

# **Annual Report**

**1980**

**COVER ART: SUSANNAH KELLY**

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**INFORMATION**

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## **ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION**

### **MEETINGS**

The annual meeting of the Corporation and a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees were held on April 2, a stated meeting of the board was held on December 1-2, and special meetings of the board were held on January 26 and September 10. Three regular meetings of the Executive Committee of the trustees were held to take actions within the general policies approved by the board.

### **TRUSTEES AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS**

On January 26, Richard W. Lyman, president of Stanford University and a trustee of the Foundation since 1976, was elected president, effective August 1. He taught history at Harvard, Swarthmore, and Washington University before joining the Stanford faculty in 1958. He was successively appointed professor of history, associate dean of the School of Humanities and Sciences, vice president and provost, and, in 1970, president.

At the September meeting, Cyrus R. Vance, partner in the law firm of Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, was elected a trustee, effective immediately. He was first elected a trustee in 1970 and served as chairman of the board from 1975 until his resignation in January 1977, prior to assuming the office of secretary of state.





**THE**  
**PRESIDENT'S**  
**REVIEW**

## THE PRESIDENT'S REVIEW

It becomes clearer by the day that much will be asked of philanthropic foundations in the 1980's. The play on words is intentional: much is always asked, as the daily incoming mail testifies, but the volume and intensity of the requests, and the overall expectations of society as to what we in the foundations can do for the country and the world, are likely to grow to a degree that optimists would call "challenging" and pessimists "alarming."

The reasons for this are many, the most obvious being the move toward a more limited role for government, particularly at the federal level. It is not only that there is a new administration in Washington and significant changes in the composition of the Congress. Far beyond the ranks of those who voted for these changes, there are Americans who have become frustrated and unhappy with the apparent inability of government to perform all of the tasks set for it in the recent past.

True, people tend to favor less government *except* in those areas of their lives in which they think government action can help. An informed British observer wrote a few years ago that Americans expect more and more from a government they trust less and less. But the defenders of the welfare state are in disarray, and the political ideas that created and sustained that state are tarnished and riddled with qualifications and caveats. The practical effect of these developments is to make it overwhelmingly likely that new expansions of governmental services will have great difficulty getting adopted, and some contraction of such services is predictable.

Those who are sensitive to the conditions and prospects of the private nonprofit organizations already are issuing warnings. Brian O'Connell, president of Independent Sector, a new organization that attempts to represent the broad array of such institutions, wrote on the *New York Times* op-ed page:

It is likely that we are headed for a period of large Federal budget cutbacks, when Government will look to voluntary organizations to pick up the slack. This heightened interest in voluntary initiative is welcome. But it is important not to give a false impression that voluntary organizations can substitute for the necessary role of the Government in a vast array of public services. . . . It would be a disservice to President Reagan and the public to exaggerate what voluntary organizations can do, or what Government should not do.

Nevertheless, any substantial withdrawal of government services, or even a markedly increased reluctance on the part of government to provide new ones, will confront foundations with a sharpened need to consider what they do and how they do it—in the familiar phrase, to reassess their priorities.

This comes about at the same time that they are recognizing, more acutely than ever, just how limited their resources are, and how rapidly they are shrinking. The Rockefeller Foundation spent \$47 million in 1980. It spent \$26 million in 1957. Those are the figures in apparent dollars, but in real dollars, adjusted for the inroads of inflation, there has been a drop of \$10 million in this period; that is, the \$47

million 1980 dollars will only buy what \$16 million dollars would have bought in 1957.

For some other foundations, notably the largest of all, Ford, the picture is still more grim. Ford's expenditures in 1957 were \$351 million; in 1980, they were \$130 million, or \$44 million in 1957 dollars.

Given the vagaries of the stock market and the restrictions imposed by federal law, the foundations are unlikely to be able to take actions that would offset this drain on their strength. There is little reason to think that the overall rate of inflation in the 1980's will be any less than the annual average we experienced in the '70's—7.1 percent. Indeed, it would be the source of cheerful headlines could we get back to such a level, from our present 10 to 12 percent. As our British observer might have written, "Americans are expecting more and more from foundations that can do less and less."

There are exceptions; new entries in the field, such as the MacArthur Foundation in Chicago, or newly large ones, such as the Hewlett Foundation in California. But they are not numerous enough to offset the general pattern of constriction and decline. In 1979, for the first time, philanthropic giving from business corporations slightly exceeded the total from foundations, \$2.3 billion as against \$2.24 billion. (Incidentally, it may be a useful counter to institutional *hubris* to note that in 1978, the philanthropy of individual citizens, by gifts and bequests, outweighed that of corporations and foundations *combined* by more than 8 to 1.) We, the foundations, are and will remain but a small part of the structure of institutions through which public purposes are pursued in the United States.

A small part, but a significant one. Readers of this review do not need, and undoubtedly have had a surfeit of, tributes to the importance of pluralism in American life, and the essential contributions of what the late John D. Rockefeller 3rd called "the Third Sector," the private, nonprofit sector, side-by-side with business and government. Recognition of this importance, and of the threats to the survival in good health of the relevant institutions, has led to such books as Waldemar A. Nielsen's *The Endangered Sector*, and to the creation, under the leadership of its first chairman, John W. Gardner, of the aforementioned organization, Independent Sector. The Rockefeller Foundation was among those contributing to the costs of creating this new institution, which resulted from an amalgamation of two preexisting bodies, the National Council on Philanthropy and the Coalition of National Voluntary Organizations. IS has undertaken to represent both grant-making and grant-receiving organizations of all kinds. In an effort to keep from being swamped by the numbers and diversity of such groups, it has set as a criterion for membership national scope and significance, but its leadership is well aware that the "little platoons" at the regional and local level are, collectively, of at least as great importance to the country and have a crucial stake in the success of the new coalition.

The tasks of preserving and, one can hope, strengthening the independent sector are many and complex. The threshold problem is one of public understanding; to many people, phrases like "Third Sector" or "Independent Sector" carry no

meaning. For many, there are just two sectors, public and private, government and nongovernment. One observer, Irving Kristol, who is certainly not uninformed, argues that indeed such is the case; his principal point, however, seems to be to attack one of the Third Sector's besetting sins: a tendency to consider that the badge "not for profit" constitutes a sign of moral superiority. Even though the nongovernmental spheres, profit and nonprofit, share many common concerns, notably an interest in limiting government's general appetite for monopolizing power, there are a number of other interests that are either distinctive of one or the other or of much greater significance to one than the other—the antitrust laws and the charitable deduction in personal income tax law, for example. Yet many people have no clear idea of which is which; a recent survey showed that three-quarters of the respondents believed that Blue Cross was a for-profit institution, and two-thirds thought that Yale University was.

As for foundations, in a 1976 survey, 65 percent of all respondents could not name a single one. When given a list of 10 of the better-known ones, and asked which they had ever heard or read about, The Rockefeller Foundation led the list with 75 percent (Ford was next at 67 percent), but only 21 percent could provide any correct information about the Foundation.

Such findings diminish very considerably the comfort to be derived from knowing that for every person surveyed who had a "somewhat unfavorable" or "very unfavorable" attitude toward foundations, there were more than seven whose view of them was "somewhat favorable" or "very favorable." Perhaps in assessing the weight to be attached to these attitudes, one should bear in mind that only 26 percent had "no opinion," although two and one-half times that percentage could not name a single foundation. Clearly, a good many people do not wait to acquire information before espousing a point of view. As we discovered at the time of the debates leading to the 1969 tax reform legislation, which set a number of restrictions and requirements affecting foundations, public opinion regarding them is generally favorable but shallow.

That, in turn, suggests that if the pressures of the '80's should lead to criticism of the foundations for failing to perform their share of public functions in a time of governmental cutbacks, there will not be a strong backlog of public understanding and goodwill on which to rely for support.

The organization Independent Sector has as one of its purposes the cultivation of such understanding and support. Before it can do an effective job, however, it will have to sort out its own opinions and make adjustments to meet its own internal conflicts, actual or potential. Thus far, these tensions have not been prominent, at least partly because of a general sense among the members that what is being attempted is the creation of an extraordinarily wide umbrella organization, and that success in such an enterprise depends upon the exercise of some restraint and mutual forbearance. But clearly a membership that includes grantors and grantees side-by-side will encounter some conflicts, not only of viewpoint but of genuine material interest.

To take a current instance, there is underway an effort to amend the 1969 act in

respect to the payout requirements that it imposes on foundations. Under this law, a foundation must pay out an amount equal to 5 percent of the market value of its endowment, or all of its income, whichever is greater. Before the accelerated inflation of the '70's and the uncertain behavior of the securities markets during that decade, this requirement may not have been unreasonable. Under today's conditions, it pushes foundations either to formulate their investment policies with a view to achieving growth rather than income, or to commit not-very-slow suicide by paying out more than prudent strategies—designed to maintain the purchasing power of their endowments, and therefore their capacity to make grants—would allow.

Endowed universities, facing a similar problem but without the inhibiting effect of the law, have simply set payout rates according to what their modeling forecasts tell them is prudent, and plow back any surplus over that rate that may be forthcoming either through growth or income. As long as the pincers effect of the 1969 law is present, however, a foundation cannot do that. There is no way of telling how many imprudent gambles foundations may make in their efforts to find growth stocks (or real estate or foreign investments), but one may assume that some will be made.

If the income half of the requirement were dropped, leaving a necessity not to pay out less than 5 percent of a foundation's corpus each year, the original intent of the law would be satisfied: foundations could not follow the unacceptable practice of using their income to reward trustees or staff instead of furthering the public good. A legal requirement of this kind was essential to the health of the foundation enterprise, unfortunately. Before passage of the act, only 9 of the 32 largest foundations—those with assets totaling \$100 million or more at market—were paying out as much as 5 percent of those assets per annum, and 12 were spending less than 3 percent; the lowest was 0.2 percent. Many, probably most, foundations, anxious to preserve their capacity to do good into the future, understandably support an amendment to save them from extinction, however.

One might imagine that the recipients, past and prospective, of foundation largess would share this view, but some do not. Whether because they oppose in general the idea of any organization existing in perpetuity, or because they feel that the needs of the present are so urgent that they cannot afford to think about the future, or simply because they suspect on populist grounds any move that is supported by the bigger foundations, some would much prefer to leave the law as it stands. Within Independent Sector, the issue must be resolved, and the capacity of the organization to retain the loyalty and support of the broad mass of its membership may well be determined by how successfully an accommodation is reached.

In a way, the issue of the payout requirement is symptomatic of a broader question that foundations have been facing, whether consciously or not, for years. John Simon, director of the Program on Nonprofit Organizations in the Institution for Social and Policy Studies at Yale, has put it this way:

Can nonprofit organizations improve—or be compelled to improve—their

“accountability” to various constituencies without impairing their contribution to the “pluralism of the social order”? That is to say: what is the relationship between voluntary or mandated changes in decision-making structures and procedures, designed to “open up” or “democratize” nonprofit bodies, and the capacity of those organizations to engage in innovative, experimental or heterodox activity?

Granted, it is difficult to strike the precisely right balance here. The pre-1969 record of many major foundations in the matter of payout, just cited, demonstrates that total laissez-faire will not suffice; foundations, like other agglomerations of resources, power, and influence, need some controls, some monitoring from outside, and however unfortunate it may be, government is the only plausible source of this. Yet it requires no great perspicacity, nor experience of how the world wags, to see that it would be easy to reform all of the privateness out of the private sector. Just as George Orwell’s revolutionary pigs, once in power, ended up indistinguishable from the human tyrants whom they had overthrown, thoroughly policed and “reformed” foundations would look just like government agencies—only smaller.

The Rockefeller Foundation faces these and all of the other uncertainties of the future with the benefit of a great history and a proud tradition. It is, and will remain, among the very few foundations that work on solving the problems of the developing world, which are surely as challenging and as essential to the future peace and “well-being of mankind throughout the world” as any could possibly be. It is at one and the same time both a sobering and an exhilarating experience to assume the presidency of such an institution. In so doing, I recognize and honor the achievements of the past, including the most recent past. In the wake of John Knowles’s tragic death, Sterling Wortman’s excellent service to the Foundation as acting president makes all who care about the RF his debtors. Thanks to him, my job is easier and the Foundation’s immediate future brighter than they would otherwise be.

*Richard W. Lyman*

**WHO WE ARE**

**AND HOW WE WORK**

## **WHO WE ARE AND HOW WE WORK**

The Rockefeller Foundation is a philanthropic organization, endowed by John D. Rockefeller and chartered in 1913 “to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world.” Both the income and the principal of its general fund are available for appropriation; between 1913 and December 1980, the Foundation appropriated \$1.5 billion—an amount \$350 million in excess of its income for the period.

From the beginning, the Foundation’s work has been directed toward identifying and attacking at their source underlying causes of human suffering and need. During its early years, the Foundation was active chiefly in public health and medical education. It conducted worldwide campaigns against such epidemic and endemic diseases as yellow fever, malaria, and hookworm, and participated in the development of public health programs and training institutes in the United States and 36 other countries. In the late 1920’s, the Foundation expanded its interests to include social, economic, artistic, and humanistic as well as scientific concerns.

### **Governance**

The Foundation is administered under the direction of its president through a group of executive officers drawn from scholarly and scientific disciplines. Through close association, they provide a concerted approach to making grants in the Foundation’s program areas.

The policies of The Rockefeller Foundation are set, and the funds controlled, by an independent Board of Trustees (see page 6), which meets three times a year—in April, September, and December. In the interim, an Executive Committee of trustees (see page 6) meets regularly to consider grant proposals. While the backgrounds of individual trustees are varied, the board functions as a whole through its shared concern for the well-being of all humankind. The board has adopted clear-cut guidelines to avoid conflicts of interest among trustees and officers, as well as a general rule that discourages individual trustees from interceding on behalf of grant-seekers in their dealings with the professional staff. It is the Foundation’s policy in recruiting staff to make a particular effort to identify well-qualified women and members of racial minority groups.

### **Methods of Operation**

The programs of the Foundation are carried out through four closely related procedures. First and most important is the making of grants to universities, research institutes, and other organizations conducting work within the scope of the Foundation’s programs; second is the acceptance by the Foundation of active responsibility for certain programs, particularly in the international field; third is the provision of opportunities for graduate education and individual research through a program of fellowship awards; and fourth is the dissemination of knowledge of the work of the Foundation through publications and close association with representatives of the media.



## **Grants**

The Foundation receives each year about 8,000 proposals for funding; obviously, with limited funds, it can act favorably on only a relatively small number of these. The criteria for evaluation are based on relevance to stated program objectives; the presentation by the applicant of clearly stated plans and objectives, as well as satisfactory means of assessing their results; the continuing presence of effective leadership for the duration of the grant; and the possibility of contributing significantly to the improvement of the condition of large numbers of people.

Foundation officers travel extensively in order to be in constant touch with institutions and individuals whose activities fall within the Foundation's interests and are thus able to respond in an informed way to inquiries regarding assistance. The Foundation frequently uses consultants to supplement the officers' experience in assessing the proposals they receive. When the nature and quality of a project meet program standards, the proposal is considered, in regular meetings of all of the Foundation's program officers, in relation to other pending proposals, and eventually a recommendation may be made to the trustees for support. The Foundation tries to avoid creating dependency relationships, and expects energetic efforts by grantees to secure additional and subsequent funding from other sources.

## **Applications**

No special form is required in making requests for Foundation aid. An application, from an individual or an institution, should be addressed to the secretary of the Foundation or to the director for the division in which the proposal would seem to fall. It should contain a brief description of the project and show the special qualifications and accomplishments of the person or persons who would undertake to carry it out. In addition, applications should include a comprehensive plan for the funding of the project both during and, where applicable, after the proposed grant period.

## **Limitations**

To accomplish lasting results with finite resources, the Foundation must necessarily concentrate its support on projects that fall within defined program areas. In addition, the Foundation does not, on principle, undertake to: give or lend money for personal aid to individuals; appraise or subsidize cures or inventions; contribute to the establishment of local hospitals, churches, schools, libraries, or welfare agencies, or to their building and operating funds; finance altruistic movements involving private profit; support propaganda or attempts to influence legislation; or invest in securities on a philanthropic basis.

## **Field Staff**

The Rockefeller Foundation is both a granting and an operating foundation. Members of its field staff, working at the invitation of a foreign country directly with that country's own nationals, have contributed to improved public health, to agricultural progress, and to strengthened university centers throughout the world.

The Foundation has developed a strategic cycle of scientific and technical advice by field staff, followed by grants, fellowships, and the strengthening of institutions. The Foundation recognizes the critical importance to any society of educated individuals of high talent; it recognizes also that such individuals must have institutions in which to work if anything of quality is to endure and be strengthened through time.

Field staff projects are designed to terminate, as far as Foundation staff participation is concerned, when national personnel are fully prepared to take over their operation.

Foundation field staff members are also sometimes assigned to specific programs or projects in the United States in which the RF cooperates directly with educational or scientific institutions or agencies.

## **Fellowships**

The Rockefeller Foundation has had a fellowship program for almost 70 years, because of its conviction that progress in all fields depends upon a continuous flow of capable individuals whose full potential can best be realized through opportunities for an advanced or specialized educational experience. The functions of the fellowship program have been to select men and women of outstanding promise in fields of interest defined by Foundation policy, and to help prepare the fellows to make significant contributions to research and teaching or public service in the future. More than 12,000 individuals from all over the world have held fellowships awarded and administered by the Foundation.

The Rockefeller Foundation supports three categories of fellowship awards:

- Regular fellowship awards in support of its programs and cooperative projects in the United States or abroad, particularly at universities assisted under the Education for Development program, and at other institutions assisted under the Conquest of Hunger (see page 50) and the Population and Health programs (see page 71). Most of these awards are made to individuals nominated by assisted foreign agencies and institutions in accordance with their staff development programs. There are also small programs of fellowships for postdoctoral research in reproductive biology, demography, tropical medicine, and agricultural sciences.

In most instances, the candidates for these fellowships already have appointments on a university faculty, or are on the staff of a research institute or government department. The normal procedure is for the candidate's institution to recommend the candidate to the appropriate officers of the Foundation, to grant the candidate a leave of absence, and to guarantee a post upon return, which will allow effective use to be made of the fellowship experience. An interview with a Foundation officer from New York is ordinarily required. Study may be in any country agreed to by the individual, sponsor, and the Foundation.

- Special Rockefeller Foundation fellowship awards administered and supported by the Foundation and open to qualified candidates on a competitive basis.

