chile ........................................... 19,900

Organization for Tropical Studies, Inc.,
Durham, North Carolina:
Matching endowment for graduate student research grants ......................................................... 100,000

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile,
Santiago, Chile:
Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... 140,000

Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, DC:
Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... 900,000

Stanford University,
Stanford, California:
Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... 570,000

Trust for Public Land,
San Francisco, California:
For general support and toward its Land Resources Fund ........................................................... 1,500,000
CONSERVATION AND
THE ENVIRONMENT

(continued)

Appropriated

United Negro College Fund, Inc.,
Fairfax, Virginia:

Toward costs of a program for minority
students in ecological research .......................... 80,000

Universidad de Concepción,
Concepción, Chile:

Toward costs of botanical research ...................... 180,000

Universidad de Costa Rica,
San José, Costa Rica:

Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... 180,000

University of California at Berkeley,
Berkeley, California:

Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... 180,000

University of California at Santa Barbara,
Santa Barbara, California:

In support of ecological research and training ........... 300,000
Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... 300,000

University of Connecticut,
Storrs, Connecticut:

Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... 180,000

University of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kansas:

Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... 177,000

University of Maine,
Orono, Maine:

In support of ecological research and training ........... 90,000
CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT
(continued)

University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire:

Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... 250,000
In support of ecological research and training ........... 46,000

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... 426,000
For ecological research and training ...................... 350,000

University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas:

For ecological research and training ...................... 190,000

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia:

Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... 100,000

University of Washington, Seattle, Washington:

In support of ecological research and training .......... 380,000

World Resources Institute, Washington, DC:

Toward costs of a collaborative program with corporations ........................................ 150,000

Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut:

Toward costs of ecological research and training ...... 160,000

Total—Conservation and the Environment $11,382,900
CULTURAL PROGRAMS

Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois:

To establish two Andrew W. Mellon Curatorial Fellowships ...........................................$ 225,000

Ballet Theatre Foundation, Inc., New York, New York:

Matching endowment and spendable grant toward costs of commissioning, rehearsing, and presenting new dance works ....................... 1,500,000

Bloomingdale House of Music Inc., New York, New York:

For use by the Coalition of Manhattan Community Schools of the Arts toward costs of a study of ways to increase the effectiveness of the schools’ collaboration with one another and with New York City public schools .......... 35,000

Brooklyn Academy of Music, Inc., Brooklyn, New York:

Matching endowment and spendable grant in support of its opera program ................................. 1,000,000

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn, New York:

Matching endowment for the position of Curator of Arts of the Americas at The Brooklyn Museum .................................................. 875,000

Brooklyn Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Inc., Brooklyn, New York:

To support artistic and administrative initiatives .......... 200,000

Carnegie Hall Society, New York, New York:

Matching endowment grant toward costs of orchestral programming ................................. 1,000,000
CULTURAL PROGRAMS
(continued)

Concordia: A Chamber Symphony, Inc.,
New York, New York:

To support artistic and administrative initiatives ...... 150,000

Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York:

For use by the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art to strengthen the educational role of its collections and programs ........................................ 195,000

ETV Endowment of South Carolina,
Columbia, South Carolina:

To study the feasibility of producing and videotaping 20th-century American operas for television broadcast and educational and archival uses .................................................... 25,000

Glimmerglass Opera,
Cooperstown, New York:

Toward costs of improving specific aspects of its operations .................................................. 225,000

International Museum of Photography at George Eastman House,
Rochester, New York:

Toward costs of developing a program for the training of photograph conservators ...................... 50,000

Jewish Museum,
New York, New York:

For use to establish two Andrew W. Mellon Curatorial Fellowships ........................................ 255,000

Kansas University Endowment Association,
Lawrence, Kansas:

For use by the Spencer Museum of Art to strengthen the educational role of its collections and programs ........................................ 185,000
CULTURAL PROGRAMS
(continued)  

Appropriated

Kentucky Opera Association, Inc.,
Louisville, Kentucky:

Toward costs of improving specific aspects
of its operations ........................................  225,000

Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Inc.,
New York, New York:

Toward costs of the Lincoln Center Festival ..... 600,000

Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra Society, Inc.,
Los Angeles, California:

To support artistic and administrative initiatives ...... 175,000

Menil Foundation, Inc.,
Houston, Texas:

Matching endowment for use by the Menil
Collection for its department of conservation .......... 750,000

Metropolitan Museum of Art,
New York, New York:

To support the conceptual phase of an initiative
to establish a comprehensive center for the study
of photography .............................................  50,000

Minnesota Opera Company,
Minneapolis, Minnesota:

Toward costs of improving specific aspects
of its operations ............................................  350,000

New York Chamber Symphony, Inc.,
New York, New York:

To support artistic and administrative initiatives ...... 300,000

New York City Ballet, Inc.,
New York, New York:

Matching endowment and spendable grant toward
costs of local, national, and international touring ...... 1,500,000
CULTURAL PROGRAMS
(continued)  Appropriated

New York City Opera, Inc.,
New York, New York:

Matching endowment and spendable grant
toward its Fund for Artistic Excellence .......... 1,000,000

Opera America, Inc.,
Washington, DC:

Toward costs of placing its databases and
services on the Internet .................................... 300,000

Opera Colorado,
Denver, Colorado:

Toward costs of improving specific aspects
of its operations ............................................ 200,000

Opera Delaware Inc.,
Wilmington, Delaware:

Toward costs of improving specific aspects
of its operations ............................................ 150,000

Opera Theatre of Saint Louis,
St. Louis, Missouri:

Toward costs of improving specific aspects
of its operations ............................................ 350,000

Philadelphia Museum of Art,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

Matching endowment for two senior curatorial
positions and to establish two Andrew W. Mellon
Curatorial Fellowships .................................... 1,225,000

Project 180 Inc.,
New York, New York:

Matching grant for use as core support ............ 1,500,000
CULTURAL PROGRAMS
(continued)  

Appropriated

Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, Rhode Island:

For use by the Museum of Art to strengthen the educational role of its collections and programs ....... 185,000

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Jersey:

For use by the Jane Voorhees Zimmerli Museum of Art to strengthen the educational role of its collections and programs ........................................ 200,000

Saint Paul Chamber Orchestra Society, St. Paul, Minnesota:

To support artistic and administrative initiatives ...... 250,000

Sarasota Opera Association, Inc., Sarasota, Florida:

Toward costs of improving specific aspects of its operations .................................................. 200,000

Skylight Opera Theatre, Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

Toward costs of improving specific aspects of its operations .................................................. 200,000

Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts:

For use by the Smith College Museum of Art to strengthen the educational role of its collections and programs ........................................ 200,000

University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware:

Toward costs of a workshop on photograph conservation, held in conjunction with New York University's Institute of Fine Arts and the Metropolitan Museum of Art ........................................ 30,000
### Cultural Programs (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York:</td>
<td>For use by the Frances Lehman Loeb Art Center to strengthen the educational role of its collections and programs</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walters Art Gallery Endowment Foundation, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland:</td>
<td>To establish two Andrew W. Mellon Curatorial Fellowships and for matching endowment for two Senior Curatorial positions</td>
<td>$1,225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts:</td>
<td>For use by the Davis Museum and Cultural Center to strengthen the educational role of its collections and programs</td>
<td>$190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcester Art Museum, Worcester, Massachusetts:</td>
<td>To support the publication of a scholarly catalogue of the Museum’s permanent collection of drawings</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total—Cultural Programs**                                                                                                                                  **$17,520,000**
HIGHER EDUCATION
AND SCHOLARSHIP

American Academy in Rome, New York, New York:

Toward costs of postdoctoral fellowships in the humanities ........................................ $ 700,000

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Cambridge, Massachusetts:

Toward costs of strategic planning .................................. 50,000

To support travel costs of up to eight national librarians of other countries to a conference which will result in a volume of Daedalus .................................................. 20,000

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts:

Toward costs of postdoctoral fellowships in the humanities ........................................ 500,000

American Council of Learned Societies, New York, New York:

In support of editorial costs of The Correspondence of William James project .................. 100,000

Toward costs of research for a report by the President’s Committee on the Arts and Humanities on the state of the humanities .......................................................... 25,000

Appalachian College Association, Berea, Kentucky:

To promote the use of technology for information access and collaborative academic activities .......... 1,500,000

Association of Research Libraries, Washington, DC:

Toward costs of its Global Resources Program ........ 450,000
HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCHOLARSHIP (continued)

Austin College, Sherman, Texas:

To improve educational effectiveness and gain financial efficiencies ......................................... 300,000

Barnard College, New York, New York:

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences .............. 300,000

Berea College, Berea, Kentucky:

To improve educational effectiveness and gain financial efficiencies ........................................... 360,000

Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts:

In support of seminars in literature and history for graduate students preparing to write their dissertations ........................................... 40,000

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine:

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences .............. 300,000

Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York:

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences .............. 200,000
HIGHER EDUCATION
AND SCHOLARSHIP
(continued)

Appropriated

Brown University,
Providence, Rhode Island:

In support of a project to evaluate the cost-effectiveness and changed patterns of use of Renaissance women’s writings in electronic form ...... 400,000

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences .......... 350,000

Toward costs of postdoctoral fellowships in the humanities at The John Carter Brown Library .... 325,000

In support of seminars in literature and history for graduate students preparing to write their dissertations ........................................ 40,000

In support of planning activities for improved organization and access to major collections of South Asian manuscript materials in United States libraries ........................................ 22,500

Bryn Mawr College,
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania:

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences ................. 350,000

California Institute of Technology,
Pasadena, California:

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences ............... 350,000

Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions,
Ottawa, Canada:

Toward costs of digitizing Canadiana materials, creating Internet access to them, and evaluating the ways in which they are used ........................................ 500,000
Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions, Ottawa, Canada:

Toward costs of planning a cooperative project with the National Library of Canada, the University of Toronto, and Laval University to convert portions of the CIHM library of Canadiana from microfiche to digital form, and to make these materials accessible through the Internet ........................................ 15,000

Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota:

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences ............ 260,000

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:

In support of seminars in literature and history for graduate students preparing to write their dissertations ........................................ 43,000

Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio:

In support of seminars in literature and history for graduate students preparing to write their dissertations ........................................ 43,000

Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California:

Toward costs of its program of biennial summer institutes ........................................ 350,000

Toward travel costs of graduate-student fellows to Sawyer Seminars ........................................ 10,000

In support of its role as a demonstration site for JSTOR ........................................ 6,000
Columbia University, New York, New York:

To improve the quality and effectiveness of graduate education within selected departments of the humanities and related social sciences while reducing time-to-degree and attrition rates .......................... 670,000

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences .................. 350,000

In support of a Sawyer Seminar which treats the historical and cultural sources of significant contemporary developments .................................. 100,000

To continue a study of the career choices made by minority group college students .................. 49,500

Columbia University Press, New York, New York:

In support of an online library of working papers in international relations ........................................ 360,000

Commission on Preservation and Access, Washington, DC:

Toward costs of its International Program .................. 800,000

Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa:

To improve educational effectiveness and gain financial efficiencies ........................................ 265,000

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York:

Endowment grant to improve the quality and effectiveness of graduate education within selected departments of the humanities and related social sciences while reducing time-to-degree and attrition rates ........................... 1,000,000
HIGHER EDUCATION
AND SCHOLARSHIP

Appropriated

Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York:

To improve the quality and effectiveness of graduate education within selected departments of the humanities and related social sciences while reducing time-to-degree and attrition rates .............. 670,000

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences .............. 400,000

In support of a Sawyer Seminar which treats the historical and cultural sources of significant contemporary developments .................................. 100,000

Toward costs of data collection for the Foundation’s Graduate Education Institutional Grants program ..... 45,000

Toward costs of planning a cooperative program with the National and University Library of Iceland to expand electronic access to Icelandic books and manuscripts ......................... 14,000

Dartmouth College,
Hanover, New Hampshire:

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences .............. 200,000

Dillard University,
New Orleans, Louisiana:

To support the planning of a comprehensive review, restructuring, and enhancement of its Honors Program with special attention to intensifying its global focus and to including a formal mentoring arrangement and a service component ............................. 40,000
HIGHER EDUCATION
AND SCHOLARSHIP
(continued)

Duke University,
Durham, North Carolina:

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences .......................... 350,000

Emory University,
Atlanta, Georgia:

In support of the design of digital application and selection programs ........................................... 50,000

In support of seminars in literature and history for graduate students preparing to write their dissertations ........................................... 45,000

Five Colleges of Ohio,
Denison, Ohio:

To improve educational effectiveness and gain financial efficiencies .................................................. 750,000

Folger Shakespeare Library,
Washington, DC:

Toward costs of postdoctoral fellowships in the humanities .......................................................... 500,000

George Mason University Foundation Inc.,
Fairfax, Virginia:

Toward costs of demonstration projects which test the extent to which electronic materials can enhance quality and reduce the costs of teaching ...... 390,000
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts:

Endowment grant to improve the quality and effectiveness of graduate education within selected departments of the humanities and related social sciences while reducing time-to-degree and attrition rates .......................... 1,000,000

To improve the quality and effectiveness of graduate education within selected departments of the humanities and related social sciences while reducing time-to-degree and attrition rates .............. 670,000

For use by its David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies toward costs of a program to assist small Latin American libraries and archives ..... 416,000

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences .......... 350,000

For use by its W.E.B. DuBois Institute for Afro-American Research toward editorial costs of the *Encyclopaedia Africana* ........................................ 150,000

For use by its law school in support of a research project on diversity in higher education .................... 50,000

Henry E. Huntington Library & Art Gallery,
San Marino, California:

Toward costs of postdoctoral fellowships in the humanities ........................................... 400,000

Historical Society of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

Toward costs of an assessment of the Society's collections and collection management practices ..... 29,500
HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCHOLARSHIP (continued)

Hunter College, New York, New York:

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences .......... 170,000

Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey:

Toward costs of visiting memberships for young scholars in its School of Historical Studies ............ 585,000

Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Virginia:

Toward costs of postdoctoral fellowships in the humanities ............................................. 160,000

Instituto Autónoma Biblioteca Nacional y de Servicios de Bibliotecas, Caracas, Venezuela:

For use by the Association of National Libraries of Latin America (La Asociacion de Bibliotecas Nacionales de Iberoamerica) toward costs of a program to preserve, digitize, and make accessible 19th-century newspapers held by national libraries in Latin America ............................................. 300,000

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland:

For use by the National Foreign Language Center toward costs of fellowships in its Institute of Advanced Studies ............................................. 400,000

For use by its School of Advanced International Studies in support of fellowships for language training at the Center for Arabic Study Abroad in Cairo ............................................. 300,000

In support of a Sawyer Seminar which treats the historical and cultural sources of significant contemporary developments ............................................. 100,000
HIGHER EDUCATION
AND SCHOLARSHIP
(continued) Appropriated