Starting in the 1970's, the Foundation initiated a series of special fellowship programs, primarily in support of domestic program objectives. The following programs are in effect in 1981, and information on each program—detailing requirements and indicating deadlines—may be obtained by writing to the secretary's office.

1. Fellowship Program in the Humanities—to support humanistic scholarship intended to illuminate and assess social and cultural values and major issues of the contemporary world (see page 43).

2. Fellowship Program in International Relations—to support analysis by young postdoctoral scholars of alternative policies in three interrelated areas—international security, international economic relations, and world energy problems—that are likely to affect international relations in the 1980's (see page 70).

3. Fellowship Program for American Playwrights—to support residencies of young, creative playwrights in recognized American theatres.

4. Fellowship Program for Video Artists—to support residencies of video artists in a broadcast or museum environment.

5. Fellowship Program for Minority-Group Scholars—to support research designed to influence the understanding and resolution of minority-group issues (see page 63).

6. Career Development Fellowships for Research in Geographic Medicine—to provide a necessary incentive for outstanding young investigators to pursue research careers in the great neglected diseases of mankind (see page 80).

7. Fellowships in Population Sciences—for advanced training in reproductive biology/medicine and in population studies in demography (see page 77).

● **Rockefeller Foundation Visiting Research Fellows.**

In 1977, the Foundation established a program to permit young scholars, known as visiting research fellows, to be assigned to the New York office for limited periods of time. The fellows' responsibilities are divided almost equally between a defined research project or projects directly related to one of the Foundation's stated program objectives and program internship activities intended to contribute to their professional development and understanding of the Foundation (see page 103).

## **Programs of The Rockefeller Foundation**

Throughout its history, the Foundation has largely concentrated its efforts on selected programs with well-defined goals. But it also has sought to keep its overall program flexible and dynamic through periodic reappraisals and changes in the light of new needs and opportunities.

Recent, extensive reviews of the Foundation's program by trustees and staff have resulted in a reduced number of objectives and a sharper focus. Today, the Foundation is carrying out its work within five main programs:

Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values (see page 30)

Conquest of Hunger (see page 50)

Equal Opportunity (see page 59)

International Relations (see page 66)

Population and Health (see page 71)

In addition, the Foundation has a Special Interests and Explorations program (see page 85).

### **Financial Information**

Present economic conditions have eroded the capacity of private foundations to deal with the increasingly complex problems of an interdependent world. Inflation has severely eroded the purchasing power of the Foundation's investments and income at a time when both the stock and bond markets have failed to show the high rates of growth in total return which they had in prior decades. The Foundation generally supports labor-intensive activities, which have experienced even more rapidly rising costs than the economy as a whole because they have lagged behind in productivity. Multidisciplinary programs, utilizing the full range of modern technology, are enormously expensive, but they are essential if the world's present problems are to be attacked effectively. These factors compel the Foundation to increase its efforts to seek a balance between effective awarding of grants that address critical human needs and the conservation, within congressionally mandated limits, of its financial resources for future generations.

Over the past 10 years, the Foundation's total annual appropriations have ranged between \$42 million and \$54 million. For the way in which the Foundation allocated its funds in 1980, and other 1980 financial information, see page 105.

**GRANTS**  
**AND**  
**PROGRAMS**

## **THE ARTS, THE HUMANITIES & CONTEMPORARY VALUES**

### **THE ARTS**

Prior to 1963, the Foundation gave support to a great variety of artistic undertakings, making grants to institutions and individuals throughout the world. Outside the United States, work in music and drama was supported in Korea, the Philippines, Ceylon, India, Turkey, Nigeria, Uganda, Chile, and Argentina. In the United States, RF grants advanced community and university theatre, helped establish important regional theatres, assisted two major ballet companies with their development, and enabled the Louisville Orchestra to begin a project of recording commissioned works by living composers who were, in the main, American. These lines of support, particularly as they applied to grant-making in the United States, formed a pattern that the Foundation expanded upon significantly when it created, in 1963, a formal Arts program.

The formation of the Arts program took place as a response to an American expansion and revolution in the arts, and the grants that it made over the succeeding years chiefly supported artistic development in the United States. As the arts of the period laid claim to new experiences—electronic music, participating audiences, mixed media, to name but a few—they began to speak to and for portions of society previously unaffected, to influence oncoming generations drastically, and in general to take on a more important role in American life. They also presented grant-making organizations with an opportunity for newly researched and greatly expanded funding, accompanied in turn by a need for careful and innovative philanthropic research.

Foundation grants awarded over the following decade helped to lengthen the seasons of 18 symphony orchestras, which also performed works by 286 American composers. They aided college-based contemporary music ensembles such as the Piedmont Chamber Players at the North Carolina School of the Arts, the Contemporary Chamber Players at the University of Chicago, and the Lenox String Quartet at Grinnell College. The Foundation also helped support two organizations well known as showcases for contemporary operas: the Juilliard School of Music's center for advanced operatic training and the Santa Fe Opera Company.

In theatre, the Foundation supported academic programs in acting, directing, and playwrighting at Yale, New York, Cornell, Carnegie-Mellon, and Columbia universities and the universities of Denver and Washington. It also aided independent theatre groups, among which were the American Place Theatre and the La Mama Experimental Theatre Club in New York, the Mark Taper Forum in Los Angeles, and the New Lafayette Theatre in Harlem. In dance, it supported the development of the University of Utah Repertory Dance Theatre, the Merce Cunningham Dance Company, the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, and the creative work of Eliot Feld. In educational television, it assisted KQED in San Francisco, WGBH in Boston, WNET in New York, enabling them to experiment in techniques and programming, and it took a lead in sponsoring the development of video art.

With the beginning of the 1970's, the intense creativity of the 1960's seemed to diminish. But it left behind well-rooted concepts, movements, and institutions that the Foundation continued to aid. At the same time, reviewing its grants of the previous decade and measuring their effect against the general desire to make the arts increasingly available to all, the Arts program recognized that one of the best means of achieving that end had been direct support of the creative artist. For example, a playwrights-in-residence program, still operated by the Foundation, has aided presently active playwrights, among whom are Lanford Wilson, Sam Shepard, Elaine Jackson, Luis Valdez, David Mamet, Christopher Durang, and Gus Edwards.

The Foundation currently stresses the making of grants directly to the creative individual. It focuses its efforts, however, on the same general categories that it has supported in recent years: music, theatre, dance, video art, and the visual arts. The Arts program is essentially domestic; one of its components, however, Increasing International Opportunities for Artists, has as a major thrust to develop a reciprocal exchange program between the United States and sub-Saharan African countries.

The program's main objective is to stimulate the creation of artistic work that can enrich people's lives aesthetically, emotionally, and intellectually, and in working toward this goal, it uses the following guidelines:

- Support of the creative individual
- Increasing international opportunities for the arts
- Exploration of issues involving the arts and American society

#### **SUPPORT OF THE CREATIVE INDIVIDUAL**

In 1980, the Foundation continued to make grants in support of promising or established playwrights, choreographers, composers, video artists, and other visual artists.

Through its playwrights-in-residence program, the Foundation has granted funds to 153 writers and theatres. The program, initiated in 1971, gives proven playwrights additional opportunities to gain theatre experience in producing drama, and affords them the chance of staging their own works. In addition, the Foundation in 1980 supplied funds to Yale University to enable its School of Drama/Repertory Theatre to produce new plays and develop playwrights. Another appropriation was made for the National Black Touring Circuit, which seeks to encourage audiences, principally in black communities, to support drama by black playwrights.

In the field of dance, a Foundation grant enabled the Ballet Repertory Company, a subsidiary of the American Ballet Theatre, to hold workshops for choreographers, composers, and designers for the purpose of encouraging the creation of new ballets.

In the visual arts, the Foundation provided support to the Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, for a program of national fellowships for creative artists. It is hoped that an increased national awareness of

the work of regional visual artists will be promoted through these fellowships and subsequent touring exhibitions.

In September, at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C., the semifinal and final rounds of the third international competition for excellence in the performance of American music were held. This series, supported by the Foundation, not only provides an opportunity for young musicians to come to the fore but also is designed to promote greater public awareness of the works of 20th-century American composers. Initiated in 1978 with a competition featuring piano music, the series continued in 1979 with vocal works and in 1980 with music for the violin.

Through its efforts on behalf of individual artists in the general area of the visual arts and television, the Foundation has gained recognition as a leader in support for video art. Two 1980 grants, to the Bay Area Video Coalition and the Long Beach Museum of Art, helped independent producers of television on the West Coast to obtain low-cost access to postproduction and editing facilities. A grant to the Research Foundation of the State University of New York enabled SUNY to develop its capacity to make cultural programming for television.

#### GRANTS:

ALLIANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEATER ARTISTS, New York, New York, in support of its operating and project expenses aimed at keeping talented artists in theatre and providing ways for them to earn a living while developing their skills.

\$25,000

AMERICAN DANCE FESTIVAL, Durham, North Carolina, for its work in identifying young choreographers and assisting them to achieve greater visibility, exposure, and support for their creative work, and in helping dance companies in the United States expand their repertory with new works.

\$20,000

AMERICAN PLACE THEATRE, New York, New York, to develop its program of research and creative workshops in aspects of musical theatre.

\$35,000

AURORA MUSIC FOUNDATION, New York, New York, toward the costs of printing orchestral parts for *Satyagraha*, an opera composed by Philip Glass.

\$7,000

AVANT-GARDE MUSIC FESTIVALS, New York, New York, for concerts of 20th-century American music, including works by women and blacks, by the Orchestra of the 20th Century.

\$20,000

BALLET THEATRE FOUNDATION, New York, New York, to stimulate the creation of new ballets through workshops for choreographers, composers and designers.

\$110,000



BAY AREA VIDEO COALITION, San Francisco, California, to expand its editing facilities and develop pilot television programs by independent producers for public television. \$200,000

BOSTON FILM/VIDEO FOUNDATION, Boston, Massachusetts, toward the costs of expanding its editing facility. \$15,000

BLACK FILMMAKER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for operating expenses in its work to address problems common to the black film and video producer. \$25,000

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn, New York, in support of the first season of the BAM Repertory Company. \$25,000

BYRD HOFFMAN FOUNDATION, New York, New York, to enable Robert Wilson to pursue his creative work in theatre. \$20,000

CARTER FAMILY MEMORIAL MUSIC CENTER, Hiltons, Virginia, for the development of its music and archival activities. \$30,000

HARRIET CASDIN-SILVER, holographer, Boston, Massachusetts, in support of her creative work in art-holography. \$20,000

CHICAGO EDITING CENTER, Chicago, Illinois, in support of its goal to promote work of high artistic quality by video-makers in the Chicago area by expanding its video facility. \$10,000

DONNA COLEMAN, pianist, Greenville, North Carolina, toward the costs of a series of lecture-recitals on American music. \$3,000

#### COMPETITIVE AWARDS FOR PERFORMERS OF AMERICAN MUSIC

Designed to encourage the performance, by artists from the United States and abroad, of works by American composers, these competitions are held once a year. Taking place at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C., the first competition, in 1978, was devoted to piano music; the second, in 1979, to vocal music, and the third, in 1980, was for violinists.

\$538,000

#### COOPERATIVE ARTIST-IN-RESIDENCE PROGRAM

In 1978, Foundation trustees approved a three-year appropriation for an artist-in-residence program, jointly administered by three institutions in Winston-Salem, North Carolina: North Carolina School of the Arts, Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art, and Wake Forest University.

\$58,000

- CREATIVE MUSIC FOUNDATION, Woodstock, New York, in support of its summer programs for composers. \$10,000
- CULTURAL COUNCIL FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for use by the Holographic Film Foundation to expand its artists-in-residence program. \$15,000
- DEAN DANCE AND MUSIC FOUNDATION, New York, New York, in support of Laura Dean's creative work in dance. \$12,000
- FREDERICK DOUGLASS CREATIVE ARTS CENTER, New York, New York, in support of its quarterly journal, *The American Rag*, which publishes works by American writers. \$25,000
- GLOBAL VILLAGE VIDEO RESOURCE CENTER, New York, New York, toward the costs of a television documentary entitled "Our Children," which explores the crisis that parents face in raising their children and the social context in which this crisis exists. \$17,000
- AMY GREENFIELD, New York, New York, in support of her creative work in holography and video. \$8,000
- HARLEM SCHOOL OF THE ARTS, New York, New York, for use in developing programs aimed at fostering creative opportunities for its students. \$75,000
- LEE HOIBY, composer, New York, New York, to enable him to complete a musical composition for piano and to devote time to creative work. \$2,000
- DAVID HYKES, composer, New York, New York, to enable him to devote time to creative work in music. \$15,000
- IMAGES, A FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS, New Smyrna Beach, Florida, toward the cost of establishing the Atlantic Center for the Arts as an addition to the cultural life of Florida and other southeastern states. \$10,000
- JUPITER SYMPHONY OF NEW YORK, New York, New York, toward the administrative and artistic costs of its second season. \$25,000
- JOHN KENDRICK, playwright and poet, New York, New York, to enable him to devote time to his writing. \$8,500
- KINEHOLISTICS FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for use by television and film artist Wendy Clarke to devote time to her project entitled "Love Tapes." \$10,000

**KQED, San Francisco, California, in support of "Media Probes," a series of eight half-hour programs that explore the role of mass communications technologies in contemporary culture.** \$25,000

**LONG BEACH MUSEUM OF ART, Long Beach, California, to develop its Video Art Resource Center and to provide independent artists in the area with increased access to postproduction and editing facilities that will improve the quality of their work and enhance its distribution.** \$50,000

**MAGIC THEATRE, San Francisco, California, to develop new works by playwright Sam Shepard.** \$30,000

**MUSEUM OF HOLOGRAPHY, New York, New York, in support of its artists-in-residence program.** \$30,000

**NALANDA FOUNDATION, Boulder, Colorado, to continue a summer program of poetics at the Naropa Institute.** \$9,500

**NATIONAL BLACK TOURING CIRCUIT, New York, New York, to assist in the development of a touring circuit that would encourage audiences, principally in black communities, to support drama by black playwrights.** \$50,000

**NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Boston, Massachusetts, toward the costs of a competition for contemporary American composers of chamber works.** \$20,000

**NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for a project to integrate the work of artists with urban planning and community development.** \$30,000

**EUGENE O'NEILL MEMORIAL THEATER CENTER, Waterford, Connecticut, for a project to develop original drama for television by creative Americans.** \$25,000

**ORIGINAL BALLETS FOUNDATION, New York, New York, in support of the creative activities of the ballet company directed by choreographer Eliot Feld.** \$175,000

**STEVENSON PALFI, independent television producer, New Orleans, Louisiana, in support of his creative work in film.** \$15,000

**PUERTO RICAN TRAVELING THEATRE COMPANY, New York, New York, toward the costs of its Professional Playwrights Unit, which develops and nurtures new playwrights.** \$10,150

SUSAN RAYMOND AND ALAN RAYMOND, New York, New York, for production of a documentary film on television news-gathering. \$15,000

RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, Albany, New York, to enable artists from several fields to create arts programming for television and to help the SUNY system develop its capacity to make cultural programming for television. \$150,000

ROD RODGERS DANCE COMPANY, New York, New York, for the creation of new dance works. \$10,000

SOLARIS DANCE THEATER, New York, New York, in support of the creation of a dance work in collaboration with the Lakota Sioux Indians. \$25,000

SOUTHEASTERN CENTER FOR CONTEMPORARY ART, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, toward the costs of a program of national fellowships for creative artists. \$33,250

MARTHA STUART, independent producer, New York, New York, in support of her creative work. \$10,000

THEATRE COMMUNICATIONS GROUP, New York, New York, toward the costs of its Plays in Process project, which duplicates and circulates new scripts to subscribers of nonprofit professional theatres. \$10,000

THEATRE INCORPORATED, New York, New York, in support of the Phoenix Theatre's program to develop new works for theatre. \$5,000

UNIVERSITY OF LA VERNE, La Verne, California, for the Padua Hills Writers' Workshop, which emphasizes the development of new playwrights and the development of works by established playwrights free from commercial pressures. \$5,000

CHARLES WUORINEN, composer, New York, New York, to enable him to devote time to research and creative work in music. \$25,000

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Connecticut, for use by the Yale School of Drama and its Repertory Theatre for a program aimed at producing new plays and developing playwrights. \$107,000

## **INCREASING INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE ARTS**

Just as a world market, still largely untapped, now exists for the work of American performers, so the United States is offering an increasingly hospitable environment for creative artists from other countries. Still generally lacking, however, are funds and programs that provide touring arrangements, as well as other requirements for an international artistic collaboration aimed at enhancing the process of culture-sharing.

A current grant to the African-American Institute assists workshop-performance tours in the United States by selected African artists. In addition, the Foundation contributes, together with the International Communication Agency and various U.S. corporations, to the support of a project again administered by the African-American Institute, to send American performers to selected sub-Saharan countries.

### **GRANTS:**

**AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE**, New York, New York, to promote cultural exchange between the United States and African countries through performance tours and workshops that emphasize artistic, technical, and managerial skills.

\$200,000

**AMERICAN CENTER FOR STUDENTS AND ARTISTS**, Paris, France, toward the costs of a program of residencies for American artists.

\$102,000

**BRITISH AMERICAN ARTS ASSOCIATION**, London, England, to encourage, stimulate, and facilitate touring of Great Britain by American artists.

\$9,000

**CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING**, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of travel fellowships to enable North American public television producers to participate in the International Public Television Screening Conference.

\$95,000

**CUNNINGHAM DANCE FOUNDATION**, New York, New York, toward the creation of a new dance work for the residency of the Merce Cunningham Dance Company in Great Britain.

\$15,000

**GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE**, University of London, London, England, to develop a hologram arts laboratory.

\$12,000

**S.E.M. ENSEMBLE**, Buffalo, New York, in support of a South American tour comprising joint projects with South American and U.S. musicians, students, and composers.

\$10,000

## **EXPLORATION OF ISSUES INVOLVING THE ARTS AND AMERICAN SOCIETY**

Issues that are related to the work of the arts for the benefit of society often require examination by professionals for clarification. To help in this, the Foundation makes occasional grants to projects that will illuminate such issues for professionals in the field or for the public.

### **GRANTS:**

**COMMUNITY ARTS**, San Francisco, California, for an airport exhibition project to give local artists visibility in front of a national and international audience.