Library Company of Philadelphia,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

Endowment for a program of short-term
research fellowships ........................................... 100,000

Library of Congress,
Washington, DC:

In support of postdoctoral fellowships in the
Library’s foreign area collections .......................... 330,000

Macalester College,
St. Paul, Minnesota:

For use, in collaboration with Carleton College,
to support improvements in foreign language
teaching by using technology .............................. 600,000

Marine Biological Laboratory,
Woods Hole, Massachusetts:

To launch a program of environmental studies for
undergraduates from selected liberal arts colleges ..... 750,000

Middlebury College,
Middlebury, Vermont:

Toward costs of a project to improve foreign
language teaching at selected liberal arts colleges ..... 4,700,000

Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Georgia:

In support of the design phase of a program to
improve graduation rates and enhance the
academic performance of students through
the use of electronic technologies .......................... 120,000

Mount Holyoke College,
South Hadley, Massachusetts:

To help establish a lecture series in the College’s
department of sociology and anthropology ............. 5,000
### HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCHOLARSHIP

(continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Appropriation Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC:</td>
<td>Appropriated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For use by the Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel of the National Research Council, in partial support of its Committee on Women in Science and Engineering</td>
<td>84,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>In support of research on the economics of higher education and to establish a working group in this area</td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Humanities Center, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matching endowment toward costs of postdoctoral fellowships in the humanities</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toward costs of a review of the Fulbright Program</td>
<td>40,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Opinion Research Center, Chicago, Illinois:</td>
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<tr>
<td>In support of a survey which will complement the Foundation’s “College and Beyond” study by providing data on a national comparison group</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, DC:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>In support of a project on the optimal operating relationships among national, state, and local preservation organizations</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>New School for Social Research, New York, New York:</td>
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<tr>
<td>In support of a Sawyer Seminar which treats the historical and cultural sources of significant contemporary developments</td>
<td>100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>In support of seminars in literature and history for graduate students preparing to write their dissertations</td>
<td>40,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<td>New York Public Library, New York, New York:</td>
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<td>New York University, New York, New York:</td>
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<td>Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois:</td>
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<td>Northeast Document Conservation Center, Andover, Massachusetts:</td>
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<td>Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio:</td>
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</tbody>
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HIGHER EDUCATION
AND SCHOLARSHIP
(continued)  

Princeton University,
Princeton, New Jersey:

To improve the quality and effectiveness of graduate education within selected departments of the humanities and related social sciences while reducing time-to-degree and attrition rates .................. 670,000

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences .................. 370,000

In support of its Survey Research Center’s core research activities, particularly in the economics of education and other issues of public policy .................. 250,000

Toward costs of a study of the effects of participation in intercollegiate athletics at selective colleges and universities .................................................. 210,000

Toward developmental costs of the Multi-Media Dante project ........................................... 26,000

Queens College,
Flushing, New York:

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences .................. 300,000

Renaissance Society of America,
New York, New York:

Toward costs of an electronic bibliography of Renaissance studies .................................................. 125,000

Rochester Institute of Technology,
Rochester, New York:

Toward costs of demonstration projects on the impact of changes in the relative humidity and temperature of storage conditions on the life expectancy of library and archival materials and their cost-effective management ........................................... 300,000
Royal Historical Society, London, England:

   Toward costs of its online bibliography of British and Irish history ........................................ 100,000

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Jersey:

   For a study of and publication on changes in the role of journals of opinion .......................... 18,000

Saint John’s University, Collegeville, Minnesota:

   For use by its Hill Monastic Manuscript Library in support of a project to develop and evaluate the effectiveness of electronic means of providing access to medieval manuscripts .......................... 400,000

Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, Inc., Middlebury, Vermont:

   To support fellows from selected Appalachian and historically Black colleges and universities ....... 300,000

Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York:

   Toward costs of planning for more effective and efficient use of technology to enhance the curriculum ........................................ 18,600

Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts:

   To support restructuring and transition activities in the office of the president ........................ 50,000

Social Science Research Council, New York, New York:

   In support of its joint program with the American Council of Learned Societies of international research fellowships in the humanities and social sciences and associated training workshops ........... 1,000,000
HIGHER EDUCATION
AND SCHOLARSHIP
(continued)  

Stanford University,
Stanford, California:

To improve the quality and effectiveness of graduate education within selected departments of the humanities and related social sciences while reducing time-to-degree .................................. 670,000

In support of a project to evaluate the viability of electronic books in the field of Latin American studies .................................... 500,000

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences .............. 400,000

Toward costs of collecting data for the Foundation’s “College and Beyond” study ....................................... 7,000

Swarthmore College,
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania:

In support of postdoctoral fellowships .......................... 400,000

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences ............. 300,000

Teachers College, Columbia University,
New York, New York:

For research assistance in a project to gather and analyze data on private historically Black colleges and universities since 1954 ........................................ 33,000

Tufts University,
Medford, Massachusetts:

Toward costs of developing electronic links among the Perseus Project, the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae, and the Duke Databank of Documentary Papyri ...... 50,000
HIGHER EDUCATION
AND SCHOLARSHIP
(continued)  Appropriated

Tulane University,
New Orleans, Louisiana:

In support of the design of digital application and selection programs ...........................................  50,000

In support of seminars in literature and history for graduate students preparing to write their dissertations ...........................................  40,000

United Negro College Fund, Inc.,
Fairfax, Virginia:

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences and toward costs of summer internships in ecology research ......................  1,650,000

University of California at Berkeley,
Berkeley, California:

Endowment grant to improve the quality and effectiveness of graduate education within selected departments of the humanities and related social sciences while reducing time-to-degree and attrition rates ....................  1,000,000

To improve the quality and effectiveness of graduate education within selected departments of the humanities and related social sciences while reducing time-to-degree and attrition rates ....................  670,000

In support of a project, in collaboration with Columbia University, to create cataloguing protocols and a digital library of medieval manuscripts, and to analyze costs of access and patterns of use in comparison with traditional methods for research ......  430,000

In support of an evaluation of the cost-effectiveness and changed patterns of use in the Museum Education Site Licensing Project ......................  250,000

In support of a study of the employment histories of doctoral recipients during the decade following receipt of their degrees ......................  200,000
HIGHER EDUCATION
AND SCHOLARSHIP
(continued) Appropriated

University of California at Irvine, Irvine, California:

In support of the design of digital application and selection programs ........................................... 50,000

University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California:

For use by its Division of Humanities in support of a program of postdoctoral fellowships .................. 740,000

Toward costs of providing data about college freshmen from 1976 and 1989 for the Foundation’s “College and Beyond” project ........................................ 83,000

In support of the design of digital application and selection programs ........................................... 50,000

University of Cape Town Fund, Inc., New York, New York:

Toward costs of demonstration projects which test the extent to which electronic materials can enhance quality and reduce the costs of teaching ............... 480,000

University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois:

To improve the quality and effectiveness of graduate education within selected departments of the humanities and related social sciences while reducing time-to-degree and attrition rates ............... 670,000

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences ............... 350,000
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan:

To improve the quality and effectiveness of graduate education within selected departments of the humanities and related social sciences while reducing time-to-degree and attrition rates .................. 670,000

Toward costs of a research and development project to investigate cost-effective applications of electronic technologies to teaching in institutions of higher education .................................. 485,000

For use by its School of Information toward costs of program development ................................ 250,000

For use by its School of Information and Library Studies toward costs of the Internet Public Library project ...... 200,000