\$5,000

**UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO**, Boulder, Colorado, for a conference of representatives from media arts centers and organizations of independent film and video producers to discuss ways for the independent producer to create and disseminate work through existing systems.

\$11,000

### **Recorded Anthology of American Music**

As a special Bicentennial project, the Foundation made a series of grants beginning in 1974 to create the Recorded Anthology of American Music, 100 recordings of the various kinds of music heard and played in the United States from the colonial period to the present. The series was produced by New World Records, a nonprofit organization founded with funds from the Foundation, but having its own Board of Trustees and professional staff. The anthology was distributed free to some 7,000 organizations around the world, including music schools, municipal libraries, FM stations, and USICA centers abroad, and is available at cost to other educational institutions.

In order to disseminate further the resources of the anthology, the Foundation supported in 1980 a plan developed by New World Records to develop a series of 52 hour-long radio broadcasts for National Public Radio that would be based primarily on the music and texts of the anthology.

### **GRANTS:**

**RECORDED ANTHOLOGY OF AMERICAN MUSIC (NEW WORLD RECORDS)**, New York, New York, for the development of radio programming of American music to be based on the Recorded Anthology of American Music and produced by and broadcast over National Public Radio.

\$200,000

## THE HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES

In the 1920's, through its sister foundation the General Education Board, The Rockefeller Foundation began a series of grants to encourage the development of the humanities at the universities of Virginia, Chicago, and Michigan as well as Princeton, Vanderbilt, Columbia, Harvard, and Yale. Through another Rockefeller philanthropy, the International Education Board, it extensively supported research in classical studies and archaeology by means of grants to the American Academy in Rome and the American School of Classical studies in Athens, and to the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute for work in Egypt.

When the Foundation formally took over the work of the GEB and IEB, in 1928, its program in the humanities was scrutinized critically by its trustees. If the humanities were to be perceived in traditional terms, the grant-making process apparently should emphasize ancient history, ancient languages, and archaeology. An opposing view held that culture, in the sense of enlightened taste, had evolved in modern times from being aristocratic and exclusive to becoming democratic and inclusive. It advocated support that would stimulate creative expression in literature and the arts, set and maintain high standards of critical appreciation, and bring intellectual and spiritual satisfaction to more people.

This controversy, inherent in the nature of the subject itself, was reflected in grants awarded by the RF over the succeeding years. On the traditional side, the Foundation continued to support the work of historians and classical scholars, and contributed further to archaeological expeditions in Egypt, Greece, and Syria. However, from 1935 to 1960, the Foundation's program evolved, in the main, into one that endeavored to keep pace with a more modern concept of the humanities. Again, this process had to do with the times: the shock of economic depression and the anxiety of international unrest, the advent of war, the end of colonialism and the emergence of new nations. These occurrences brought to the fore the need to understand the contemporary world, and the Foundation geared its Humanities program to the cultures of societies—now including in the term the meaning of social behavior—and the development of means to communicate such information. Among the categories in which it made grants were:

*Foreign languages and cultural studies*, as a realm requiring understanding in the modern world—furtherance of new instructional techniques in Chinese and Japanese, leading with World War II to training programs in other languages of Asia and those of the Near East and Africa; establishment of university centers to study Oriental, Slavic, Islamic, and Latin American cultures.

*U.S. area studies*, in an attempt to acquire deeper historical perspective—support of conferences and research to interpret economic, social, and cultural development in various regions of the United States; development of American-studies departments in universities.

*Drama*, as a means of portraying the values of society, past and present—establishment of departments, with facilities for playwriting and production, at universities; support of community theatres; experimentation with radio and motion pictures as media shaping social standards.

*Libraries*, as the repositories of social history and culture—preservation and development of major research libraries, such as the Bodleian in Oxford, England; development of international exchange projects; collection by the Library of Congress of source material in American history from abroad; adaptation of microphotography to library work; international fellowships in library administration.

During this period, the Humanities program underwent continuing self-analysis. It criticized itself for possible overemphasis on supporting the tools of research—a preoccupation with method and information-collecting—at the expense of supporting interpretation and evaluation, which were becoming increasingly important to humanistic discussion.

By the decade of the 1970's, the program had reestablished its objectives. It defined the humanities essentially as the continuing endeavor to gain insight through inquiry, imagination, and reflection into the meaning of the human experience and to illuminate the enduring values of contemporary life and culture. Still guided by these objectives in 1980, the Foundation made Humanities grants in three categories:

- Clarification of fundamental goals, beliefs, and values of contemporary society
- Humanistic efforts to provide an historical, philosophical, and cultural perspective on significant problems confronting contemporary society
- Preservation and revitalization of the American cultural heritage

Within these three categories, fellowships are a major activity of the Humanities program. Their purpose is to encourage scholars and writers to focus on the analysis and evaluation of social and cultural values and on major issues of the contemporary world. About 40 such awards are made annually. In addition, the Foundation makes a modest effort to support work in television and film for cultural and educational projects related to the program's components, and for studies of television and film as a social and cultural force.

### **CONTEMPORARY VALUES**

The Foundation encourages humanistic inquiry into the values of contemporary society through a wide range of grants and program activities. One approach is to provide funds for the fellowship programs of several nationally important, independent research centers where scholars are working on contemporary values and issues. Grants of this nature have been made to the National Humanities Center, the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, the Institute for Advanced Study, the Hastings Center, and the American Council of Learned Societies.

Fellowships awarded directly by the Foundation's Humanities program have led to a number of significant books and articles dealing with contemporary concerns, such as the changing status of minority groups and women in American society; bioethical issues; cultural change in Third World nations; new religious movements; the role of television in national life; and science, technology, and human values. Resulting publications included: Bruce Ackerman, *Social Justice and the Liberal*



*State*; Elaine Pagels, *The Gnostic Gospels*; Mark Kramer, *Three Farms: Making Milk, Meat, and Money from the American Soil*; Gunther Lewy, *America in Vietnam*; Jacob Needleman, *Lost Christianity*; Robert Sklar, *Part-Time America: Life On and Behind the Television Screen*; William Chafe, *Civilities and Civil Rights: Greensboro, North Carolina and the Black Struggle for Freedom*; Carolyn Heilbrun, *Reinventing Womanhood*; and Bruce King, *The New English Literatures—Cultural Nationalism in a Changing World*.

Current awards include support for projects on urban working women and American fiction, the social dimensions of de-Stalinization, a history of the idea of poverty, cinematic responses to the Holocaust, poetry of the Holocaust, the roots of the Iranian revolution, the American debate over Vietnam, and the impact of the computer on contemporary society. The Foundation's Humanities fellowship program is unique in that it explicitly focuses on humanistic research on contemporary social and cultural issues.

During 1980, the Humanities program helped organize three Bellagio conferences on the following themes: the newer history and perspectives on social change in contemporary society, the role of the university in seeking international value consensus, and African cultural and intellectual leaders and the development of the new African nations. Working papers are expected to result from each.

The Foundation-sponsored Commission on the Humanities, launched in 1978 and consisting of 32 distinguished humanists, concluded in 1980 its investigations into the present state of scholarship and of institutions involved in the advancement of the humanities in the United States. Its report, published by the University of California Press in October under the title *The Humanities in American Life*, identified key areas in national life and culture that require the fostering of humanistic research and education, and has received wide public attention.

#### **GRANTS:**

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, Boston, Massachusetts, to produce a volume of essays on the transformation of the idea of progress, its social origins, historiography, importance in encouraging scientific advances, and presence as an article of faith in various political creeds. \$20,000

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES, New York, New York, for its fellowship program for scholars in the humanities who have recently earned the doctorate and plan research on 19th- and 20th-century subjects that relate to contemporary values. \$330,000

BARD COLLEGE, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York, for a conference on political and cultural forces behind the publication of literature. \$18,000

BIOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH CENTER, Honolulu, Hawaii, for an international symposium of biographers to discuss the nature of life-writing and how it exemplifies and defines specific values in contemporary culture. \$24,200

CENTER FOR EDUCATIONAL PRODUCTIONS, New York, New York, to complete a documentary film that will contribute to a broader public understanding of Puerto Rican-American culture and social conditions in the United States.

\$10,000

COUNCIL FOR BASIC EDUCATION, Washington, D.C., in support of its study on the nature and extent of history instruction in the elementary and secondary schools.

\$25,000

GRADUATE THEOLOGICAL UNION, Berkeley, California, in support of its Center for the Study of New Religious Movements, to conduct studies on the impact of new religions on American society and to catalogue related materials in its library collection.

\$135,000

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the establishment at its Divinity School of a program of women's studies in the field of religion, focused on the role of women in the history of religion, religious thought, and religious practices.

\$120,000

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for a study by Dr. Robert Coles of how children acquire political convictions.

\$35,000

LINDISFARNE ASSOCIATION, Crestone, Colorado, for its seminar program on the role of the humanities in understanding contemporary culture.

\$25,000

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for use by its *Journal for Interdisciplinary History* for a conference on the newer history and newer perspectives on social change in contemporary society.

\$25,000

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of a planning committee of the social sciences and humanities to help develop closer intellectual relationships between social scientists and humanists in China and the United States.

\$30,000

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA, Bangi, Malaysia, in support of the eighth triennial conference of the International Association of Historians of Asia, for the purpose of fostering inter-Asian and international scholarly cooperation.

\$15,000

PEN AMERICAN CENTER, New York, New York, toward the cost of a conference to discuss the effect of repression on literary and intellectual life in Latin America.

\$24,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a Bellagio conference on the role of the university in seeking international value consensus. \$35,000

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, Newark, New Jersey, for a conference on the relationship between urban literature and urban society. \$15,000

ROBERT SYNDER, Santa Monica, California, for developing a pilot media package of audio-visual and print material on leading artists and writers to distribute to schools, libraries, television and radio stations, and museums. \$30,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, California, for support of a research project entitled "The Moral Basis of Social Commitment in America." \$35,000

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, for a conference on the role of American literature in interpreting the values of contemporary culture and society. \$19,560

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, California, for a conference on the traditional sources and structures of authority in America and the forces currently tending to undermine or alter them. \$25,000

### ***Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships***

Established in 1974, the Humanities fellowships awards are designed to support humanistic scholarship intended to illuminate and assess the social and cultural problems of the contemporary world. In addition, the Foundation awards a limited number of fellowships under this program for the investigation of humanistic perspectives on human rights in the contemporary world.

In 1980, at the recommendation of an outside panel of distinguished humanists, the following awards were made:

RUDOLFO ACUNA, professor of Chicano studies, California State University, Northridge—the currents of Chicano working-class consciousness: the death of Pedro Subia in 1933.

WILLIAM AYRES ARROWSMITH, professor of classics and professor in the writing seminars, Johns Hopkins University—the cinematic poetry of Michelangelo Antonioni.

FRED R. BERGER, associate professor of philosophy, University of California, Davis—philosophical issues relating to freedom of expression.

PETER D. CLOTHIER, acting director and dean, Otis Art Institute of Los Angeles County—visual portrayal and social affirmation: black consciousness in the art of Charles White.

STEPHEN F. COHEN, professor of politics and director, Program in Russian Studies, Princeton University—the social dimensions of de-Stalinization, 1953-1964.

CHARLES T. DAVIS, professor of English and chairman of Afro-American studies, Yale University—the genesis and early development of the Afro-American literary tradition, 1829-1929.

MORRIS DICKSTEIN, professor of English, Queens College and Graduate School, City University of New York—popular culture in theory and practice.

JOHN DITTMER, associate professor of history, Tougaloo College—the civil rights movement in Mississippi, early 1950's to the late 1960's.

JOHN FELSTINER, professor of English, Stanford University—imagining the unspeakable: Holocaust poetry in Europe, Israel, and America.

BLANCHE H. GELFANT, professor of English, Dartmouth College—urban working women and American fiction.

SAM B. GIRGUS, professor and chairman of American studies, University of New Mexico—the new covenant: the Jews and the myth of America.

TODD GITLIN, assistant professor of sociology and director, Group Major in Mass Communications, University of California, Berkeley—mass culture and popular ideology: social conflict on television.

PHILIP GREEN, professor of government, Smith College—political equality: toward the ideal of a self-governing community.

GERTRUDE HIMMELFARB, distinguished professor of history, Graduate School, City University of New York—the idea of poverty: an historical study of the development of public conceptions and beliefs.

MORTON J. HORWITZ, professor of law, Harvard Law School—a history of American law, 1870-1960.

RICHARD N. HUNT, professor and chairman of history, University of Pittsburgh—the evolution of socialist values.

ANNETTE INSDORF, assistant professor of English and American studies, Yale University—cinematic responses to the Holocaust.

ROBERT W. JULY, professor of history, Hunter College and Graduate School, City University of New York—humanistic contributions to independence, national identity, and nation-building in modern Africa.

**JOHN FRANKLIN KASSON**, associate professor of history, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill—civility and rudeness: an historical perspective on public behavior in the U.S.

**NIKKI R. KEDDIE**, professor of history, University of California, Los Angeles—Iran: roots of revolution.

**JOHN KEKES**, professor of philosophy, State University of New York, Albany—the examined life: a consideration of private and public values.

**DAVID W. LEVY**, associate professor of history, University of Oklahoma—the debate over Vietnam: an essay in American intellectual history.

**STEVEN MARCUS**, George Delacorte professor in the humanities, Columbia University—the bourgeois novel: middle-class ideals in 19th- and 20th-century fiction.

**JEAN BAKER MILLER**, associate clinical professor of psychiatry, Boston University School of Medicine—the concept of self in men and women: historical, cultural, and social roots of a contemporary psychological configuration.

**SYDNEY NATHANS**, associate professor of history, Duke University—fortress without walls: the black rural settlement, 1840-1970.

**ROBERT PATTISON**, assistant professor of humanities, Southampton College—redefining literacy: language as a pragmatic skill and mode of thought.

**THEDA PERDUE**, assistant professor of history, Western Carolina University—utopianism and American Indian policy.

**ARNOLD RAMPERSAD**, professor of English, Stanford University—a biography of Langston Hughes.

**CARROLL SMITH-ROSENBERG**, associate professor of history and psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania—sex, symbol, and social structure: an exploration of 19th-century America.

**SHERRY TURKLE**, assistant professor of sociology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology—the computer in contemporary society: impact on values and modes of perception.

**IRWIN UNGER**, professor of history, New York University—a history of the American new left, from the late 1950's through the 1970's.

**MARTIN WACHS**, professor of urban planning, University of California, Los Angeles—ethical dilemmas in forecasting for public policy.

**LORETTA J. WILLIAMS**, assistant professor of sociology, University of Missouri, Columbia—the new black middle class: attitudes, values, dilemmas.

**VIVIANA A. ZELIZER**, assistant professor of sociology, Barnard College—the changing social value of children: economic, legal, and historical perspectives.

### **HUMANISTIC PERSPECTIVES ON CONTEMPORARY ISSUES**

The Foundation encourages humanistic scholars to provide a deepened perspective on contemporary issues and problems. Prominent among these issues is the definition and conceptualization of human rights. An appropriation to the Center for the Study of Human Rights at Columbia University is supporting the establishment of a research fellowship program on the legal, political, and cultural dimensions of human rights issues. In 1979 and again in 1980, Foundation Humanities fellowships were awarded for research on human rights in the contemporary world. Apart from the fellowships, recent grants have been made to the American Association for the International Commission of Jurists for a conference on Islamic law, and to the PEN American Center for a conference on the literary climate and politics of Latin America.

The Foundation's program of research fellowships for minority-group scholars in the social sciences and the humanities, funded through the Equal Opportunity program and now in its second year, supports projects intended to provide an historical, philosophical, and cultural perspective on problems of racism and discrimination. Among the humanistic subjects to be studied under 1980 awards were: the historical development of the Mexican community in three U.S. cities; the idea of blackness in Western critical theory; a history of two Chinese-American families; the rhetoric of the black American sermon; and the "Negro" as a stock character in Western literature. Among the fellowships awarded directly in 1980 by the Humanities program were a study of working-class consciousness in the Chicano community; a study of the civil rights movement in Mississippi in the 1950's and 1960's; the genesis and early development of the Afro-American literary tradition; and a history of a black rural settlement from 1840 to 1970.

To support humanistic exploration of other contemporary issues, recent grants have been made to the University of Delaware's Center for the Study of Values, which is establishing a program to examine the ethical issues that arise in the decision-making processes of government and business; to the University of Pennsylvania for an interdisciplinary project to examine the impact of contemporary social values on the development of science, technology, and medicine; and to Emory University for a study of the ethical, social, and legal implications of technological change.

#### **GRANTS:**

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE HUMANITIES**, Washington, D.C., in support of its activities to give the humanities a greater public voice in American culture and education. \$35,000

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS, New York, New York, for a conference on Islamic law and the question of the religious versus the secular nature of the modern Islamic state. \$25,000

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., to award annual fellowships to give practicing historians the experience of working in public agencies and the opportunity to demonstrate their ability to contribute professionally to the field of public history. \$20,000

EMORY UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Georgia, for a study by Professor Rondo Cameron on the ethical, social, political, and legal implications of technological change. \$34,000

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION, San Francisco, California, for research on and development of a television series on the current state of English-language use in America. \$31,500

AMELIA R. FRY, Berkeley, California, to complete a biography of Alice Paul, a leading figure in the women's movement from 1908 to 1977. \$4,000

HUMAN RIGHTS INTERNET, Washington, D.C., to organize and catalogue its library collection as a step toward linking it with the International Documentation Service on Human Rights. \$25,000

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, for completing a film on the impact of television news coverage of the Vietnam war on foreign policy decisions. \$15,200

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, in support of its Gallatin Division Writer at Work Series on the forces shaping the publication of literature in the 1980's. \$25,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York:

For a conference to assess the ways in which the media respond to and cover religious events. \$11,000

For a conference on the role of the university as a forum for discussion and an agent for change in shaping international values. \$35,000

For a conference on the role of African writers, artists, filmmakers, dramatists, teachers, historians, and other humanists in influencing the development of new African nations. \$35,000

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, Newark, Delaware, to help its Center for the Study of Values establish a program to examine the ethical issues that arise in the decision-making processes of government and business. \$150,000

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, College Park, Maryland, for a project on the moral and ethical assumptions underlying the significance of national boundaries, and the responsibility of governments to their own citizens versus their responsibility to noncitizens. \$29,500

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for an interdisciplinary project to examine the impact of contemporary social values on the development of science, technology, and medicine. \$30,000

### ***RF Humanities Fellowships in Human Rights***

SUZANNE MIERS, professor of history, Ohio University—the suppression of slavery since 1890 and the relationship between the antislavery and the human rights movements.

JOHN S. NELSON, assistant professor of political science, University of Iowa—recognizing the rights of groups and communities in addition to rights of individuals.

JILL NORGREN, associate professor of government, and PETRA T. SHATTUCK, associate professor of government, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York—self-determination for American Indian nations.

CATHERINE TINKER, research coordinator, Human Rights Internet—repression and creativity: freedom of expression and censorship in Latin America.

NORMAN L. ZUCKER, professor of political science, University of Rhode Island—the guarded gate: the dilemma of contemporary American refugee policy.

### **AMERICAN CULTURAL HERITAGE**

In 1980, Foundation support for humanistic research on neglected areas of the pluralistic social and cultural heritage of the United States included studies on minority groups (especially Hispanic and black Americans), on women, and on labor unions. Another grant enabled the District 1199 Cultural Center of the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees in New York City to prepare discussion guides for a major exhibit entitled “Images of Labor”; interviews were obtained from women who worked in defense industries during World War II; and the University of California’s Regional Oral History Office completed the final stages of an oral history of Helen Gahagan Douglas as part of a larger project on women political leaders of the United States in the 20th century.



## GRANTS:

AMERICAN DANCE FESTIVAL, Durham, North Carolina, toward the costs of its 1980 Dance Town Hall series, focusing on the cultural and humanistic significance of contemporary modern dance. \$20,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, to strengthen and expand its Whitney M. Young, Jr. Collection, papers on the social justice campaigns of the 1960's. \$15,000

DISTRICT 1199 CULTURAL CENTER, New York, New York, to prepare discussion guides to increase public awareness of working people in the United States. \$12,000

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN HISTORY, New York, New York, in support of a conference to assess the varieties of political and religious radicalism that are central to the Anglo-American experience. \$15,000

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, D.C., for a conference on European artists and intellectuals who fled to the United States between 1930 and 1945 seeking refuge from Nazism. \$24,100

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, Wisconsin, in support of an oral history of the Wisconsin labor movement. \$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, California, for use by its Regional Oral History Office for an oral history of Helen Gahagan Douglas. \$4,180

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst, Massachusetts, to prepare a volume of essays on teaching and research in U.S. history abroad since 1945, to give a broader cross-cultural perspective on contributions made elsewhere to the study of U.S. history. \$31,850

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tennessee, for a conference to assess the Tennessee Valley Authority's role in historical perspective, and to address questions about its future mission as an agent of social and economic development. \$25,000

## **CONQUEST OF HUNGER**

In 1935, the Foundation began to grant funds to assist rural reconstruction projects abroad and to train people in Asia and Latin America in agricultural science and veterinary medicine. The first field staff-supported country program, begun in Mexico in 1943 to improve production of basic food crops and food-animal species, ended by making Mexico self-sufficient in agriculture for a time and led to the formal establishment of the Conquest of Hunger program in 1963.

The key elements of the Mexican experiment, subsequently applied in other countries at the invitation of their governments, included commitment and support on the part of the host country; a sharp focus on indigenous crop varieties, determination of local production characteristics, and national requirements and preferences; a highly professional field staff; training programs for local scientists; and strengthening of national institutions to take over and carry on the development.

The success of Foundation in-country programs in Mexico (1943-66), Colombia (1950-70), Chile (1955-68), and India (1956-76) led to the concept of international agricultural centers. The first, the International Rice Research Institute, was created in 1960 as a cooperative effort of the Rockefeller and Ford foundations and the government of the Philippines. IRRI concentrated on the improvement of rice, not merely as a food crop confined to the boundaries of one nation but as a staple of overwhelming importance throughout Asia.

Together, the Rockefeller and Ford foundations established four international agricultural centers, and by 1968, the impact of the Green Revolution, which grew mainly out of the Mexican and Filipino experiences, had attracted worldwide attention to the centers. But despite increasing agricultural output, many nations struggled to cope with economic and political realities as bilateral and multilateral efforts failed to close the gap between their food production and the needs of their expanding populations.

In 1969, at the invitation of the Foundation, key personnel of international banks, government assistance agencies, and foundations met to discuss the world food problem and to consider the role of the international centers in alleviating it. The conference brought about an unofficial consortium known as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. The Consultative Group became a clearinghouse, effectively coordinating the ideas of its members, channeling their resources more efficiently to provide the existing agricultural centers with increased support, and working to expand the international center network. In 1980, the CGIAR supported 13 centers, the combined financial requirements of which totaled \$120 million.

The Foundation continues assistance to the international center system and also seeks innovative ways to support worldwide agricultural development. In awarding grants, the Conquest of Hunger program currently follows four guidelines:

- Increasing food production by strengthening the international agricultural research and development system
- Strengthening agricultural research, with special reference to the food legumes, hemoparasitic diseases of animals, aquatic species, and new dimensions of plant breeding, physiology, and disease resistance

- Utilization of fragile environments and marginal lands, such as tropical rain forests, arid lands, and hill areas
- Food policy and development, particularly production, distribution, and nutrition in the developing countries

**INCREASING FOOD PRODUCTION BY STRENGTHENING  
THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH  
AND DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM**

The Foundation in 1980 contributed to the support of various centers operating under the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. In addition, the Foundation contributed directly to other organizations and projects in the United States and abroad that related to the improvement of agriculture in the developing world.

**GRANTS:**

***International Agricultural Center System***

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, Manila, Philippines, in support of its program to develop small-scale, labor-intensive fisheries and aquaculture systems adaptable to local environments and traditions in the Pacific Basin region. \$750,000

INTERNATIONAL CENTER OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE, Palmira, Colombia, for support in developing agricultural technology to increase the quality and quantity of basic food commodities in the tropics, particularly cassava, field beans, rice, and beef. \$300,000

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, Silang, Cavite, Philippines, for studies on rural development in the Philippines. \$35,000

INTERNATIONAL LABORATORY FOR RESEARCH ON ANIMAL DISEASES, Kabete, Kenya, for research in the development of effective and economically viable measures to control trypanosomiasis and theileriosis, cattle diseases seriously limiting livestock production in Africa. \$300,000

INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTER, Texcoco, Mexico, for programs to develop superior germplasm of maize and wheat in order to provide higher and more stable yields and better nutritional quality in these crops. \$400,000

INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Los Baños, Philippines, for support in developing and promoting improved strains of rice, adaptable to the regions of the world in which it is grown. \$200,000

### **Other Food Production Grants**

ASOCIACION PARA EL DESARROLLO, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, for developing new curricula and supporting services at the Instituto Superior de Agricultura in Santo Domingo. \$35,000

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, Waltham, Massachusetts, toward the costs of initiating and implementing Food Corps programs aimed at village-level agricultural development. \$187,000

COMITE PERMANENT INTERETATS DE LUTTE CONTRE LA SECHERESSE DANS LE SAHEL, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, to initiate and implement a Sahel Food Corps program. \$63,000

EAST-WEST CENTER, Honolulu, Hawaii, for the cost of a conference on national development in Polynesia, Melanesia, and Micronesia. \$15,000

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, United Nations, Rome, Italy, for an international conference of aquaculture specialists. \$18,000

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE, New York, New York, for continuation of technical assistance and supporting services to help developing countries strengthen their capabilities for improving food and agricultural production. \$800,000

CHARLES F. KETTERING FOUNDATION, Dayton, Ohio, for use by the Kettering Research Laboratory in developing a nitrogen fertilizer generator for on-farm use. \$35,000

MID-EAST WHEAT RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM, Ankara, Turkey, in support of research on wheat improvement in Turkey and other Middle East regions. \$36,500

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES, Bangkok, Thailand, for use by its Department of Fisheries for an international conference on freshwater prawn farming. \$2,000

POSTGRADUATE COLLEGE, Chapingo, Mexico:

For its program to integrate women into rural development. \$48,000

In support of its international workshop on training and evaluation programs for worldwide rural development. \$216,000

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA CHAPINGO, Chapingo, Mexico, for strengthening the agricultural faculty. \$24,000

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, Honolulu, Hawaii, for collaborative research with the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Engineering Research and Planning of the People's Republic of China.

\$10,000

### STRENGTHENING AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Foundation supports research that attempts to improve world agriculture or that seeks solutions to problems hindering food production.

In 1980, it continued support for investigations of blood parasite diseases that severely limit livestock production in developing countries. Also receiving support were two coordinated research projects. One, conducted by Cornell University and the universities of Colorado and Wisconsin, studied the basic mechanism occurring in plants to prevent infection by bacteria and fungi. The other involves one laboratory at Cornell, two at the University of California, Berkeley, and one at the Harvard University School of Public Health. Each is undertaking studies to increase understanding of the molecular and biochemical basis of the various vector-pathogen-host interactions in order that sound strategies for managing diseases of both animals and plants may be developed.

#### GRANTS:

CENTRAL LUZON STATE UNIVERSITY, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines, for research on the food fish species *Tilapia*.

\$22,800

CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA TROPICAL, Cali, Colombia, for collaborative research with Pennsylvania State University on developing genetic resistance to rice blast disease.

\$17,000

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York:

For research on the factors governing regeneration of plants from cell and tissue cultures for the purpose of improving important food plants.

\$114,000

For studies on insect growth regulators (juvenile hormones, their analogues, and anti-juvenile-hormone substances) and their potential for controlling agricultural pests and vectors of disease.

\$27,500

GRACE GOODELL, International Rice Research Institute, Los Baños, Philippines, to enable her to complete her research at IRRI on the organization of small farmers engaged in intensified rice production.

\$32,520

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts:

For research and training on the selective control of insect pests and vectors of disease.

\$35,000

For research on arthropod transmission of parasitic diseases of plants and animals.	\$33,000
INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER, Florence, Alabama, for a study of constraints to farm-level use of phosphate fertilizers in Colombia.	\$32,000
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, Manhattan, Kansas, for its Department of Plant Pathology to investigate cellular regeneration in cassava.	\$27,550
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in support of a research project on improving soil management in Southeast Asia.	\$15,750
MCGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal, Canada, toward research on identification and characterization of plant genes in symbiotic nitrogen fixation.	\$35,000
MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Bozeman, Montana, for training and research on the selective control of insect pests and vectors of disease.	\$25,350
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, University Park, Pennsylvania, for research on genetic development of plants to resist pests.	\$135,000
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York:	
For review conference on mechanisms of plant resistance to pathogens.	\$11,000
For review conference on arthropod transmission of parasitic diseases of plants and animals.	\$16,000
For an advisory workshop to enable the Foundation to determine which areas of plant genetic engineering and molecular biology require priority attention and support for the improvement of food crops.	\$21,800
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, California, for use by its School of Public Health and its Department of Plant Pathology for research on arthropod transmission of parasitic diseases of plants and animals.	\$66,000
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Davis, California, for use by its Department of Agronomy and Range Science for research on pest resistance in crop plants.	\$35,000
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, Boulder, Colorado, for research on plant resistance to pathogens.	\$53,000

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, Gainesville, Florida, for use by its Agricultural Research and Education Center at Homestead, Florida, for research on parasexual hybridization in economic plants. \$28,550

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Urbana, Illinois, for joint research by its College of Veterinary Medicine and the National Institute of Animal Research in Mexico to develop field-test vaccines against tick-borne diseases of animals. \$7,000

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, Wisconsin, for research on the mechanisms of plant resistance to pathogens. \$38,000

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Pullman, Washington:

For use by its Department of Agricultural Chemistry to identify mechanisms of plant resistance to pests and diseases. \$20,900

For research on hemoparasitic livestock diseases. \$34,800

### **UTILIZATION OF FRAGILE ENVIRONMENTS AND MARGINAL LANDS**

The Foundation supports projects that explore agricultural production in environmentally fragile and marginal land areas of the tropics. The regions of interest include the humid lowlands of Southeast Asia, particularly the outer islands of Indonesia; the humid lowlands of the Amazon basin; the semiarid Sahelian-Sudano zone; the steep-sloped hill regions of Latin America, including the Caribbean islands; and the hills and highlands of the southern Himalayan flank.

### **GRANTS:**

DUKE UNIVERSITY, Durham, North Carolina, toward the cost of research by the Organization of Tropical Studies, a consortium of U.S. and Latin American universities, on nutrient cycling in tropical rain forest ecosystems under natural and disturbed conditions. \$8,590

NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY, Las Cruces, New Mexico, for research on sustainable agricultural development in the semiarid tropics. \$3,500

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY, Raleigh, North Carolina, for research on the forest resources of Mexico and Central America. \$10,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York:

For a conference, co-sponsored by and held at the Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza, Turrialba, Costa Rica, on sustainable agricultural development and land-use options in hill regions of tropical America. \$21,000

For a conference co-sponsored by and held at the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, Cali, Colombia, on sustainable agricultural development and land-use options in the Amazon Basin. \$13,500

### **FOOD POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT**

The Foundation supports efforts by developing countries to improve the production, distribution, and consumption of food; research relating to world food security; research on U.S. food and agricultural policy; and studies on global analysis of the world food situation.

#### **GRANTS:**

KASETSART UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, to support activities to develop analytical capacity in food and agricultural policy and to integrate it with the Thai policy-making process. \$35,000

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, Tunis, Tunisia, for a review by Tunisian scholars and government personnel of Tunisian cereal policy. \$34,220

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Illinois:

For a study of intergovernmental and international initiatives directed at removing financial constraints on food security. \$19,950

For support of research in agricultural economics. \$35,000

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, Wisconsin, for use by its Land Tenure Center for an international seminar on food policy. \$2,000

#### **Other Grants Administered by the Conquest of Hunger Program**

The following grants, initiated by the Foundation's Quality of the Environment program before its termination in 1978, are still in effect.

#### **GRANTS:**

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, Washington, for continuing support of research on environmental mediation. \$8,767

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, Wisconsin, for continuation of its collaborative research on integrated design and management of regional energy/environment systems in Mexico. \$120,000



## EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

In December 1977, Foundation trustees decided to phase out Education for Development (initiated in 1963 as University Development) as a separate program, within the period necessary for responsible termination of current activities. Long-term projects at the Universidad del Valle in Cali, Colombia; the University of the Philippines; the University of Ibadan, Nigeria; Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda; the University of Nairobi, Kenya; and the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania have terminated. Those at Kasetsart, Mahidol, and Thammasat universities in Bangkok, Thailand, and the National University of Zaïre will terminate by the end of 1981, and it is expected that the programs at Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia and the Federal University of Bahia in Brazil will be completed by the end of 1983.

In addition to the university projects cited above, the Foundation during 1980 continued support for several other EFD initiatives in the developing countries: training and research projects conducted by the national universities and ministries of education of Kenya and Tanzania, designed to develop local capacity for social science research and evaluation of educational issues in the two countries; strengthening research and training at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Nairobi, in pest management; an experimental educational project in rural development in Colombia; and training and research programs in public-sector management in the LDC's.

### EFD CENTER GRANTS:

#### **Federal University of Bahia**

*Salvador, Bahia, Brazil*

Support of teaching, research, and service activities relevant to the rural and urban needs of northeastern Brazil.

\$664,000

#### **Gadjah Mada University**

*Yogyakarta, Indonesia*

Continued support of teaching and research programs in the health sciences, agricultural sciences, and the social sciences designed to help Indonesia meet national goals.

\$254,150

#### **Mahidol University**

#### **Thammasat University**

*Bangkok, Thailand*

Support of training and research programs in the medical and social sciences directed to national and regional needs.

\$123,800

#### **Makerere University**

*Kampala, Uganda*

Toward the costs of a special donors' conference on the rehabilitation of the university.

\$16,000

**National University of Zaire***Kinshasa, Zaire*

Continued support for strengthening research and training programs relevant to national development, with particular emphasis on education, agricultural sciences, and social sciences. \$187,932

**University of Dar es Salaam***Dar es Salaam, Tanzania*

Staff development in the arts and science faculty. \$3,340

**University of Nairobi***Nairobi, Kenya*

Strengthening, within its Faculty of Agriculture, of teaching and research programs in pest management. \$57,800

**OTHER GRANTS:**

INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES at the University of Sussex, Brighton, England, toward the establishment of a fund to assist postgraduate students from developing countries. \$22,000

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, Nairobi, Kenya, and MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in support of training and research programs designed to develop local capacity for social science research and evaluation of educational issues in Kenya and Tanzania. \$113,327

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, California, toward the costs of a study of higher education in selected countries of the Third World. \$32,450

**CONFERENCES:**

Toward the cost of an international conference to be held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Bellagio, Italy, on consequences to the labor market of the expansion of education in the developing countries. \$25,000

## **EQUAL OPPORTUNITY**

Through its Equal Opportunity program, the Foundation works to help eradicate racial inequality in American life. Since the program was initiated in 1963, it has made extensive efforts to achieve equal educational opportunities, to strengthen minority leadership capabilities, and to promote greater participation by black and other minority groups in public and private institutions that have a substantial impact on the quality of life in minority communities.

In response to changing circumstances affecting the status of minorities, and to meet the challenges of the 1980's, the program awards grants that attempt to:

- Identify and assist in the adoption of effective strategies for improving the employment and income opportunities of minorities;
- Increase educational opportunities for minorities in the natural and life sciences and economics;
- Secure and protect basic rights of all citizens;
- Assist in the establishment and growth of community-based self-help organizations in the southeastern United States.

## **EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES**

Economic inequality, measured by disparities in employment and income status between minorities and others, is one of the nation's most serious and persistent problems. Minorities continue to experience disproportionately high levels of unemployment and low levels of income, which reduce their ability to enjoy opportunities for adequate housing, schooling, health care, and other social benefits, even though these are now protected more securely by legislation and by improvements in American attitudes toward race relations.

There is reason to believe that much of the economic gap between minorities and others is related to structural imbalances in the labor market. Public and private policies and programs aimed at removing such disparities have met with uneven and inadequate success. Greater economic opportunities can be achieved if public and private decision-makers understand more fully the nature of the barriers to minority-group economic progress, and if policies and practices with high potential for reducing employment and earnings disparities are devised and applied more widely.

To identify and assist in adopting effective strategies for improving the employment and income opportunities of minorities and for narrowing the gap in economic status between minorities and others in American society, the Foundation awards grants for: multidisciplinary research on the nature and causes of persistent employment and income disparities; evaluation, through empirical testing, of the effectiveness of alternative public and private strategies for improving employment opportunities; the replication of projects shown to have a positive impact on employment and income-earning opportunities for the disadvantaged.