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina:

In support of the design of digital application and selection programs ........................................ 50,000

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

To improve the quality and effectiveness of graduate education within selected departments of the humanities and related social sciences while reducing time-to-degree and attrition rates .............. 670,000

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences ............. 350,000

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:

Toward costs of developing a Latin American archaeology database .............................................. 30,000
HIGHER EDUCATION
AND SCHOLARSHIP
(continued)

University of Southern California,
Los Angeles, California:

In support of an undergraduate fellowship
program intended to increase the number of
minority students enrolled in PhD programs
in designated fields of the arts and sciences .................. 400,000

To complete a study of the relationships among
education, income levels, and well-being in
the American population ........................................... 71,000

In support of seminars in literature and history
for graduate students preparing to write their
dissertations .......................................................... 43,000

University of Texas at Austin,
Austin, Texas:

In support of seminars in literature and history
for graduate students preparing to write
their dissertations ..................................................... 45,000

University of Toronto,
Toronto, Canada:

Toward costs of a study of the behavior of donors
to various types of institutions of higher education
in the United States .................................................... 165,000

University of Virginia,
Charlottesville, Virginia:

In support of a project to evaluate the cost-effectiveness
and changed patterns of use of rare editions of
American literature in electronic form .......................... 400,000

Toward costs of a study of full-time
non-tenure-track faculty ............................................ 50,000

University of Wisconsin at Madison,
Madison, Wisconsin:

Toward costs of the History of Cartography project ..... 65,000
HIGHER EDUCATION
AND SCHOLARSHIP
(continued)

University of Wisconsin at Madison,
Madison, Wisconsin:
(continued)

For a study of the capacity of research organizations to
make major discoveries in the biomedical sciences ...... 50,000

Ursinus College,
Collegeville, Pennsylvania:

For use, in collaboration with Lafayette College, to
support improvements in foreign language teaching
by using technology ........................................ 400,000

Washington University,
St. Louis, Missouri:

In support of an undergraduate fellowship
program intended to increase the number of
minority students enrolled in PhD programs
in designated fields of the arts and sciences .......... 350,000

In support of seminars in literature and history
for graduate students preparing to write
their dissertations ........................................... 39,000

Wellesley College,
Wellesley, Massachusetts:

To improve educational effectiveness and gain
financial efficiencies and, in collaboration with
Wheaton College, to support improvements in
the teaching of foreign language by using
technology .................................................... 475,000

In support of postdoctoral fellowships ................. 420,000

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program
intended to increase the number of minority students
enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the
arts and sciences ............................................. 320,000

For use by the Boston/Mellon Consortium for further
study and implementation of collaborative activities .... 50,000
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut:

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences .......... 260,000

In support of the design of digital application and selection programs ........................................ 50,000

To enable the Connecticut-Trinity-Wesleyan Consortium to complete a language software database begun by the International Association for Learning Laboratories .................................... 4,700

Toward costs of collecting data for the Foundation’s “College and Beyond” study ................................ 2,500

Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts:

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences .......... 220,000

Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Princeton, New Jersey:

In support of the Mellon Fellowships ....................... 2,750,000

Xavier University of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana:

To create and/or adapt autonomous multimedia educational materials that take advantage of current technologies .................................................. 300,000

To support development of a model alumni records system ....................................................... 80,000

Toward costs of collecting data for the Foundation’s “College and Beyond” study .......................... 7,000
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut:

To improve the quality and effectiveness of graduate education within selected departments of the humanities and related social sciences while reducing time-to-degree and attrition rates .......... 670,000

In support of an undergraduate fellowship program intended to increase the number of minority students enrolled in PhD programs in designated fields of the arts and sciences .......... 350,000

In support of a Sawyer Seminar which treats the historical and cultural sources of significant contemporary developments ........................... 100,000

Toward costs of student training and editorial operations of the Hispanic American Historical Review ................ 45,000

Toward costs of research assistance in a project on the history and analysis of affirmative action ..................... 10,000

Toward costs of collecting data for the Foundation’s “College and Beyond” study ............................... 5,000

Total—Higher Education and Scholarship $54,631,400
Alan Guttmacher Institute, New York, New York:

In support of population research and analysis and to prepare and disseminate educational materials at the state and local levels ........................................... $ 600,000

American Foundation for the University of Durham, Annapolis, Maryland:

Toward costs of a seminar entitled “Changing Contraceptives: Technologies, Choices and Constraints” ................................................................. 7,000

American University in Cairo, New York, New York:

To initiate a comparative research study on demographic transition and human development in the Arab world ...................................................... 100,000

Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas:

In support of young investigators in reproductive biology, for collaboration with centers of reproductive biology in developing countries, and to provide seed money for research relevant to contraceptive development ........................................... 650,000

Boston Women’s Health Book Collective Inc., Somerville, Massachusetts:

In support of population policy activities with special reference to women’s reproductive health ............... 60,000

Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island:

In support of a visiting fellowship in anthropological demography ........................................... 50,000
Columbia University, New York, New York:

For use by the Center for Population and Family Health in support of a project entitled "Women and Law in the Muslim World," to be conducted in collaboration with the international network, Women Living Under Muslim Laws ......................... 300,000

For use by the Center for Population and Family Health in support of the Center's Development Law and Policy Program ........................................ 50,000

Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana:

In support of a visiting fellowship in anthropological demography ........................................ 60,000

International Center for Research on Women, Washington, DC:

In support of population policy activities with special reference to women's reproductive health .............. 120,000

International Rescue Committee Inc., New York, New York:

In support of activities to improve reproductive health services for refugees in developing countries .......... 50,000

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Liège, Belgium:

For travel fellowships for its quadrennial conference; in support of its Committee on Reproductive Health; and toward costs of a seminar on comparative perspectives on fertility transition in South Asia ........... 130,000

International Women's Health Coalition, New York, New York:

In support of population policy activities with special reference to women's reproductive health .............. 410,000
Medical College of Hampton Roads, Norfolk, Virginia

For use by the CONRAD program for a small grants program to encourage research collaboration between reproductive biology centers in the United States and similar centers in developing countries; for its Consortium for Industrial Collaboration in Contraceptive Research; and for pilot projects in contraceptive development .......................... 1,750,000

For use by Eastern Virginia Medical School in support of young investigators in reproductive biology, for collaboration with centers of reproductive biology in developing countries, and to provide seed money for research relevant to contraceptive development .......... 100,000

National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC:

For use by its Committee on Population in support of population research and analysis .......................... 300,000

For use by its Institute of Medicine in support of activities related to contraceptive development .......... 10,000

Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania:

In support of a visiting fellowship in anthropological demography ........................................ 60,000

Population Action International, Washington, DC:

In support of population research and analysis .......... 450,000

Population Association of America, Silver Spring, Maryland:

Toward costs of travel fellowships to enable developing-country scholars to attend its annual meetings ........................................ 90,000
Population Council,  
New York, New York:

In support of its social science fellowship program and toward a review of past and current approaches to the training of developing-country demographers ................................ 810,000

In support of young investigators in reproductive biology, for collaboration with centers of reproductive biology in developing countries, and to provide seed money for research relevant to contraceptive development ...................................... 450,000

In support of activities to improve reproductive health services in developing countries ........................... 100,000

Population Reference Bureau,  
Washington, DC:

In support of population research and analysis ........ 180,000

Princeton University,  
Princeton, New Jersey:

In support of Population Index ................................. 50,000

Program for Appropriate Technology in Health,  
Seattle, Washington:

Toward a revolving loan fund for the extension and improvement of contraceptive and health technology; and for a program of small grants to increase the availability, acceptance, and use of family planning and reproductive health services ........................................... 800,000

University of California at Berkeley,  
Berkeley, California:

In support of a visiting fellowship in anthropological demography ........................................... 40,000
University of California at Davis, Davis, California:

In support of young investigators in reproductive biology, for collaboration with centers of reproductive biology in developing countries, and to provide seed money for research relevant to contraceptive development .................................. 450,000

University of Cape Town Fund, Inc., New York, New York:

In support of three travel fellowships ...................... 30,000

University of Maryland at College Park, College Park, Maryland:

In support of a visiting fellowship in anthropological demography ................................................. 50,000

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan:

In support of a visiting fellowship in anthropological demography ................................................. 50,000

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina:

In support of young investigators in reproductive biology, for collaboration with centers of reproductive biology in developing countries, and to provide seed money for research relevant to contraceptive development .................................. 550,000

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

In support of a visiting fellowship in anthropological demography ................................................. 60,000
University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas:

In support of a visiting fellowship in anthropological demography ..................................  50,000

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia:

In support of young investigators in reproductive biology, for collaboration with centers of reproductive biology in developing countries, and to provide seed money for research relevant to contraceptive development ..................................  550,000

University of Washington, Seattle, Washington:

In support of young investigators in reproductive biology, for collaboration with centers of reproductive biology in developing countries, and to provide seed money for research relevant to contraceptive development ..................................  650,000

In support of a visiting fellowship in anthropological demography ..................................  50,000

University of Wisconsin at Madison, Madison, Wisconsin:

In support of young investigators in reproductive biology, for collaboration with centers of reproductive biology in developing countries, and to provide seed money for research relevant to contraceptive development ..................................  450,000

University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa:

In support of three travel fellowships ..................................  37,000

Total—Population  $10,754,000
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Appropriated

Academia Istropolitana Nova, Civic Association, Bratislava, Slovakia:

Toward planning and organizational costs ...................... $ 45,000

Agricultural University of Poznan, Poznan, Poland:

For costs of strengthening its electronic network ...... 35,000

American Economic Association, Durham, North Carolina:

Toward costs of a conference, “Perspectives on the Natural Rate of Unemployment,” organized by the AEA’s Journal of Economic Perspectives and Georgetown University ........................................... 20,000

American Fund of the University of the Orange Free State, Chicago, Illinois:

To investigate the expansion of access to libraries in South Africa’s Free State Province through electronic networks ........................................... 87,000

American University, Washington, DC:

Toward costs of assembling, organizing, and conserving the collections of the National Equal Justice Library ........................................... 250,000

Anatolia College, New York, New York:

Matching grant toward costs of curricular development and library automation at the American College of Thessaloniki ......................... 300,000

California State University at Long Beach, Long Beach, California:

In support of a program in immigrant education ...... 595,750
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
(continued)

In support of a program in immigrant education ...... 558,000
In support of a demonstration project in immigrant education, in collaboration with the Center for Applied Linguistics ........................................ 48,000

Case Western Reserve University,
Cleveland, Ohio:
In support of the final phase of a project to build a small business management teaching capability at three Hungarian universities (Janus Pannonius University, University of Miskolc, University of Veszprem) ........... 25,000

Center for Applied Linguistics,
Washington, DC:
In support of programs in immigrant education ...... 693,500
For use by its program in immigrant education ...... 325,000

Center for Strategic and International Studies,
Washington, DC:
For use by its Government Relations Program ........... 175,000
In support of activities designed to increase minority participation in international affairs ......................... 130,000

Central Europe Institute,
Washington, DC:
Toward costs of its small-business and urban-development activities in Slovakia ......................... 100,000

City School District of New Rochelle,
New Rochelle, New York:
Toward costs of participation in the National Center for Restructuring Education, Schools, and Teaching’s project “Diversity and Excellence in Public Education” ......................... 145,000
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
(continued)

City University of Bellevue,
Bellevue, Washington:

For library improvement and establishment
of an Internet node at the
Economics University of Bratislava ......................... 126,000

Civic Education Project, Inc.,
New Haven, Connecticut:

For completion of an assessment of the social sciences
in Eastern Europe; and toward costs of a conference,
in conjunction with the Salzburg Seminar, on the
results of this study ............................................. 15,000

Clark Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia:

In support of activities designed to increase minority
participation in international affairs .......................... 283,000

Columbia University,
New York, New York:

For use by its Center for Population and
Family Health in support of research and
training in the refugee field ...................................... 125,000

Comenius University,
Bratislava, Slovakia:

To support improvements in electronic networking ..... 10,000

Consortium of Estonian Libraries Network,
Tallinn, Estonia:

Toward costs of automating the national
library system ...................................................... 580,000

Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York:

For use by its School of Industrial and Labor
Relations for the final phase of a program to
develop at Comenius University in Bratislava,
Slovakia, a capacity to teach and conduct
research on human resource management .................... 179,000
PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
(continued)  

Cornell University,  
Ithaca, New York:  
(continued)  

For use by its College of Agriculture and Life  
Sciences for the final phase of a program to develop  
at the University of Agriculture in Nitra, Slovakia,  
a self-sustaining capacity to teach and conduct  
research in agricultural economics ..................... 217,000

Council of American Overseas Research Centers,  
Washington, DC:  

Toward costs of participation by the Institut für  
Wissenschaften von Menschen in Vienna, Austria,  
in the Foundation’s program of fellowships for  
East-Central European humanities scholars .............. 50,000

Family Impact Seminar,  
Washington, DC:  

In support of a seminar and briefing report on the  
implications for immigrant families of state and  
Federal policy reforms ........................................ 20,000

Forum for Intercultural Communication, Inc.,  
Washington, DC:  

Toward costs of a one-day workshop to train  
women entrepreneurs in Slovakia in  
business management ...................................... 5,000

Foundation of Tertiary Institutions  
in the Northern Metropolis,  
Johannesburg, South Africa:  

Toward costs of automating library systems in Phase I  
of the Gauteng and Environ Library Consortium ...... 1,500,000

Fund for the Arts and Culture of Eastern Europe,  
McLean, Virginia:  

For general support ....................................... 25,000
PUBLICATIONS
(continued)

Global Center,
New York, New York:

In support of activities designed to increase minority participation in international affairs 200,000

Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts:

Toward costs of a research project on the historical and legal framework of affirmative action 50,000

Hieronim Lopacinski Library,
Lublin, Poland:

To enable it to join the Lublin Consortium of Research Libraries 210,000

Immigration and Refugee Services of America,
Washington, DC:

In support of activities designed to increase minority participation in international affairs 390,000

For use by its US Committee for Refugees in support of public education and policy analysis in the refugee field 150,000

Institute for EastWest Studies, Inc.,
New York, New York:

Toward costs of its Banking Finance Assistance Center 98,000

Intercultural Development Research Association,
San Antonio, Texas:

In support of a program in immigrant education 124,000

International Rescue Committee, Inc.,
New York, New York:

In support of public education and policy analysis in the refugee field 75,000
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
(continued) Appropriated

Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Maryland:

Toward costs of research on the economic activities of selected immigrant populations .......................... 125,000

Jozef Pilsudski Scientific Public
Regional Library of Lodz,
Lodz, Poland:

Toward costs of participating in the Lodz Library Consortium ........................................ 30,000

Kossuth Lajos University,
Debrecen, Hungary:

Toward completion costs of library automation for the Hungarian-Slovak Academic Library Network ..... 80,000

Lawyers Committee for Human Rights,
New York, New York:

In support of public education and policy analysis in the refugee field ........................................... 75,000

MBA Enterprise Corps,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina:

Toward costs of providing consultation to small- and medium-size business enterprises in Eastern Europe ..... 75,000

Mount Holyoke College,
South Hadley, Massachusetts:

Toward costs of integrating the Moravian Library Information Network into the Czech and Slovak Library Information Network ........................................... 350,000

For costs of Czech and Slovak participation in the 1997 Warsaw Conference on Library Automation ..... 15,000

National Coalition of Advocates for Students,
Boston, Massachusetts:

To support its school guidance project ......................... 150,000
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
(continued)

Appropriated

National Library of Latvia,
Riga, Latvia:

Toward costs of automating the
national library system ............................ 840,000

National Library of Poland,
Warsaw, Poland:

In support of the October 1997 Library Automation
Conference to be held in Warsaw ...................... 27,000

National Planning Association,
Washington, DC:

In support of its project, “New Directions: African-
Americans in a Diversifying Nation” .................. 45,000

New York Community Trust,
New York, New York:

In support of the “Fund for New Citizens” ........... 50,000

New York University,
New York, New York:

Endowment grant for the National Center on
Philanthropy and the Law ............................. 250,000

Northwestern University,
Evanston, Illinois:

For use by its Center for Urban Affairs and Policy
Research toward costs of a book on the nonprofit
sector, and meetings associated with it ................ 50,000

Nyack Union Free School District,
Nyack, New York:

Toward costs of participation in the National
Center for Restructuring Education, Schools,
and Teaching's project “Diversity and
Excellence in Public Education” ....................... 100,000
Ossolineum Library, Wroclaw, Poland:

Toward costs of library automation .......................... 100,000

Polish-American Small Business Advisory Foundation, Warsaw, Poland:

Toward costs of small-business counseling and entrepreneurial training in Poland ......................... 92,000

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile:

Toward costs of core research and training functions ... 150,000

Poznan Foundation of Scientific Libraries, Poznan, Poland:

To supplement the contribution from the Adam Mickiewicz University for the purpose of replacing lost funds .................................................. 7,000

Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey:

Toward costs of shipping the library of the late Stephen Goldfeld to the Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education in Prague ........ 6,450

Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana:

For completion costs of a project, at the Polish agricultural universities in Warsaw, Poznan, and Krakow, designed to improve extension services, renew curricula, and develop research capabilities .... 200,000

Refugees International, Washington, DC:

In support of public education and policy analysis in the refugee field ........................................ 150,000
Research Foundation of the City University of New York, New York, New York:

For use by its Graduate School and University Center to organize and conduct a course in Budapest on market-oriented logistics and transportation management ........................................ 32,000

Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, Inc., Middlebury, Vermont:

Toward costs of a conference on social science higher education in Eastern and Central Europe, in Salzburg in January 1997 ........................................ 10,000

Small Enterprise Economic Development Foundation, Budapest, Hungary:

Toward costs of the final phase of the videocassette project on “Best Incubator Practices” ....................... 18,000

Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York:

Toward costs of the National Center for Restructuring Education, Schools, and Teaching’s project “Diversity and Excellence in Public Education” ................. 330,000

Technical University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland:

Toward completion costs of library automation for the Lodz Library Automation Consortium .................. 240,000

TechnoServe, Inc., Norwalk, Connecticut:

Toward costs of fostering entrepreneurial activity and agricultural progress in southeastern Poland ...... 97,000

Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

Toward costs of preliminary research on the implications of demographic changes affecting African-American communities ........................................ 36,000
PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
(continued)  

Appropriated

Texas A&M University at Kingsville Foundation, Inc.,  
Kingsville, Texas:

In support of a six-month visiting fellowship ............  8,000

Tufts University,  
Medford, Massachusetts:

For use by its International Famine Center in support  
of research and training in the refugee field ............  600,000

Universidad de Chile,  
Santiago, Chile:

Toward costs of core research and training functions  
at its School of Public Administration and Policy ......  170,000

Toward costs of core research and training functions  
at its Center for Applied Economics ......................  150,000

University of Cape Town Fund, Inc.,  
New York, New York:

In support of policy research on higher education  
in South Africa .............................................  300,000

University of Denver,  
Denver, Colorado:

In support of activities designed to increase minority  
participation in international affairs ....................  260,000

University of Maryland at Baltimore County,  
Baltimore, Maryland:

In support of programs on immigrant education ......  464,750

University of Michigan,  
Ann Arbor, Michigan:

In support of the Center for Economic Research and  
Graduate Education at Charles University ..............  400,000

In support of travel to South Africa by United States  
experts on social science research and higher education  
for meetings on social science in South Africa ..........  30,000
PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
(continued)  

University of Natal,  
Durban, South Africa:  

To provide graduate fellowships for students from disadvantaged backgrounds and to prepare them for academic careers ............................................. 500,000  

University of Oxford,  
Oxford, England:  

For use by its Refugee Studies Programme toward costs of digitization of its library collection ............... 500,000  

University of Warsaw,  
Warsaw, Poland:  

For use by the Warsaw University Library for retrospective conversion of catalogue records of early imprints ............................................... 15,000  

University of the Witwatersrand,  
Johannesburg, South Africa:  

Toward costs of planning for the Gauteng and Environments Library Consortium ..................................... 50,000  

University of Wroclaw,  
Wroclaw, Poland:  

Toward costs of library automation .......................... 201,000  

Urban Institute,  
Washington, DC:  

In support of a review of the Foundation's Immigrant Policy program ............................................. 46,000  

Western Cape Tertiary Institutions Trust,  
Cape Town, South Africa:  

Toward costs of automating library systems at the five member institutions of the Cape Library Cooperative ........................................... 1,500,000
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
(continued)  

White Plains City School District,
White Plains, New York:

Toward costs of participation in the National Center for Restructuring Education, Schools, and Teaching's project “Diversity and Excellence in Public Education” ........................................... 125,000

Wladyslaw Poniecki Foundation, Inc.,
El Cerrito, California:

Toward costs of planning an international library school in Eastern Europe ........................................... 30,000

Total—Public Affairs  $17,044,450
LITERACY

Appropriated

Classroom, Inc.,
New York, New York:

Toward costs associated with participation in
Mellon-funded research ........................................... $ 24,000

Indiana University,
Bloomington, Indiana:

For use by its Center for Reading and Language
Studies for research on the effectiveness of
Classroom, Inc. ....................................................... 450,000

University of California at San Diego,
La Jolla, California:

Toward costs of upgrading equipment in the
Mellon-funded 5th Dimension project ...................... 7,426

Total—Literacy ...................................................... $ 481,426
CONTRIBUTIONS

Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, Washington, DC:

For general support (1996) ..................................... $ 30,000

Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, Washington, DC:

For general support (1997) ................................. 30,000

Council on the Environment of New York City, New York, New York:

For general support .......................................... 30,000

Eviction Intervention Services, New York, New York:

For general support .......................................... 25,000

Foundation Center, New York, New York:

For general support .......................................... 30,000

Nonprofit Coordinating Committee of New York, New York, New York:

For general support .......................................... 30,000

Total—Contributions $ 175,000

Grand Totals $ 111,989,176
Financial Statements
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Trustees of
The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and the related statements of activities and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation at December 31, 1996 and 1995, and its income, expenses and changes in principal balance for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Foundation’s management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for the opinion expressed above.