## **GRANTS:**

**BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, Waltham, Massachusetts, for use by its Center for Public Service to improve national youth employment and education programs.**

**\$180,000**

**CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, Fullerton, California, for a study on the labor market impact of undocumented Hispanic immigrants on the restaurant industry in Los Angeles.**

**\$29,600**

**CLARK COLLEGE, Atlanta, Georgia, toward the cost of establishing a major research center on economic policy and its effects on black Americans.**

**\$33,458**

**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for a study on newcomers and indigenous workers in low-wage urban labor markets.**

**\$48,605**

**COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, Washington, D.C., for a study of contemporary public-private partnership efforts to revitalize U.S. cities.**

**\$35,000**

**CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC/PRIVATE VENTURES, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for a study of private industry councils set up under the federal Private Sector Initiative Program to promote employment opportunities for the economically disadvantaged.**

**\$55,000**

**JOBS FOR AMERICA'S GRADUATES, Wilmington, Delaware, in support of its plan to generate national interest in the successful Jobs for Delaware Graduates program of employment counseling, skills training, and job placement for in-school youth.**

**\$40,000**

**MANPOWER DEMONSTRATION RESEARCH CORPORATION, New York, New York, for a study measuring the influence of the wage subsidy, enacted by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977, on private sector firms' employment of Entitlement youth.**

**\$75,000**

**NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, New York, New York, for its project to develop more effective summer employment programs for urban youth.**

**\$30,000**

**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR EMPLOYMENT POLICY, Washington, D.C., for seminars on national employment policy.**

**\$10,000**

**NATIONAL COUNCIL ON EMPLOYMENT POLICY, Washington, D.C., for a study evaluating the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act system's ability to provide skills-training and related labor market services needed to reduce unemployment among the economically disadvantaged.**

**\$30,000**

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER, Chicago, Illinois, for research and studies on the problem of youth unemployment.

\$29,780

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Evanston, Illinois, for a research project on the Chicago labor market, its job-seeking and job-adaptation behavior regardless of ethnicity and sex.

\$33,643

RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE, Washington, D.C., in support of a conference covering such topics as the differential impact of energy prices across income classes, energy and the poor, and the energy situation abroad.

\$22,000

VERA INSTITUTE FOR JUSTICE, New York, New York, for the development and distribution of a manual on the Job Path Program Model, a supported work program for mentally retarded persons.

\$19,000

### **BROADENING CAREER OPPORTUNITIES**

The Foundation identifies and refines the means to increase opportunities for education in fields such as the natural sciences, mathematics, and economics, in which minorities are grossly underrepresented.

The focus of Foundation grants in this area is on graduate educational opportunities in fields where resources for student support are limited but employment opportunities are promising.

### **GRANTS:**

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, Nashville, Tennessee, in support of its program of undergraduate instruction and graduate fellowship support designed to increase the number of minority-group scholars holding a Ph.D. degree in economics.

\$350,000

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C., for its program to encourage minority-group students to work toward careers in the life sciences.

\$200,000

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY, Charlotte, North Carolina, to expand educational opportunities of minority-group students and faculty in the field of marine sciences.

\$200,000

### **SECURING AND PROTECTING BASIC RIGHTS**

A number of organizations receive Foundation support for activities that help to secure and protect the basic rights of all citizens, especially members of minority

groups, and that seek to overcome the effects of past racial discrimination. In addition, awards are made under the Foundation's program of research fellowships for minority-group scholars in the social sciences and the humanities.

## GRANTS:

INSTITUTE FOR POLICY AND MANAGEMENT RESEARCH, Santa Monica, California, for use by Dr. Aaron Wildavsky to complete a study on the linkage between inflation policy and the economic well-being of minorities. \$15,594

JOINT CENTER FOR POLITICAL STUDIES, Washington, D.C., for a study of black voting behavior in the 1980 presidential election. \$30,000

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND, Washington, D.C., to conduct an evaluation of revenue-sharing legislation and its responsiveness to the needs of areas with large concentrations of minorities and poor people. \$26,000

NAACP SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION FUND, New York, New York, to rent and operate for a year a computerized legal research facility for use in school-desegregation and employment-discrimination lawsuits. \$15,000

NATIONAL BLACK CHILD DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of its public policy community training and monitoring activities concerned with the human development and rights of black children. \$25,000

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BLACK LAWYERS, New York, New York, for a survey of the career patterns of black lawyers to determine whether they have achieved their earlier expectations. \$34,550

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA, Washington, D.C., to enable it to produce professional analyses of current public policy questions of special concern to Hispanic Americans. \$150,000

PERSPECTIVES INTERNATIONAL, Washington, D.C., toward planning costs for a compilation of bibliographic and primary source materials in the history of black American colleges and universities. \$15,000

POTOMAC INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C., to distribute its report on the concept of national youth service as an alternative to a military draft. \$1,500

PUERTO RICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND, New York, New York, in support of its one-year internship program to train selected Puerto Rican attorneys in civil rights law and to strengthen its capacity to provide legal services for Puerto Ricans in the United States. \$150,570

**ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS  
FOR MINORITY-GROUP SCHOLARS**

The purpose of this project is to enable outstanding minority-group men and women to undertake policy-oriented social science and humanistic research on issues of high priority affecting minority citizens. In 1980, the following persons received fellowships:

JAMES A. BANKS, Seattle, Washington  
JESUS MANUEL CASAS, Santa Barbara, California  
PEDRO CASTILLO, Santa Cruz, California  
CHARLES M. CHRISTIAN, College Park, Maryland  
MICHAEL W. COMBS, Lincoln, Nebraska  
PHILIP GARCIA, Ann Arbor, Michigan  
HENRY LOUIS GATES, JR., New Haven, Connecticut  
EVA M. GAVILLAN-TORRES, New York, New York  
ROBERT L. MARION, Austin, Texas  
MARIA EUGENIA MATUTE-BIANCHI, Santa Cruz, California  
ROBERTA N. MORSE, Washington, D.C.  
COLIN A. PALMER, Chapel Hill, North Carolina  
LINDA MAE-LAN CHING SLEDGE, Valhalla, New York  
HORTENSE JEANETTE SPILLERS, Lincoln, Nebraska  
SYLVIA WYNTER, Stanford, California

SEATTLE OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER, Seattle, Washington, for a national forum on human resource development in a limited-growth economy. \$10,000

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Atlanta, Georgia, for a research project on the status of voting rights and the role of federal statutory law in furthering equal voting rights. \$31,000

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND, New York, New York, in support of its program of fund-raising for black colleges and universities. \$500,000

URBAN COMMUNICATIONS GROUP, Detroit, Michigan, toward the research-and-development phase of a film on Rosa Parks and the significance of the Montgomery bus boycott in the civil rights movement. \$25,000

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY, Detroit, Michigan, for a national symposium: "Black English and the Education of Black Children and Youth." \$20,000

**Conferences:**

A 1981 conference of senior scholars, lawyers, educators, and journalists to discuss the impact of public school desegregation. \$25,000

A 1981 conference of senior scholars, lawyers, judges, and educators on the *Bolden* decision and its impact on progress in increasing the number of black elected officials. \$25,000

A 1981 conference on employment discrimination and strategies to increase equal employment opportunities. \$25,000

### **SPECIAL PROGRAM IN THE SOUTHEAST**

The Foundation supports projects that endeavor to improve the lives and circumstances of minority-group persons by increasing their participation in the affairs and enterprises of the southeastern United States.

Support has been provided for the establishment and growth of community-based, self-help organizations and for public and private agencies that can deliver needed services and technical assistance to such organizations.

### **GRANTS:**

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE SOUTHERN POOR, Norfolk, Virginia, to determine if the Virginia Assembly concept, already proved successful as a means of organizing rural minority groups in Virginia and North Carolina in an attempt to improve their circumstances, can be adapted for use in an urban environment. \$82,486

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, toward the costs of a small-farmer rural development project. \$112,000

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, toward the costs of a study to assess the methods and the potential for replication of the Norfolk Assembly Project, which attempts to strengthen the self-help capabilities of people in the Southeast. \$34,573

URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER LITTLE ROCK, Little Rock, Arkansas, toward the cost of its minority community training and leadership development program. \$110,000

### **Other Equal Opportunity Grants**

The following grants are continuations of commitments made under the Equal Opportunity program's leadership development component, which was phased out during 1980.



**GRANTS:**

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C., for a training seminar for development officers of predominantly black colleges. \$3,125

LATINO INSTITUTE, Chicago, Illinois, in support of its leadership development training program. \$80,000

NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY, Las Cruces, New Mexico, to increase, through its graduate program in educational management, the number of American Indians qualified to serve as principals in tribal school districts. \$181,200

PROJECT AWARENESS, Washington, D.C., to expand its program to improve the education of high-school-age students in several major U.S. cities. \$20,000

WESTERN SERVICE SYSTEMS, Lakewood, Colorado, in support of its Chicano community education and leadership development programs. \$225,000

## **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

The world faces rapidly evolving changes in the political and economic forces that condition relations among countries. In the last 35 years, more than 100 new states have emerged from colonialism; most of them are now struggling to preserve their independence, balance the tension between modernization and cultural heritage, and improve the quality of life for millions in abject poverty.

In addition, the world is in the midst of a lengthy transition from plentiful low-cost oil and gas to costly alternatives. This transition has been marked by increasing difficulty for the industrialized countries in managing their domestic and international economic policies, by weakened prospects for economic growth, and by growing international conflict and tension. Poor economic performance and persistent problems of inflation amid increasing interdependence threaten to invalidate traditional economic theories and overwhelm economic arrangements among countries. Moreover, national concerns about security of energy supply have injected a new strategic dimension into the calculus of international security.

The disproportionate effects of energy and economic problems on the poor developing countries may cripple their efforts to maintain political independence and achieve stability as well as economic well-being. For the developed countries, how to avert this outcome—by creating more equitable international arrangements that also promote enlightened self-interest—represents perhaps the most urgent challenge.

Through its International Relations program, the Foundation supports efforts: to promote international collaboration in pursuit of long-term common national interests; that stress the need for practical solutions that can command wide public support rather than theoretical grand designs; that bring a variety of disciplines to bear on issues; and that address problems in a multidisciplinary fashion.

In the past, the Foundation has supported work in three related areas:

- Regional conflict and international security
- International economic policy
- World energy problems

During 1981, the Foundation hopes to restate its guidelines for the International Relations program in order to facilitate approaches that integrate these three areas of interest.

### **REGIONAL CONFLICT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**

The political approaches pursued in regions with high potential for conflict and escalation—by powers inside and outside—have major importance for international security. The Foundation supports projects that seek: to promote collaborative international research and action on regional economic, political, and security concerns; to stimulate new concepts of international security and arms control; to find ways of strengthening the capacity of the Atlantic Alliance to cope with new economic, energy, and security problems.

## GRANTS:

### AMERICAN ASSEMBLY, New York, New York:

For a conference co-sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, New York: "The China Factor: Sino-American Relations and the Global Scene." \$35,000

To help disseminate the findings of its recent conferences on Mexican-American relations. \$25,000

AMERICAN FREEDOM ASSOCIATION, Durham, North Carolina, for the Ocean Education Project on issues under consideration by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. \$2,500

ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., to complete the initial phase of a joint project with the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, England, on new approaches to arms control. \$5,100

ASIA SOCIETY, New York, New York, for research on the priorities of contemporary Chinese foreign policies and their consequences on U.S. policies. \$130,000

### BROOKINGS INSTITUTION, Washington, D.C.:

For joint conferences with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences on policy problems related to changing political, economic, and security trends in Asia and on international economic issues, for the purpose of fostering closer cooperation between Chinese and American scholars. \$50,000

For use by its Foreign Policy Studies Program for studies on international economic and security issues relating to the Persian Gulf. \$250,000

CENTER FOR INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS, New York, New York, toward the costs of the Commission on United States-Brazilian Relations. \$35,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for completion of a project on U.S.-Japanese cooperation in principal multilateral institutions. \$25,000

FOREIGN POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, toward the costs of a meeting between Soviets and Americans to discuss the nature of political and security challenges in northeast Asia, particularly on the Korean peninsula. \$4,500

FOREIGN POLICY STUDY FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for the operating costs of its Study Commission on U.S. Policy Toward Southern Africa, which is composed of leading United States citizens who are undertaking a systematic

inquiry into American interests and concerns in southern Africa, the policy alternatives available to the United States, and the consequences of policy choices.

\$1,360,625

**GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C.:**

For a panel on U.S. national security and Third World policy. \$25,000

Toward the cost of a conference on international violence. \$7,500

**ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for the cost of conferences and related research on ways that African, Arab, and Western industrialized countries could cooperate more effectively to assist economic development in Africa.**

\$125,000

**SECURITY CONFERENCE ON ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, Marina del Rey, California, for a conference on U.S. and Japanese interests associated with the vulnerability of oil supplies and growing Soviet military capability.**

\$25,000

**STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Stanford, California:**

To enable U.S. scholars and professionals to participate with Mexican scholars in a program of research and discussion on economic and social determinants of relations between the two countries. \$85,000

Toward the costs of a program appointing international relations specialists from China as resident research fellows for the purpose of fostering Sino-American scholarly communication in the field of international security and arms control. \$132,500

**UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, New York, New York:**

To establish a citizens education project, Citizens for Ocean Law, to inform the public about changes in the uses and governance of the oceans. \$32,500

For a study of the future of Soviet-American relations: security, arms control, and political and economic issues. \$35,000

**UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, College Park, Maryland, to support a project on Mexican migrants and U.S. responsibility.** \$6,500

**WORLD PRIORITIES, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of the 1980 edition of Ruth Sivard's *World Military and Social Expenditures*.** \$15,000

## INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

The international economic system is not functioning well, as evidenced by slow economic growth, persistent unemployment, high rates of inflation in many countries, growing skepticism about the capability of floating exchange rates to correct imbalances of payments, increasing fears of protectionism, and relatively little progress toward meeting the needs of the quarter of the world's population that is very poor. Under this guideline, the Foundation supports efforts to improve the international monetary system and trade relations.

### GRANTS:

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS, New York, New York, in support of its program to analyze international economic and monetary problems and to identify and assess consequences of alternative policies for dealing with them. \$1,100,000

GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, D.C., toward the cost of a joint German Marshall Fund–Rockefeller Foundation conference on research priorities in the services sector of international trade. \$6,000

NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., for a study of the impact of the newly industrializing countries on the OECD economies in the 1980's. \$35,000

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, Washington, D.C., for a study of Third World perspectives toward reform of the international monetary system. \$35,000

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, Brighton, England, for use by its Sussex European Research Centre to complete a project on European food policies. \$20,000

## WORLD ENERGY PROBLEMS

Energy is a vital and pervasive requirement for every society. Problems of its supply and cost have become a powerful new element in political and economic relations among countries. In this area, the Foundation encourages better understanding and institutional arrangements for coping with the relationship between energy and the world economy and the search for ways to help developing countries solve their energy problems.

### GRANTS:

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS, New York, New York, to explore the relationships between energy markets and the international monetary system. \$35,000

ASHOK V. DESAI, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, India, toward the costs of a study on India's energy position and prospects.

\$5,600

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland, toward the cost of disseminating *Oil Crisis Management* by Edward N. Krapels.

\$2,000

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, toward the costs of disseminating the report of the World Coal Study.

\$15,000

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Washington, D.C., for a program to assess renewable energy technologies and the factors affecting their use in developing countries.

\$350,000

SIMON R. NKONOKI, Institute of Development Studies, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, for a study on rural energy consumption in Tanzania.

\$2,816

ØYSTEIN NORENG, Norwegian School of Management, Oslo, Norway, to enable him to develop plans for an energy policy research center in Oslo, to complete work on a book on energy policy options, and to participate in a study on the relationship between economic policy and energy policy.

\$35,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a conference on new international programs to help developing countries deal with energy problems.

\$15,000

### **Rockefeller Foundation Fellowships in International Relations**

In 1978, the trustees appropriated \$300,000 to continue selecting, and awarding fellowships to, scholars who are studying issues central to international relations. Pending a review of the fellowship program, no new fellowship funds were appropriated in 1979, although two awards were made in 1980 under the terms of the previous competition. Fellowship proposals were requested for submission by November 1, 1980, and new appointments will be announced in April 1981.

LUTHER J. CARTER, Washington, D.C., to undertake a study on radioactive waste management.

FERNANDO R. MANIBOG, Energy and Resources Group, University of California, Berkeley, California, to undertake an analysis of the economic viability of renewable energy systems for Philippine rural areas.

# POPULATION AND HEALTH

## POPULATION

Today's world population of 4.5 billion is expected to increase by 1.5 billion within the next two decades, and will number about 6 billion at the turn of the century. Ninety percent of that growth will take place in the less-developed countries. The problems of population growth are particularly acute for the 1.3 billion youth under 15 years of age living in the less-developed countries. They will make up the young labor force of the LDC's two decades hence, and also will represent the principal reproductive ages. What are their prospects for a better life? There already are 450 million men and women in these countries with no jobs at all, or who are employed only sporadically. Today's youth will create a need for more than 650 million additional jobs; more than a billion new jobs will be needed in LDC's within the next two decades.

The problem of jobs is linked to increasing urbanization. The movement to cities proceeds relentlessly. Now, 30 percent of the developing countries' populations live in urban areas, and in 20 years, the percentage will be well over 40 percent. Populations of 20 million to 30 million are forecast for such cities as Mexico City, if city services are able to accommodate the projected numbers.

The Foundation's program, therefore, emphasizes activities that will have an impact on rates of population growth over the next two decades and that will contribute to a better understanding of policy options for the developing countries.

The three main components of the program are:

- Research in reproductive biology;
- Research on new contraceptive technology;
- Policy studies to understand both the determinants and consequences of fertility and the socioeconomic factors affecting population dynamics and acceptance of contraceptive technology.

## RESEARCH IN REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY

A greater understanding of the reproductive process is a prior condition to technological advances for fertility reduction, enhancement, or improvement. In recent years, the most notable examples of the application of basic knowledge have concerned fertility enhancement. Thus, there are drugs for stimulating ovulation, microsurgical techniques for removal of tubal blockages, the prospect of *in vitro* fertilization for overcoming some causes of infertility, and a range of procedures permitting diagnosis of fetal disorders *in utero*. Since the advent of the contraceptive pill and the IUD, however, the pace of scientific advance applicable to fertility reduction has slowed. To correct this situation, the Foundation is supporting areas of reproductive research that either hold special promise of applicability or are suffering from relative neglect.

In recent years, the Foundation also has been providing general support for centers of excellence in reproductive research; restructuring this approach has led to the selection

of new centers in developing countries. In addition, efforts to attract promising investigators into the field are being continued, with emphasis on postdoctoral training of scientists from developing countries. Furthermore, as some types of research on fertility regulation can best be done in the country where the procedures are to be used, the Foundation allocates research grants to biomedical scientists who are returning to developing nations to work after receiving advanced training in the West.

## **GRANTS:**

**BEIJING UNIVERSITY**, Beijing, People's Republic of China, for research in reproductive and developmental biology. \$25,000

**CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF CHILE**, Santiago, Chile, for research by its Laboratory of Endocrinology on the regulation of the female reproductive function. \$189,500

**CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**, Beijing, People's Republic of China:

For a study program on modern biological research laboratory design, conducted by the Columbia University Graduate School of Architecture for a Chinese Academy of Sciences architectural team responsible for design of a building for its new Institute of Developmental Biology. \$65,000

For the reproductive endocrinology research program in its Institute of Zoology. \$25,000

**FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA**, Salvador, Brazil, for use by its Maternidade Climerio da Oliveira toward the costs of research and training in reproductive biology. \$150,000

**GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY**, Washington, D.C., for research on the prolactin receptor, to be conducted in the Department of Anatomy. \$2,000

**GORDON RESEARCH CONFERENCES**, Kingston, Rhode Island, toward the costs of a conference on gametogenesis held in Plymouth, New Hampshire, in July 1980. \$5,500

**HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM**, Jerusalem, Israel, for support of a study of gene expression and protein syntheses. \$25,000

**HOWARD UNIVERSITY**, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of a program to encourage summer employment of minority-group high school students as apprentices in life science research laboratories at universities (in cooperation with the Foundation's Equal Opportunity program). \$100,000



MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, for research on the biosynthesis of human chorionic gonadotropin in placental tumor.	\$25,000
NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, New York, New York, toward the costs of a conference on the cell biology of the testis.	\$7,500
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND SCIENCE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, toward the costs of a workshop on embryonic cell surface antigens, held in Lake Placid, New York, in October 1980.	\$15,000
POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, New York:	
Toward the costs of studies of the biochemistry of gametogenesis.	\$25,000
Toward the costs of studies of the comparative ultrastructure of fertilization.	\$25,000
SLOAN-KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH, New York, New York, for studies on sperm autoantibodies.	\$24,800
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:	
Toward the costs of research on mRNA-mediated changes in reproduction and development.	\$25,000
Toward the costs of an international symposium on RNA in development, held in Beijing, People's Republic of China, in April 1980.	\$35,000
UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, Bristol, England, toward the costs of an advanced lecture course in molecular and cellular aspects of early mammalian development, conducted in Crete in September 1980.	\$20,000
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, Ibadan, Nigeria, toward the costs of human chorionic gonadotropin studies to be conducted in the Department of Chemical Pathology.	\$25,000
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Maryland:	
For research on the ultrastructural effects of oocyte maturation inhibitor.	\$25,000
For research on hormonal control of inhibin-F secretion.	\$23,000
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for research in the Department of Biology on mammalian oogenesis.	\$5,000
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, Washington, for research on molecular	

aspects of mammalian fertilization, to be conducted in the Department of Biochemistry. \$25,000

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Connecticut, for research on reproductive maturation in the rhesus monkey. \$20,000

### **RESEARCH ON NEW CONTRACEPTIVE TECHNOLOGY**

If the world is to have new, safer, more effective, and inexpensive means of fertility regulation in the future, research support for the development of these means is important now. Because circumstances differ, such research must be carried out in developed and developing countries, with potential methods for controlling conception tested both in the laboratory and in the field.

#### **GRANTS:**

HANI K. ATRASH, Beirut, Lebanon, for training in family planning evaluation and epidemiology at the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia. \$38,000

MARWAN BARBIR, Beirut, Lebanon, for training in family planning evaluation and epidemiology at the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia. \$36,491

MARIO BURGOS, Cuyo University, Mendoza, Argentina, for research at Harvard Medical School into the effect of gossypol on sperm motility. \$35,000

CHINESE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, Beijing, People's Republic of China, toward the costs of preparing its Capital Hospital staff to conduct evaluative studies of gossypol as a male contraceptive agent. \$215,000

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, toward the costs of research on long-acting delivery systems for contraceptive steroids, to be conducted by its Medical College. \$35,000

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for use by its Medical School toward the costs of studies on the cytotoxic and antifertility effects of gossypol. \$25,000

ROY HERTZ, George Washington University, Washington, D.C., for research on the mechanism of antifertility action of gossypol. \$25,000

CARLOS HUEZO TOLEDO, San Salvador, El Salvador, for training in family planning evaluation and epidemiology, at the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia. \$32,391

**INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH, New Delhi, India, for studies on immunological methods of fertility regulation.** \$200,000

**POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, New York, toward the costs of research on contraceptive development.** \$600,000

### **POLICY STUDIES**

The Foundation seeks to improve understanding of the relationships between population issues and other aspects of development by strengthening research and training in policy analysis and by encouraging national- and regional-level analyses in the developing countries. It also supports work on specific population topics confronting the United States, foremost among which are the determinants of adolescent pregnancy and the issues arising from current patterns of U.S. immigration.

### **GRANTS:**

**BOSTON COLLEGE, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, toward the costs of a study on the bioethics of assisted rhythm in fertility control.** \$15,000

**CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, Nairobi, Kenya, toward the costs of a demographic research program and the development of data-processing capabilities at the Population Studies and Research Institute, University of Nairobi, in collaboration with the Central Bureau of Statistics.** \$9,595

**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for use by the Center of Population and Family Health toward the costs of a study examining health, psychological, and social-status data of children born to teenage mothers.** \$35,000

**COUNCIL FOR ASIAN MANPOWER STUDIES, Quezon City, Philippines, in support of its regional research and training program on problems of population, labor force, and employment in Southeast Asia.** \$117,000

**FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF MINAS GERAIS, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, for use by its Center for Regional Planning and Development for a training and research program in economic demography.** \$263,000

**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Washington, D.C., for use by its Committee on Population and Demography toward the cost of analysis of World Fertility Survey data on Pakistan.** \$3,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, Bangkok, Thailand, for research on fertility differentials among ethnic groups in Thailand.

\$34,000

POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, New York:

Toward the costs of its Center for Policy Studies and International Programs.

\$600,000

Toward the costs of publication and distribution of the final report of the International Review Group on Social Science Research on Population and Development.

\$25,000

RAND CORPORATION, Santa Monica, California, toward the costs of conducting a two-day workshop to discuss analysis and use of Guatemalan survey data on the social science and biomedical interrelationships among nutrition, child health and development, and fertility.

\$6,180

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, toward the costs of a conference, sponsored by the Foundation and the Ministry of Health of India, on improving the availability of contraceptive methods, to be organized by the Indian Council of Medical Research and held in New Delhi.

\$20,000

UNIVERSITY OF THE ANDES, Bogotá, Colombia:

For use by the Faculty of Economics toward the costs of its graduate training program in population studies.

\$200,000

To enable two demographers from the Faculty of Economics to attend a meeting in Rio de Janeiro in April 1980.

\$2,225

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Illinois, toward the costs of an analysis in the Department of Economics of factors affecting nutrition and health of farm families in India.

\$22,000

UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW, Lucknow, India, for research by D. N. Saksena, R. S. Mathur, and J. N. Srivastava on the demographic evaluation of rural development programs in Uttar Pradesh, India.

\$17,000

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for use by its Population Studies Center toward the cost of a study of the impact of changing family networks on fertility in Taiwan.

\$28,200

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, Nairobi, Kenya, for use by its Population Studies and Research Institute toward the costs of four graduate fellowships in population studies.

\$22,000

## **Ford Foundation—Rockefeller Foundation Research Program on Population and Development Policy**

In 1970, the Rockefeller and Ford foundations initiated a competitive research program in the field of population policy in order to promote the study of the determinants and consequences of population behavior. In 1980, the following awards were made:

FELIX J. AQUINO, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, for research in Spain on information and migration.

ASOCIACION MULTIDISCIPLINARIA DE INVESTIGACION Y DOCENCIA EN POBLACION, Lima, Peru, toward the costs of a workshop on fertility dynamics in the Andean region, to be held in Lima during January 1981.

RICHARD A. EASTERLIN and EILEEN M. CRIMMINS, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and K. SRINIVASAN and SHIREEN JEJEEBHAY, International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, India, for research on the determinants of adoption of fertility control in India.

DIANE KAYONGO-MALE, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya, to disseminate her research results on child labor practices in Kenya.

JOSEPHINE MAUSKOPF, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, for research on Brazilian fertility, with special attention to the spurious correlation problem in measuring the replacement of lost children within families.

RANDALL J. OLSEN, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, for research on refining the statistical methodology for assessing the relation between fertility and mortality.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a multivariate data analysis seminar, sponsored jointly with the Ford Foundation, held in August 1980 at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand.

## **HEALTH**

At the time of its establishment in 1913, the Foundation undertook a commitment to support research, field work, and control programs directed toward diseases that kill, disable, or debilitate vast numbers of people.

Its first program in this area was carried out in the United States against hookworm, a disease that produces anemia and that at the time was sapping the vitality of hundreds of thousands of people in the South. On the basis of this experience, the Foundation, in the years that followed, widened its range of interests to include research in and control of other tropical diseases: malaria in the southern United States, Italy, Greece, Venezuela, Brazil; tuberculosis in France and the United States; yaws in Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica; schistosomiasis in Egypt; typhus in Algeria, Italy, and Mexico. Its battle against just one, yellow fever, lasted for more than 30 years, covering the tropical belts of Africa and Latin America and culminating just before World War II in the development by Foundation staff of an effective vaccine.

Concurrently, the Foundation took the initiative in encouraging states and nations to strengthen their own permanent public health organizations. To train needed manpower in bacteriology, biostatistics, epidemiology, sanitary engineering, and public health administration, the Foundation built and endowed the first school of public health at the Johns Hopkins University. Thereafter, it supported similar graduate schools at Michigan and Harvard, as well as institutes of public health and public health nursing in Warsaw, London, Toronto, Oslo, Athens, Ankara, Calcutta, Tokyo, Manila, São Paulo, and other cities around the world. To train the required specialists, it developed a system of fellowships that brought promising students from nearly every country worldwide to attend such schools and institutes. The Foundation's Health program in 1980 is, once again, concerned with widely prevalent, debilitating diseases of the tropics through research leading to control measures. Current initiatives emphasize:

- Research on the great neglected diseases of the developing world;
- Development of clinical epidemiology to foster efficient means of maintaining the health of populations;
- Development of selective information systems for managing the burgeoning biomedical and health literatures.

### **THE GREAT NEGLECTED DISEASES OF MANKIND**

Diseases such as malaria, schistosomiasis, trypanosomiasis, and the recurrent diarrheas of children may be said to be great in that they afflict hundreds of millions of people, largely in the developing world. They may also be thought of as neglected in that they have received relatively little attention from the global biomedical research community.

## GRANTS:

### GND Network Grants

The Foundation supports an international network of investigative units, each headed by leading scientists, to work on the great neglected diseases of the developing world. The network consists of six clinical units in Boston, Stockholm, Tel Aviv, and Melbourne; and four biochemistry/pharmacology units in New York, Cleveland, Mexico City, and Bangkok.

AFFILIATED HOSPITALS CENTER, Boston, Massachusetts, for use by the Robert B. Brigham Hospital to support an immunoparasitology division in its Department of Medicine. \$150,000

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio:

For overseas research by its Division of Geographic Medicine. \$50,000

In support of a pharmacoparasitology unit in its Department of Pharmacology. \$150,000

CENTER FOR RESEARCH AND ADVANCED STUDIES, National Polytechnic Institute, Mexico City, Mexico, for the study of the pathogenesis of invasive amebiasis, onchocerciasis, and American trypanosomiasis. \$37,500

WALTER AND ELIZA HALL INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH, Melbourne, Australia, for support of an immunoparasitology research unit. \$150,000

MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, toward development of the division of parasite biochemistry in its Department of Biochemistry. \$18,000

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, Cairo, Egypt, for use by the Biomedical Research Center for Infectious Diseases in Cairo. \$120,000

ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for support of a pharmacoparasitology research unit. \$140,000

TUFTS UNIVERSITY, Boston, Massachusetts, for support of a division of geographic medicine. \$150,000

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, Oxford, England, in support of a tropical medicine research unit in its Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine. \$82,000

UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM, Stockholm, Sweden, for a joint research unit, with Uppsala University, on the immune regulation of parasitism. \$135,000

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Charlottesville, Virginia, for support of a division of geographic medicine in its Department of Medicine. \$150,000

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, Washington, for support of a geographic medicine unit in its Department of Medicine. \$135,000

WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, Rehovot, Israel, in support of a unit for molecular biology of parasitic diseases. \$161,000

### **GND-Related Grants**

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, toward the costs of establishing a program in Haiti for the study of infantile diarrhea. \$25,000

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts:

For preparation of a study on control strategies for the great neglected diseases of mankind. \$25,000

For a symposium on medical education. \$4,650

HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM, Jerusalem, Israel, for use by the Hadassah Medical School for research on schistosomiasis. \$25,000

INSTITUT PASTEUR, Paris, France, for research on leishmaniasis. \$25,000

SHAHJAHAN KABIR, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Dacca, Bangladesh, for research on a nontoxic cholera vaccine. \$25,000

MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, for research and field work on opisthorchiasis. \$25,000

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for research to develop a malaria vaccine. \$35,000

JEAN PAPE, New York, New York, for a study of infantile diarrhea in Haiti. \$25,000

#### **ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION RESEARCH CAREER DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS IN GEOGRAPHIC MEDICINE**

Two five-year fellowships are awarded annually through the great neglected diseases network to outstanding young investigators in geographic medicine. The complete list of those holding fellowships in 1980 was:



A. DEAN BEFUS, McMaster University, for research on characteristics and functions of mast cells in parasitic infections.

ANIL N. JAYAWARDENA, Yale University, for analysis of the immune response in malaria.

JAMES W. KAZURA, Case Western Reserve University, for research on immunity and induction of resistance in filariasis.

HENRY WILKE MURRAY, Cornell University, for research on mechanisms of *Leishmania* killing by mononuclear phagocytes.

NADIA NOGUEIRA, Rockefeller University, for studies on *Trypanosoma cruzi*.

RUPERT K. A. SCHMIDT-ULLRICH, Tufts University, for research on immunogenicity of species- and stage-independent plasmodial antigens.

ALAN SHER, Harvard University, for research on immunochemical studies of schistosomula target antigens and host molecules.

ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, New York, New York:

For research on *Entamoeba histolytica*. \$25,000

For research to develop a drug for the treatment of trypanosomiasis. \$25,000

SHANGHAI FIRST MEDICAL COLLEGE, Shanghai, People's Republic of China, for a field project on the control of schistosomiasis in a Chinese village. \$20,000

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for research on the control of trypanosomiasis. \$24,000

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA, Honolulu, Hawaii, for research to develop a vaccine against dengue hemorrhagic fever. \$23,850

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Nedlands, Australia, for research on immunity to strongyloidiasis infection. \$12,500

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Connecticut, for research on immune resistance to infection from ectoparasitic ticks. \$25,000

YESHIVA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York:

For research on immunology in leprosy. \$25,000

For research on controlling hepatic fibrosis in schistosomiasis and other diseases. \$25,000

## THE HEALTH OF POPULATIONS

Health care professionals are well trained to deal with disease in individuals on the basis of an understanding of physiological, cellular, and molecular mechanisms. Although this approach has been undeniably beneficial, maldistributions of expensive manpower, equipment, and facilities are common throughout the world; small numbers of individuals receive costly, high-technology, curative care while the vast majority lacks inexpensive, preventive primary health care.

The root cause of this imbalance is a dearth of population-based perspectives in the educational, research, and management aspects of the health-care enterprise. The Foundation's program in the Health of Populations supports the development and improvement of clinical teaching and research in clinical epidemiology and population-based medicine in universities of major international influence. This initiative should result in improved methods for assessing the health needs of populations, for establishing health priorities, for allocating medical resources, and for assessing the benefits of medical interventions more rationally.

### GRANTS:

CHINESE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, Beijing, People's Republic of China, to enable a delegation of four senior members to visit Canadian and American schools and observe their medical departments. \$18,560

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE LA NUTRICION, Mexico City, Mexico, for a staff member to obtain additional training in clinical epidemiology at Yale University. \$12,000

McMASTER UNIVERSITY, Hamilton, Canada:

For a program of training courses to provide clinicians from university faculties of medicine in the developing world with additional skills needed for carrying out applied research on the health problems of their countries. \$246,000

For workshops on health sciences programs in education and for preparing educational materials on clinical epidemiology. \$26,000

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION, Washington, D.C., to support a basic training program for primary health workers in applied epidemiology for infectious disease surveillance systems in Latin America and the Caribbean. \$25,000

SHANGHAI FIRST MEDICAL COLLEGE, Shanghai, People's Republic of China, in support of a health care center in a rural Chinese area.	\$10,000
TUFTS UNIVERSITY, Medford, Massachusetts, for a seminar on the health of large urban populations.	\$10,000
UNIVERSIDAD DEL VALLE, Cali, Colombia, for the production of mental health training manuals for primary health care workers.	\$25,000
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, Cambridge, England, for a workshop for epidemiologists primarily from faculties in developing countries, on the subject of current approaches to teaching epidemiology.	\$110,000
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, Edinburgh, Scotland, to enable epidemiologists from the developing world to attend the Ninth Scientific Meeting of the International Epidemiological Association in Edinburgh.	\$32,400
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Columbia, South Carolina, in support of field studies in national and international policy structures for medical systems serving high-density populations.	\$10,000
UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO, London, Ontario, Canada, for a study on the relationship between the process of medical care in family practice and the outcome of the patient's illness.	\$35,000
VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY, Richmond, Virginia, to determine accurate methods of estimating the population served by a physician's family practice.	\$25,000

### **COPING WITH BIOMEDICAL AND HEALTH LITERATURES**

Information is essential for the rational utilization of resources in both research and the provision of health services. The exponential growth of the biomedical, behavioral, and health services literatures makes it increasingly difficult to identify that small portion of the literature that is of greatest use and significance. Also, the masses of data gathered on health problems, resources, costs, uses, and benefits are too rarely analyzed qualitatively, or subjected to the appropriate statistical methods that would turn data into useful information for the planning, management, and evaluation of more cost-effective health services. Accordingly, the Foundation supports the development of selective information systems to rationalize and expedite the flow of biomedical and health information.