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Foundation changed its method of accounting for grants in the year ended December 31, 1995.

Price Waterhouse LLP
New York, New York
March 18, 1997
The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>December 31, 1996</th>
<th>1995</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketable securities</td>
<td>$2,316,575</td>
<td>$2,084,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest in coal properties</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited liquidity investments</td>
<td>299,411</td>
<td>269,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,675,986</td>
<td>2,434,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>5,318</td>
<td>8,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend and interest income receivable</td>
<td>11,660</td>
<td>10,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal property income receivable</td>
<td>2,988</td>
<td>2,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivable from unsettled securities sales</td>
<td>8,257</td>
<td>16,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal excise tax refund receivable</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, at cost less accumulated depreciation of $2,045 and $1,684 at December 31, 1996 and 1995, respectively</td>
<td>10,516</td>
<td>10,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>$2,714,725</td>
<td>$2,485,168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| LIABILITIES AND PRINCIPAL BALANCE | |
| Grants payable | $ 13,359 | $ 23,277 |
| Payable from unsettled securities purchases | 43,030 | 44,832 |
| Federal excise tax payable: | | |
| Current | 1,391 | — |
| Deferred | 7,585 | 6,241 |
| Accrued expenses | 1,743 | 1,413 |
| Total liabilities | 67,108 | 75,763 |
| Principal balance - unrestricted | 2,647,617 | 2,409,405 |
| Total liabilities and principal balance | $2,714,725 | $2,485,168 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

Statement of Activities

For the years ended December 31,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>1995</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(In thousands)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>$34,197</td>
<td>$41,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends</td>
<td>39,463</td>
<td>33,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from coal properties</td>
<td>10,698</td>
<td>12,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from limited liquidity investments</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>2,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84,926</td>
<td>89,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Investment expenses</td>
<td>(9,790)</td>
<td>(8,339)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depletion of coal properties</td>
<td>(20,000)</td>
<td>(20,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55,136</td>
<td>61,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPENSES:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program grants and contributions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(net of cancellations or refunds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of prior-year grants)</td>
<td>101,213</td>
<td>94,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, pensions and benefits</td>
<td>5,461</td>
<td>5,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other administrative and office expenses</td>
<td>3,338</td>
<td>3,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for federal excise tax</td>
<td>5,955</td>
<td>1,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>115,967</td>
<td>105,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit of income over expenses</td>
<td>(60,831)</td>
<td>(43,429)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized gain on investments:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketable securities</td>
<td>188,420</td>
<td>102,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited liquidity investments</td>
<td>44,776</td>
<td>24,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in unrealized appreciation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of investments, net of deferred federal excise tax</td>
<td>65,847</td>
<td>205,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative effect of change in accounting method for grant commitments</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>15,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in principal balance</td>
<td>238,212</td>
<td>303,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>2,409,405</td>
<td>2,105,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal balance at end of year</td>
<td>$2,647,617</td>
<td>$2,409,405</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.


The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

Statement of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>1995</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(In thousands)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow from investment income and operations:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources of cash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and dividends</td>
<td>$72,424</td>
<td>$76,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from coal properties</td>
<td>10,364</td>
<td>13,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal excise tax refund</td>
<td>1,889</td>
<td>2,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total sources of cash</td>
<td>84,909</td>
<td>92,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses of cash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of grants and contributions</td>
<td>(111,131)</td>
<td>(110,035)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of investment expenses</td>
<td>(9,275)</td>
<td>(9,062)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of salaries and other administrative expenses</td>
<td>(8,622)</td>
<td>(8,133)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of federal excise tax</td>
<td>(4,617)</td>
<td>(2,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total uses of cash</td>
<td>(133,645)</td>
<td>(129,230)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash from investment income and operations</td>
<td>(48,736)</td>
<td>(36,350)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cash flow from investing activities:

Sources of cash:

Proceeds from sales of marketable securities:

Short-term | 1,693,909 | 1,380,036 |
Other marketable securities | 1,741,414 | 1,230,098 |
Receipts from limited liquidity investments | 56,631 | 60,166 |
Capital gains distributions from mutual funds | 22,226 | 17,055 |
Settlement of financial instruments | 3,852 | 14,662 |

Total sources of cash | 3,518,032 | 2,702,017 |

Uses of cash:

Purchases of marketable securities:

Short-term | (1,668,272) | (1,420,009) |
Other marketable securities | (1,735,094) | (1,177,964) |
Purchases of limited liquidity investments | (69,276) | (59,354) |
Capital asset additions | | (42) |

Total uses of cash | (3,472,642) | (2,657,369) |

Net cash from investing activities | 45,390 | 44,648 |

Net (decrease) increase in cash | (3,346) | 8,298 |

Cash at beginning of year | 8,664 | 366 |
Cash at end of year | $5,318 | $8,664 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
Reconciliation of Change in Net Assets to Net Cash from Investment Income and Operations

For the years ended December 31,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>1995</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase in net assets</td>
<td>$238,212</td>
<td>$303,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash from investment income and operations:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative effect of change in accounting method</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(15,227)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase) in unrealized appreciation of investments</td>
<td>(67,191)</td>
<td>(209,390)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realized gain on investments</td>
<td>(233,196)</td>
<td>(126,960)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from limited liquidity investments</td>
<td>(336)</td>
<td>(2,614)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Decrease) in grants payable</td>
<td>(9,918)</td>
<td>(15,300)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation expense</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depletion of coal properties</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in deferred federal excise tax provision</td>
<td>1,344</td>
<td>4,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in federal excise tax receivable</td>
<td>1,837</td>
<td>2,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in federal excise tax payable</td>
<td>1,391</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase) decrease in interest and dividend receivable</td>
<td>(1,236)</td>
<td>1,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase) decrease in coal property income receivable</td>
<td>(334)</td>
<td>1,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total adjustments</td>
<td>(286,948)</td>
<td>(340,310)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash from investment income and operations</td>
<td>($48,736)</td>
<td>($36,350)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The financial statements of The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (the Foundation) have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles which requires the use of management's estimates. The significant accounting policies followed are described below.

Investments:

Investments in marketable securities are stated at market value. Market value is determined using daily closing last trade prices, where available, for all tradeable instruments on any global stock exchange. Realized gains and losses on investments in securities are calculated based on the first-in, first-out identification method.

The value of the coal properties is determined based on an estimate of the remaining coal reserves and the discounted value of the anticipated future income. The coal properties are recorded at their estimated current value of $60 million at December 31, 1996 and $80 million at December 31, 1995. The cost of these properties, adjusted for accumulated depletion, was $818 thousand at December 31, 1996 and $856 thousand at December 31, 1995.

Limited liquidity investments, which are carried at cost, are primarily made under agreements to participate in limited partnerships. Due to their nature, the market value of these investments is not readily determinable.

Grants:

The Foundation changed its method of accounting for grant expenses effective January 1, 1995. The Foundation records unconditional grants as expenses when approved by the Trustees. Conditional grants, which are primarily matching grants, are recorded as expenses when the condition has been met. This change in accounting policy is more fully described in Note 2.

Federal Excise Tax:

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 tax on the net appreciation (both realized and unrealized) of investments. The deferred federal excise tax in the accompanying financial statements represents tax provided on the net unrealized appreciation of investments.

Property:

Property is primarily buildings which are depreciated over their useful lives, generally twenty-five years.
Expenses:

Investment expenses are the costs of portfolio management, including fees for investment management, custody, and advisory services. Other administrative and office expenses include all costs of operating the Foundation offices, including maintenance and depreciation.