## **GRANTS:**

**CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio, to develop methods for establishing core collections for health sciences libraries. \$25,000**

**NORTH AMERICAN PRIMARY CARE RESEARCH GROUP, Richmond, Virginia, to prepare a glossary of primary care terms and an international classification of primary care health problems. \$15,000**

**PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION, Washington, D.C., for collecting information in various countries to develop its Regional Library of Medicine and Health Sciences. \$29,000**

## SPECIAL INTERESTS AND EXPLORATIONS

Since 1978, an augmented Special Interests and Explorations program has had the following components:

- To examine opportunities or support activities not covered by existing Foundation programs
- To support unusually significant activities involving one or more Foundation programs and requiring substantial short-term investment that could not otherwise be undertaken because of the constraints of program guidelines
- To support expenses of ongoing Foundation activities such as the Rockefeller Archive Center and the Bellagio Study and Conference Center

In 1980, the following grants were made:

### GRANTS:

ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES, New York, New York, toward the costs of holding a conference in February 1981: "African Refugees—The International Response." \$9,225

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of a conference on the status and future of research universities. \$20,000

BRYANT PARK RESTORATION CORPORATION, New York, New York, toward the costs of a study to determine solutions to the problems of underuse and misuse of Bryant Park. \$35,000

CENTER FOR PUBLIC RESOURCES, New York, New York, toward the cost of its project to expand the role of the pharmaceutical industry in research and health delivery for developing countries. \$117,500

COUNCIL ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT, Washington, D.C., for general operating support for its programs to determine how to use science and technology more effectively in advancing international development and in solving global problems of major importance to the United States. \$10,000

FUNDACION PARA LA EDUCACION SUPERIOR, Cali, Colombia, toward the costs of a feasibility study for a comprehensive regional development program for rural well-being. \$34,275

INDOCHINA REFUGEE ACTION CENTER, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of generating public support for Cambodian relief through its Cambodia Crisis Center. \$35,000

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Maputo, Mozambique, to establish a resource library on international affairs for the use of diplomatic staff.**

**\$6,000**

**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION FOUNDATION, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of a project on the role of the presidency in managing the federal government.**

**\$25,000**

**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Washington, D.C., for use by its Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China toward the costs of a conference, organized jointly with The Rockefeller Foundation, to introduce executives of foundations to the challenges presented by the new era of U.S.-China relations.**

**\$9,000**

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS, New York, New York, toward the costs of its program of volunteer management assistance to nonprofit service institutions.**

**\$25,000**

**NEW YORK COMMUNITY TRUST, New York, New York, for use by its Center for Communication to enable students of the social sciences to broaden their understanding of key issues in mass communications.**

**\$5,000**

**ORGANIZATION FOR BUSINESS, EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT, San Francisco, California, toward the costs of a survey of corporate board women, to be used in promoting private initiatives for the advancement of women in the private sector.**

**\$10,000**

**OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, Washington, D.C., a policy studies and information center for those concerned with U.S. interests in the development of the LDC's, for its programs.**

**\$100,000**

**RAND CORPORATION, Santa Monica, California, for use by its Institute for Civil Justice to conduct policy research and analysis and disseminate information about the American civil justice system.**

**\$200,000**

**JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 3RD YOUTH AWARD**

**The Foundation makes an award annually to a young man or woman who has made an outstanding contribution to the well-being of mankind. Prateep Ungsongtham, of Bangkok, Thailand, received the 1980 award in recognition of her effective leadership in fostering the self-development of slum children in Bangkok.**

**\$10,000**

ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, toward the operating costs of the Rockefeller Archive Center. \$301,855

SATELLITE EDUCATION SERVICES, Los Angeles, California, toward the costs of producing and testing the pilot for a projected 30-week series of television programs for high-school students in which major news stories would be considered in depth by scholars of national stature. \$65,000

SUPPORT SERVICES ALLIANCE, New York, New York, toward the costs of its work to equalize access to goods and services to the self-employed and to small nonprofit and business organizations. \$125,000

WOMEN AND FOUNDATIONS/CORPORATE PHILANTHROPY, New York, New York, toward the costs of establishing a national office and of pursuing its activities to make corporate and private foundations aware of the need for support of women's activities, and to disseminate information on funding opportunities to foundations and potential grantees. \$30,000

#### **CONFERENCES:**

Toward the costs of planning and design for a project to identify and test methods for increasing knowledge of renewable energy technology assessment and deployment. \$35,000

For a workshop and conference on U.S. immigration and refugee issues and policies. \$100,000

## BELLAGIO STUDY AND CONFERENCE CENTER

The center, an historic estate in the Italian Alps known also as the Villa Serbelloni, is located high on the promontory that divides Lake Como and overlooks the town of Bellagio. It was bequeathed to the Foundation in 1959. The center is administered from the Foundation's New York office by a committee; Dr. John J. McKelvey, Jr., is currently the chairman.

The center is recognized today as a stimulating conference facility for scholars from many parts of the world who meet to examine issues of international importance. "Bellagio Conferences" have been the modest beginnings of worldwide cooperative undertakings in agricultural research, population stabilization efforts, and the development and strengthening of universities and training institutes in the developing world. Conferences held at the center are generally related to the Foundation's own programs. The following 36 conferences were held during 1980:

*Transition from School to Work*—Hywel C. Jones, director general for research, science, and education, Commission of the European Communities, Brussels.

*Images of Personal and Social Order and Disorder*—Dante Germino, professor of government and foreign affairs, University of Virginia, and Stephen McNight, professor of government, University of Florida.

*International Board of Editors of the Coptic Encyclopaedia*, Aziz S. Atiya, distinguished professor of history, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

*International Data Confrontation Workshop on Leadership, Participation, and Government Performance to Meet Social Needs*—Betty Jacob, international coordinator, Department of Political Science, University of Hawaii at Manoa.

*New Forms of International Cooperation in the Field of Nuclear Energy*—Joseph A. Yager, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

*Language and Power*—Muriel R. Schultz, associate professor of English, California State University; Cheris Kramarae, associate professor of speech communication, University of Illinois; and Dale Spender, *Women's Studies International Quarterly*, Institute of Education, University of London.

*Donors' Conference for Makerere University*—Asavia Wandira, vice chancellor, Makerere University, Kampala.

*FAO Investment Centre Workshop on Rural Development Program Design*—Cedric Fernando, director, Investment Centre, FAO, Rome.

*Re-examination of the World Hunger Programme*—Nevin S. Scrimshaw, Department of Nutrition and Food Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

*Policy Meeting of the Fédération Internationale de Documentation, the International Council on Archives, and the International Federation of Library*



*Associations and Institutions*—Margreet Wijnstroom, secretary general, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, The Hague.

*Interdependence in a World of Unequals: African-Arab-OECD Triangular Cooperation*—Dunstan Wai, visiting research fellow, International Relations, Rockefeller Foundation.

*Consultative Meeting of the United States and Soviet Leadership of the Dartmouth Conference*—Phillips Ruopp, vice president, Social Sciences, Charles F. Kettering Foundation, Dayton.

*Future of Integrated Pest Control*—G. Mathys, secretary general, International Organization for Biological Control of Noxious Animals and Plants, International Union of Biological Sciences, Paris.

*Nomenclature Committee of the International Union of Biochemistry and the IUP-IUPAC Joint Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature*—P. Karlson, professor, Physiology-Chemistry Institute, Marburg.

*Crisis Management and Confidence Building*—William Kincade, executive director, Arms Control Association, Washington, D.C., and Christoph Bertram, director, International Institute for Strategic Studies, London.

*The Newer History and Perspectives on Social Change in Contemporary Society*—Robert Rotberg, professor of history, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Theodore Rabb, professor of history, Princeton University; and Joel Colton, director for the humanities, Rockefeller Foundation.

*Rural Economy and Society in Contemporary Eastern Europe*—John W. Cole, professor of anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

*The Structure of Mass Politics in Western Democracies*—Samuel H. Barnes, professor of political science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

*The Role of the University in Seeking International Value Consensus*—John Maguire, president, and David Smith, executive director, both of Society for Values in Higher Education, New Haven; and Joel Colton, director for the humanities, Rockefeller Foundation.

*Meeting of the Study Commission on U.S. Policy Toward Southern Africa*—Franklin A. Thomas, chairman of the commission and president, Ford Foundation.

*Editorial Meeting of Italian Scientists for the Textbook The Brain and Dreaming*—J. Allan Hobson, director, Laboratory of Neurophysiology, Harvard Medical School.

*Canada and the European Security Conference Experience*—Robert Spencer, director, Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto.

*A Search for Common Ground: Philosophical Issues in Contemporary Geography*—Peter Gould, professor of geography, Pennsylvania State University.

*The Collectivity and the Individual*—George F. McLean, secretary, International Society for Metaphysics.

*Promoting Resource Sharing Between Black American and African Universities*—Ruth Stutts Njiiri, director, International Education Program, Phelps Stokes Fund, New York.

*The Biology and Culture of Tilapia*—R. S. V. Pullin, senior scientist, International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management, Philippines.

*African Cultural and Intellectual Leaders and the Development of the New African Nations*—Robert W. July, professor of African history, Hunter College, New York; and Joel Colton, director for the humanities, and Peter Benson, visiting research fellow, both of Rockefeller Foundation.

*Workshop on Interactions of Parasitic Diseases and Nutrition*—Gerald T. Keusch, Division of Geographic Medicine, Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston.

*Strengthening Social Science Capacity in the Developing Areas*—Laurence D. Stifel, vice president and secretary, and Ralph K. Davidson, deputy director for the social sciences, both of Rockefeller Foundation; and James S. Coleman, University of California, Los Angeles.

*The Coordination of Foreign and Domestic Economic Policies in the Atlantic World*—James A. Caporaso, Andrew W. Mellon professor of international studies, University of Denver.

*Transition and Democracy in Chile*—Ronald G. Hellman, Center for Inter-American Relations, New York.

*Health of Populations: Changing Perspectives*—Kerr L. White, deputy director for health sciences, Rockefeller Foundation.

*Resources Allocation and Health Technology Assessment*—Kerr L. White, deputy director for health sciences, Rockefeller Foundation, and Frederick B. Robbins, president, Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.

*Moderate and Conservative Parties in the European Community*—Cesare Merlini, Istituto Affari Internazionali, Rome.

*Property Law and Property Rights and Their Relation to Social Structure in the Contemporary Near and Middle East*—Rowland L. Mitchell, Jr., Social Science Research Council, New York.

*The Treatment of Services Provided or Priced by Government in International Real Product Comparisons*—A. Mullier, officer-in-charge, Statistical Office, United Nations, New York.

In addition to conferences at Bellagio, the Foundation offers residencies, of about four weeks each, to scholars, writers, and composers engaged in major projects. During 1980, the center was able to accommodate the following 86 men and women of recognized distinction from 15 countries.

ABRAHAM S. ABRAHAM, *Times of India*, Bombay—the politics of information: a case for strong and free Third World media.

A. OWEN ALDRIDGE, professor of French and comparative literature, University of Illinois—comparative literature, East and West.

SIRI VON REIS ALTSCHUL, New York Botanical Garden—source book for chemical and biological investigations of unusual plant resources.

ELAINE BARKIN, associate professor of music, University of California, Los Angeles—composition of pieces for the piano.

SAMUEL H. BARON, professor of history, University of North Carolina—new light on G. V. Plekhanov.

WILFRED BECKERMAN, fellow, Balliol College, Oxford—income distribution and poverty in rich countries.

BRITT-MARI BLEGVAD, Copenhagen—comparative study of the institutions that function in dispute treatment in the areas of family, consumption, housing, and work.

MOGENS BLEGVAD, professor of philosophy, University of Copenhagen—explanations of human action and social-cultural phenomena.

JOHN Z. BOWERS, New York—review and history of the Foundation's health and natural sciences programs since 1913.

ROBERT BOYERS, professor of English, Skidmore College—Kenneth Burke: dramatic action and the dialectics of discourse.

JOSE CAZORLA, head, Department of Political Science and Political Sociology, University of Granada—dependence, integration, and decentralization in the modern state.

JOHN H. CHALMERS, JR., professor of biochemistry, Baylor College of Medicine, Texas Medical Center, Houston—the theory and use of musical scales based on various divisions of the tetrachord.

MARIO M. CHAVES, program director, W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Brazil—

interdisciplinarity and health, a synthesis of elements from several schools of thought as applied to the health field.

CARL Q. CHRISTOL, professor of international law and political science, University of Southern California, Los Angeles—an international regime for satellite power systems.

WILLIAM CLAIRE, director, Washington office of the chancellor of the State University of New York—the relationship of poetry to medicine, and a full-scale collection of poems entitled *Departures, Beginnings*.

BURTON R. CLARK, professor of sociology, Yale University—national systems of higher education.

CARLOS E. CLIMENT, professor of psychiatry, Universidad del Valle, Cali—strategies to extend mental health services in developing countries: description of a Latin American experience.

SEYMOUR DRESCHER, professor of history, University of Pittsburgh—antislavery, reform, and religion in comparative perspective.

LEON EDEL, citizens professor of English emeritus, University of Hawaii—literary psychology.

SANFORD S. ELBERG, emeritus professor of immunology and medical microbiology, University of California, Berkeley—a monograph on brucellosis, a disease of animals that is transmitted to humans.

VICTOR J. ELIAS, professor of economics, Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Argentina—sources of economic growth in Latin American countries.

DONALD J. ERB, composer in residence, Cleveland Institute of Music—a major orchestral work.

JILL D. FABRICANT, assistant professor of preventive medicine and community health, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston—chromosomal aberrations: their causes and significance.

JAMES THOMAS FLEXNER, New York—a memoir dealing with Dr. Simon Flexner.

JOHN R. FREARS, senior lecturer in politics, University of Loughborough—the presidency of M. Giscard d'Estaing.

HUGH L. FREEMAN, Hope Hospital, University of Manchester School of Medicine—clinical epidemiology of schizophrenia: a study of treated prevalence in Salford.

KISHORE GANDHI, convener, Sri Aurobindo Center, New Delhi—reintegrating values in education.

NATHAN GLAZER, professor of education and sociology, Harvard University—the expansion of judicial power: the judge as reformer and administrator.

DEBORAH M. GREENBERG, president and director of staff, Legal Action Center, New York—ethics of public interest law practice.

JACK GREENBERG, director-counsel, Legal Defense Fund, New York—ethics of public interest law practice.

DORIS GRUMBACH, Washington, D.C.—a novel.

THOMAS T. HAMMOND, professor of history, University of Virginia—communist revolutions: a comparative, analytical history, 1917-1980.

BRIAN F. HARRISON, Corpus Christi College, Oxford—essays on stability and change in modern Britain.

ZVI Y. HERSHLAG, professor of economics, Tel Aviv University—cost and benefits of growth: the philosophy of development revisited.

GLYNNE HILLER, Larchmont, New York—a film treatment based on the French writer Colette.

HERBERT W. HYMAN, professor of social sciences, Wesleyan University, Middletown—history of the sample survey in the United States.

COLETTE INEZ, New York—a volume of poetry entitled *Light Takes Eight*.

LEN JENKIN, associate professor of English, Manhattan Community College of the City University of New York—a new play.

FRANCIS JENNINGS, director, Newberry Library Center for the History of the American Indian, Chicago—ambiguous empire: the Iroquois league and its covenant chain.

ELDON L. JOHNSON, vice president emeritus, University of Illinois, Urbana—the misconceptions of the early history of the land-grant colleges.

ANEES JUNG, editor, *Youth Times*, New Delhi—sociopsychological study of Indian politicians.

ALFRED H. KATZ, School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles—the role of mutual aid and self-help in contemporary society.

EDITH E. KING, Dobbs Ferry, New York—assisting John Z. Bowers on a comprehensive review and history of the Foundation's health and natural sciences programs since 1913.

WILLIAM W. LAMBERT, dean of the graduate school, Cornell University—analysis of the structure, strategy, and social antecedents of aggression of children in seven cultures.

GAIL W. LAPIDUS, associate professor of political science and sociology, University of California, Berkeley—equality in contemporary theory and practice: a comparison of Soviet and American approaches.

FREDERICK LESEMANN, Whittier, California—a composition combining acting, mime, and music.

WILLIAM ROGER LOUIS, visiting professor, All Souls College, Oxford—the United States and the decolonization of the British empire, 1945-1949.

DONALD ANTHONY LOW, vice chancellor, Australian National University, Canberra—dominant peasants: peasants and political power in Asia and Africa.

PIERS GERALD MACKESY, fellow, Pembroke College, Oxford—statesmen at war: the return to limited warfare, 1799-1802.

REX MARTIN, professor of philosophy, University of Kansas—a philosophical study of the nature, justification, and systematic connection of rights with other political concepts.

MERVYN MATTHEWS, readership in Russian regional studies, University of Surrey—Soviet education since Stalin.

ARTHUR S. MCGRADY, professor of philosophy, University of Connecticut, Storrs—William of Ockham on human nature.

WERNER M. MENDEL, professor of psychiatry, University of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles—the management of schizophrenia as a public health problem: a comparison of capitalist and socialist approaches.

EILIS DILLON MERCIER, Santa Barbara, California, and Dublin, Ireland—a play, based in Italy, about the last days of World War II, and an historical novel about the period of the Reformation.

HOWARD E. MITCHELL, director, Human Resources Center, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania—adventures and misadventures in organizational change.

JOHN HUMPHREY CARLISLE MORRIS, Magdalen College, Oxford—the tenth edition of *Dicey and Morris on the Conflict of Laws*.

ILENE N. NAGEL, associate professor of law and sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington—criminal justice in American federal trial courts: the bases for decisions for criminal defendants.

C. D. NARASIMHAIAH, editor, *Literary Criterion*, Mysore—the comparative approach to literature.

JOHN S. NIEDERHAUSER, Tucson—a handbook on potatoes to provide guidelines for decision-makers.

ALFREDO OCAMPO ZAMORANO, associate researcher, Fundación para la Educación Superior, Cali—Colombia elites: modernization or development?

FREDERICK L. M. PATTISON, Medical Centre, University of Western Ontario—a biography of Granville Sharp Pattison, anatomist (1791-1851).