NOTE 2—NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING:

In 1996, the Foundation adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 124, "Accounting for Certain Investments Held by Not-for-Profit Organizations," which requires that investments in equity securities with readily determinable fair values and all investments in debt securities be reported at fair value and the resulting gains and losses be reported in the Statement of Activities. As investments in marketable securities are carried at market value, the adoption of this pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Foundation's financial statements.

Effective January 1, 1995, the Foundation changed its method of recording grant expense to conform with the requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 116, "Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made," which states that conditional promises to give shall be recognized as expense when the conditions are substantially met. Certain grant appropriations are approved by the Trustees subject to the grantee fulfilling specific conditions, most frequently that all or a portion of the grant funds be matched in a specified ratio.

The cumulative effect of this change in 1995 is a credit for the change on the Statement of Activities and a reduction in grants payable on the Balance Sheet of $15,227 thousand. Also, the expense of program grants in 1995 was reduced by $8,993 thousand as a result of this change.

NOTE 3—INVESTMENTS:

Marketable securities held at December 31, 1996 and 1995 are summarized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>December 31, 1996</th>
<th>December 31, 1995</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Market Value</td>
<td>Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(in thousands)</td>
<td>(in thousands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equities</td>
<td>$1,595,872</td>
<td>$1,230,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Income</td>
<td>576,890</td>
<td>560,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>138,933</td>
<td>138,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4,880</td>
<td>6,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$2,316,575</td>
<td>$1,937,372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pursuant to its limited partnership agreements, the Foundation is committed to contribute approximately $197 million as of December 31, 1996 in additional capital over the next ten years. Unpaid commitments at December 31, 1995 were $151 million.

As a result of its investing strategies, the Foundation is a party to a variety of financial instruments. These financial instruments may include equity, fixed income, and foreign currency futures and options contracts, foreign currency forwards, and interest rate cap and floor contracts. Much of the Foundation's off-balance-sheet exposure represents strategies that are designed to reduce the interest rate and market risk inherent in portions of the Foundation's investment program. Changes in the market values of these financial instruments are recognized currently in the Statement of Activities.

Through certain investment managers, the Foundation purchases and sells forward currency contracts whereby the Foundation agrees to exchange one currency for another on an agreed-upon date at an agreed-upon exchange rate to minimize the exposure of certain of its marketable securities to adverse fluctuations in financial and currency markets. As of December 31, 1996 and 1995, the Foundation had forward currency contracts with notional amounts totaling $93 million and $122 million, respectively. The category "Other" at December 31, 1996 includes approximately $92 million in assets and $91 million in liabilities related to open foreign currency contracts, which are carried at market value.

During the course of 1996 the Foundation purchased below-market put options on the S&P 500 index in order to provide protection for a portion of its portfolio held in securities which are represented in the index. The category "Other" at December 31, 1996 includes assets of approximately $3.7 million, representing the purchase of 1,500 S&P 500 put option contracts, expiring in March 1997, with a strike price of $610; 2,000 S&P 500 put option contracts, also expiring in March 1997, with a strike price of $620; and 3,100 S&P 500 put option contracts, expiring in June 1997, with a strike price of $650.

Through a securities lending program managed by its investment custodian, the Foundation loans certain stocks and bonds included in its investment portfolio to qualified investors. These investors are required to deposit cash of a like amount with the investment custodian as collateral on such loans. The Foundation's investment custodian has indemnified the program against counterparty risk. The Foundation's gross securities loaned to certain investors at December 31, 1996 amounted to approximately $132 million.

Financial instruments such as those described involve, to varying degrees, elements of market risk and credit risk in excess of the amounts recorded on the balance sheet. Market risk represents the potential loss the Foundation faces due to the decrease in the value of financial instruments. Credit risk represents the maximum potential loss the Foundation faces due to possible non-performance by obligors and counterparties of the terms of their contracts.

Management does not anticipate that losses, if any, resulting from its market or credit risks would materially affect the financial position and Statement of Activities of the Foundation.
NOTE 4—FEDERAL EXCISE TAX:

The Internal Revenue Code imposes an excise tax on private foundations equal to 2 percent of net investment income (principally interest, dividends, and net realized capital gains, less expenses incurred in the production of investment income). This tax is reduced to 1 percent when a foundation meets certain distribution requirements under Section 4940(e) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Foundation qualified for the 1 percent tax rate in 1995, but not in 1996.

The provision for federal excise tax consists of a current provision on realized net investment income and a deferred provision on unrealized appreciation of investments. The current provision for 1996 on net investment income at 2 percent is $5,900 thousand. The current provision in 1995 at 1 percent was $2,052 thousand. The change in unrealized appreciation reflected on the Statement of Activities includes a provision for deferred taxes based on net unrealized appreciation of investments at 2 percent. The increase in unrealized appreciation in 1996 and 1995 resulted in an increase of the deferred federal excise tax liability of $1,344 thousand and $4,188 thousand, respectively.

The balance sheet at December 31, 1995 reflects a refund receivable for federal excise tax primarily due to the refund requested for 1991, which was received in 1996.

NOTE 5—GRANTS, CONTRIBUTIONS, and COMMITMENTS:

As described in Note 2, the Foundation changed its method of accounting for grant commitments in 1995. Grant appropriations include both conditional and unconditional grants. Unconditional grants are expensed when appropriated. Conditional grants, primarily matching grants, are considered commitments and are not recorded as expense until such time as the conditions of the grant are met.

The following table of grant activity by major program area includes all grant appropriations approved during 1996. The grants payable and committed at December 31, 1995 have been restated to reflect cancellations of $429 thousand during 1996.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Grants &amp; Commitments - Totals</th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>1995</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payable and Committed, Dec. 31, 1995</td>
<td>47,068</td>
<td>$111,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants and Commitments Appropriated</td>
<td>111,989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid</td>
<td>113,698</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payable and Committed, Dec. 31, 1996</td>
<td>$45,359</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conservation and the Environment ............ $ 2,536 | $ 11,383 | $ 9,703 | $ 4,216 |
Cultural Programs .................. 17,900 | 17,520 | 15,909 | 19,511 |
Higher Education and Scholarship .......... 17,065 | 54,631 | 58,769 | 12,927 |
Population .................. 2,870 | 10,754 | 11,337 | 2,287 |
Public Affairs .................. 2,967 | 17,045 | 14,285 | 5,727 |
Literacy .................. 3,730 | 3,520 | 691 |
Program Grants & Commitments - Totals | 47,068 | 111,814 | 113,523 | 45,359 |
Contributions .................. — | 175 | 175 | — |
Totals .................. $47,068 | $111,989 | $113,698 | $45,359 |
Grant and grant commitment activity is summarized below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(In thousands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants Payable:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants payable at January 1</td>
<td>$23,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant cancellation</td>
<td>(29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant expense:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconditional grants</td>
<td>96,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional grants</td>
<td>7,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>103,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less grant payments</td>
<td>(113,698)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants payable at December 31</td>
<td>$13,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Grant Expense:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional and unconditional grants</td>
<td>$103,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant cancellation</td>
<td>(29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant refunds</td>
<td>(2,567)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$101,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Commitments:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant commitments at January 1</td>
<td>24,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less commitment cancellation</td>
<td>(400)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional grants appropriated</td>
<td>15,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less grants meeting conditions for payment</td>
<td>(7,440)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant commitments at December 31</td>
<td>$32,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>