DAVID H. PINKNEY, professor of history, University of Washington, Seattle—the decisive years: France, 1840-1847.

RICHARD A. PRESTON, William K. Boyd professor of history, Duke University, Durham—the problems of expanding teaching about Canada in the United States and the United Kingdom.

LLOYD G. REYNOLDS, professor of economics, Yale University—American capitalism: performance and prospects.

ALPHONSE V. ROCHE, professor of Romance languages, University of Arizona, Tucson—Frédéric Mistral, a Provençal poet.

ARNOLD A. ROGOW, professor of political science, Graduate Center of the City University of New York—the rise of the mass society in Western Europe.

EDWARD ROSEN, emeritus professor of history, Graduate Center of the City University of New York—volume III of *Nicholas Copernicus Complete Works*.

MORRIS ROSENBERG, professor of sociology, University of Maryland. College Park—the nature of the self-concept.

BARBARA GUTMANN ROSENKRANTZ, professor of the history of science, Harvard University—physicians to the insane, their patients and patrons: a view from within the asylum.

WITOLD J. RUDOWSKI, director and head of the Department of Surgery, Research Institute of Haematology and Blood Transfusion, Warsaw—burn injuries and treatment.

RICHARD SCHULTES, director, Botanical Museum, Harvard University—ethnopharmacology of the northwest Amazon.

ELLIOTT SCHWARTZ, professor of music, Bowdoin College, Brunswick—American and British music of the past 30 years, and composition of two pieces of music.

HOWARD SHEVRIN, director, Long-Term Psychotherapy Clinic, Neuropsychiatric Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor—a new psychosocial theory of narcissism.

H. GORDON SKILLING, professor of political economy, University of Toronto—analysis of the Belgrade and Madrid conferences on Canada and European security, with special reference to human rights.

GEORGE P. SMITH, II, professor of law, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.—biomedical challenges of the new biology: a trilogy.

CLARA STEUERMANN, archivist, Arnold Schoenberg Institute, University of Southern California, Los Angeles—a volume of Edward Steuermann's correspondence and papers.

ERIC THOMAS STOKES, Smuts professor of the history of the British Commonwealth, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge—the agrarian background of the Indian mutiny.

LOUISE TALMA, New York—composition of chamber music.

GERALD W. THOMAS, president, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces—the ecology of food production.

HANS B. THORELLI, professor of business administration, Indiana University, Bloomington—the situation of the consumer in the marketplace of the developing countries.

DAVID VITAL, professor of political science, Tel Aviv University—the second volume of a three-part history of the Zionist movement.

W. G. WAHBA, head, Research and Information Sector, Foreign Investment Authority, Cairo—investment policies and technology acquisition strategies in comparative perspective: Canada, South Korea, the Philippines, and Mexico.

GERALD WEALES, professor of English, University of Pennsylvania—1930's American film comedy.

DONALD A. WELLS, professor of philosophy, University of Hawaii at Hilo—war crimes and laws of war.

ESMOND WRIGHT, director, Institute of United States Studies, University of London—a biography of Benjamin Franklin.

MILAN ZELENY, associate professor, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University—basic economic and social trends in contemporary society.

The 1980 Bellagio Study and Conference Center Annual Report will be available in June 1981.



## FELLOWSHIPS

There are two kinds of Foundation fellowships. The first are awarded under special fellowship programs funded by appropriations from program funds and administered by the programs involved. Such fellowships awarded in 1980 are listed on previous pages as follows:

- Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values, page 43
- Equal Opportunity, page 63
- International Relations, page 70
- Population and Health, pages 77 and 80

The second kind—funded through a separately designated annual appropriation—is made up of three categories of awards: general fellowships, administered by the Fellowship Office; postdoctoral awards in the Conquest of Hunger program; and visiting research fellowships, administered by the programs involved. Fellowships awarded in these three categories in 1980 are listed below.

### GENERAL FELLOWSHIPS

General fellowship awards are made to individuals from all over the world who show outstanding promise in fields related to the Foundation's area interests. The intention of the general fellowship program is to help prepare award recipients to make significant contributions to research and teaching or public service in the future.

During 1980, a total of 192 persons held general Foundation fellowships. Of this total, 142 that began in previous years continued active in 1980, and 50 new awards became active during the year. Their distribution is as follows:

	<i>Study awards from previous years continued into 1980</i>	<i>New awards in 1980</i>	<i>Number of awards active in 1980</i>
<b>AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>HEALTH SCIENCES</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>POPULATION SCIENCES</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>SOCIAL SCIENCES</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>HUMANITIES</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>
	<hr/> <b>142</b>	<hr/> <b>50</b>	<hr/> <b>192</b>

Rockefeller Foundation fellows in 1980, under the general fellowship program, came from the following countries:

	<i>Previous awards</i>	<i>New awards</i>		<i>Previous awards</i>	<i>New awards</i>
<b>Bangladesh</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>China, People's Republic of</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Peru</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>Philippines</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>Ecuador</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>Poland</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Egypt</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>Portugal</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>St. Lucia</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>Sudan</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Thailand</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Turkey</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Japan</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>United States</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Korea</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>Zaire</b>	<b>10</b>	

### 1980 GENERAL FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

*Key to abbreviations in the following section:*

AS—Agricultural Sciences, GND—Great Neglected Diseases, HS—Health Sciences, HUM—Humanities, ps—Population Sciences, RB—Reproductive Biology, ss—Social Sciences, T—Trainee.

### CONQUEST OF HUNGER



#### **Bangladesh**

RAHMAN, MASIHUR, M.A.L.D., Tufts University, 1978. Agricultural policy. Appointed from Tufts University. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

SAHA, ARUN KUMAR, M.SC., Bangladesh Agricultural University, 1976. Plant breeding. Appointed from Bangladesh Rice Research Institute. Place of study: Philippines. AS

## **Ethiopia**

MENGISTU, ALEMU, M.S., University of Illinois, 1975. Plant pathology. Appointed from Debre-Zeit Agricultural College and Research Center. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

## **Mexico**

ESTRELLA CHULIN, NESTOR, M.S., National School of Agriculture, 1973. Soil science. Appointed from Colegio de Postgraduados. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

MACIAS-LAYLLE, JOAQUIN ALFONSO, M.S., National School of Agriculture, 1978. Soil fertility. Appointed from Colegio de Postgraduados. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

VILLALPANDO IBARRA, JOSE FRANCISCO, M.S., National School of Agriculture, 1975. Agricultural climatology. Appointed from National Institute of Agricultural Research. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

## **Peru**

SOPLIN VILLACORTA, HUGO, M.S., North Carolina State University, 1974. Agronomy. Appointed from National Agrarian University. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

## **Thailand**

CHARAS KITBAMROONG, M.S., University of Kentucky, 1974. Plant breeding. Appointed from Ministry of Agriculture. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

SUNCHAI LUXSANAKOSES, M.S., Iowa State University, 1976. Veterinary science. Appointed from Kasetsart University. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

## **Turkey**

HAZAR, NECATI, B.S., University of Ankara, 1973. Plant breeding. Appointed from Agricultural Research Institute, Izmir. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

KANBERTAY, NESUT, B.S., University of Ankara, 1972. Plant breeding. Appointed from Agricultural Research Institute, Izmir. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

KINACI, ENGIN, B.S., University of Ankara, 1972. Plant pathology. Appointed from General Directorate of Agricultural Research. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

## **United States**

BISHOP, PAUL D., PH.D., University of California, Los Angeles, 1980. Plant biochemistry. Appointed from University of California, Los Angeles. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

DUESING, JOHN HOWARD, PH.D., Yale University, 1980. Plant breeding. Appointed from Yale University. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

HINDERLITER, DANIEL GENE, M.S., University of Wisconsin, 1979. Plant breeding. Appointed from University of Wisconsin. Places of study: U.S.A., Mexico. AS

JOHNSTON, STEPHEN ALBERT, PH.D., University of Wisconsin, 1980. Molecular biology. Appointed from University of Wisconsin. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

ROUSH, RICHARD TYRONE, PH.D., University of California, Berkeley, 1979. Entomology. Appointed from University of California, Berkeley. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

SPREITZER, ROBERT J., PH.D., Case Western Reserve University, 1980. Plant breeding. Appointed from University of Illinois. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

## **EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT**

### **Brazil**

BRITO, PEDRO AZEVEDO DE, M.D., Federal University of Bahia, 1978. Immunopathology. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. HS

LENZI, HENRIQUE LEONEL, M.D., Faculdade Catolica de Medicina de Porto Alegre, 1969. Immunoparasitology. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. HS

LINS, ROBERTO D'OLIVEIRA, ENG.AGRON., Federal University of Bahia, 1978. Agricultural science, administration. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

SOARES, CARLOS ALBERT CAROSO, M.A., Federal University of Bahia, 1980. Social anthropology. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. SS

### **Colombia**

CORREA, GUSTAVO, M.S., Universidad del Valle, 1980. Economics. Appointed from Fundación para la Aplicación y la Enseñanza de las Ciencias (FUNDAEC). Place of study: U.S.A. SS

### **Indonesia**

AZWAR, SAIFUDDIN, B.A., Gadjah Mada University, 1972. Educational psychology. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. SS

BUDIONO SANTOSO, M.D., Gadjah Mada University, 1975. Pharmacology. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: United Kingdom. HS

KAMISO HANDOYO NITIMULYO, IR., Gadjah Mada University, 1973. Aquaculture. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

MANGKUSUBROTO GURITNO, M.A., Thammasat University, 1979. Economics. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. ss

MANSOER, FARIED WIJAYA, M.A., University of Wisconsin, 1976. Economics. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. ss

TABBU, CHARLES RANGGA, D.V.M., Gadjah Mada University, 1976. Veterinary pathology. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

WINARNO BUDI, M.A., University of Denver, 1977. International relations. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. ss

### **Kenya**

MWEGA, FRANCIS MWAURA, M.A., University of Nairobi, 1980. Economics. Appointed from University of Nairobi. Place of study: U.S.A. ss

### **Tanzania**

DA COSTA, CLIFFORD, M.SC., University of Dar es Salaam, 1980. Education. Appointed from University of Dar es Salaam. Place of study: U.S.A. ss

### **Thailand**

JULAPA RUNGKASIRI, B.B.A., Thammasat University, 1979. Economics, management. Appointed from Thammasat University. Place of study: U.S.A. ss

PINYA PUNTIPA, M.A., Chulalongkorn University, 1978. English literature. Appointed from Thammasat University. Place of study: U.S.A. HUM

SATHIT VANNASAENG, M.D., Mahidol University, 1969. Clinical epidemiology. Appointed from Mahidol University. Place of study: U.S.A. HS

SOMPORN ISVILANONDA, M.SC., Kasetsart University, 1973. Marine resources. Appointed from Kasetsart University. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

## **POPULATION AND HEALTH**

### **China, People's Republic of**

LU, GUI-SHEN, PH.D., Chinese Medical College, 1966. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Academy of Medical Sciences. Place of study: U.S.A. PS-RB

### **Egypt**

EL-MENABAWAY, MOHAMED, M.B.B.CH., Cairo University, 1968. Reproductive physiology. Appointed from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Place of study: United Kingdom. PS-RB

### **India**

DEOLALIKAR, ANIL BAPU, PH.D., Stanford University, 1980. Economic demography. Appointed from Stanford University. Place of study: U.S.A. PS

GHOSH, MAYA, PH.D., Kanpur University, 1976. Reproductive endocrinology. Appointed from Central Drug Research Institute. Place of study: U.S.A. PS-RB

### **Japan**

TANABE, KIYOO, DR.MED.SCI., Keio University, 1978. Reproductive biology. Appointed from University of Maryland. Place of study: U.S.A. PS-RB

TANAKA, TOSHINOBU, PH.D., Hokkaido University, 1973. Reproductive endocrinology. Appointed from Hokkaido University. Place of study: U.S.A. PS-RB

### **Korea**

BAE, IN-HA, PH.D., Seoul National University, 1976. Reproductive physiology. Appointed from Sungshin Women's College. Place of study: U.S.A. PS-RB

### **Mexico**

ULLOA-AGUIRRE, ALFREDO, MEDICO CIRUJANO, National University of Mexico, 1975. Reproductive endocrinology. Appointed from National University of Mexico. Place of study: U.S.A. PS-RB

### **Nigeria**

ADEYEMO, OYEWOLE, PH.D., University of Ibadan, 1978. Reproductive biology. Appointed from University of Ibadan. Place of study: U.S.A. PS-RB

### **Poland**

BALAKIER, HANNA JOLANTA, PH.D., University of Warsaw, 1978. Reproductive biology. Appointed from University of California, San Francisco. Place of study: U.S.A. PS-RB

### **St. Lucia**

LONG, EARL GODDARD, PH.D., University of London, 1977. Clinical microbiology. Appointed from Research and Control Department, Castries, St. Lucia. Place of study: U.S.A. HS-GND

### **Thailand**

PREECHA KOWNIN, M.SC., Chulalongkorn University, 1975. Reproductive endocrinology. Appointed from Mahidol University. Place of study: U.S.A. T-PS

## **United States**

**DRAVLAND, J. ERIC, PH.D.**, University of North Dakota, 1980. Reproductive biology. Appointed from University of North Dakota. Place of study: U.S.A. PS-RB

**GREVE, JEFFREY MICHAEL, PH.D.**, Washington University, 1980. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Washington University. Place of study: U.S.A. PS-RB

## **POSTDOCTORAL AWARDS UNDER CONQUEST OF HUNGER PROGRAM**

This program provides opportunities for young American social and agricultural scientists to conduct research at foreign institutions.

Five postdoctoral fellows were appointed in 1980.

**J. MICHAEL BONMAN**—a plant pathologist, conducting research in Thailand on downy mildew diseases of corn. (AS)

**DENNIS P. GARRITY**—an agronomist, conducting investigations at IRRI on drought resistance in rice, including plant-water relationships and the development of improved drought screening methods. (AS)

**BARBARA E. GRANDIN**—an anthropologist, conducting research at the International Livestock Center for Africa on the impact of livestock development projects in arid regions of Kenya. (SS)

**CREIGHTON PEET**—an anthropologist, conducting research at the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center, Taiwan, on the natural and environmental factors limiting the acceptance or introduction of specific vegetables into Asian diets and cropping systems. (SS)

**MICHAEL J. YATES**—an anthropologist, conducting research at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center on the dissemination of technological improvements to small-scale agriculturists. (SS)

## **VISITING RESEARCH FELLOWS**

In 1977, the Foundation established a program to bring young scholars to the New York office for limited periods of time. Their responsibilities are divided between defined research projects related to a Foundation program or department objective and internship activities intended to contribute to their understanding of the Foundation and to their professional development.

Two visiting research fellows were appointed during 1980.

**JUDITH LYMAN**—research on germplasm management for crop improvement in the tropics. (AS)

**KATHLEEN MCCARTHY**—contemporary philanthropic trends in historical perspective. (HUM)





**FINANCIAL**

**STATEMENTS**

***A detailed financial report that includes a schedule of securities held and a summary of transactions may be obtained by writing to the treasurer.***

## SUMMARY

The grants announced, program costs incurred, and expenditures in 1980 are summarized as follows:

GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	GRANTS ANNOUNCED AND PROGRAM COSTS INCURRED	EXPENDITURES
Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values	\$ 6,638,731	\$ 6,242,967
Conquest of Hunger	7,904,983	7,804,516
Education for Development	6,112,635	6,007,428
Equal Opportunity	4,591,614	5,150,279
International Relations	4,635,293	3,657,662
Population and Health	9,695,306	9,875,191
Quality of the Environment	158,778	957,530
Special Interests and Explorations	2,436,371	2,773,557
Deduct: Lapses, refunds, and reversions	<u>(1,018,103)</u>	<u>                  </u>
<b>TOTAL GRANTS AND PROGRAMS</b>	<b><u>\$41,155,608</u></b>	<b>42,469,130</b>
General administrative expenditures		4,348,606
Federal excise tax paid		<u>1,084,575</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b><u>\$47,902,311</u></b>

The market value of the Foundation's investments at December 31, 1980 was approximately \$989 million, \$200 million higher than a year earlier. The allocation, based on market value, between equity and fixed-income investments over the year was approximately 74%-26%, only a minor change from a year earlier. Income increased to \$63 million from \$52 million in 1979. Net investment income after federal excise tax and investment expenses exceeded expenditures by \$14 million. In spite of this surplus, the Foundation satisfied the payout requirements of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 because of excess payout carry forwards from prior years.

Total return on investments was 31.9% compared with 32.4% on the Standard & Poor's 500, 22.0% on the Dow Jones Industrial Average, and a decline of 2.6% for the Salomon bond index. The internally managed portfolio, which included substantial oil and oil service companies outperformed the four smaller, diversified stock funds under outside management by a wide margin. One of those funds outperformed the Standard & Poor's 500 and another did better than the Dow Jones Industrial Average. Both bond funds had small positive returns, compared with declines in the major bond indexes.

Since its founding in 1913, The Rockefeller Foundation has paid out approximately \$1 billion 469 million, of which \$1 billion 186 million came from income and \$283 million came from principal.

The financial statements for 1980 and 1979 and the opinion of Arthur Young & Company, certified public accountants, are presented on the following pages.

## ACCOUNTANTS' OPINION

# ARTHUR YOUNG

ARTHUR YOUNG & COMPANY  
277 PARK AVENUE  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10172

The Board of Trustees  
The Rockefeller Foundation

We have examined the accompanying statement of assets, obligations and principal fund of The Rockefeller Foundation at December 31, 1980 and 1979 and the related statements of operations and changes in principal fund and changes in financial position for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the statements mentioned above present fairly the financial position of The Rockefeller Foundation at December 31, 1980 and 1979, and the results of operations, changes in principal fund and changes in financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis during the period.

*Arthur Young & Company*

February 23, 1981

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS, OBLIGATIONS, AND PRINCIPAL FUND  
DECEMBER 31, 1980 AND 1979**

<i>ASSETS</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1979</i>
Marketable securities, at quoted market value (Note 6)	\$ 988,886,034	\$787,558,212
Cash (including interest-bearing accounts)	2,143,786	1,383,015
Accounts receivable (primarily security sales)	1,524,844	8,329,305
Dividends and interest receivable	6,419,413	6,300,216
Property — at depreciated cost	<u>1,916,277</u>	<u>2,001,193</u>
Total assets	<u>\$1,000,890,354</u>	<u>\$805,571,941</u>
<i>OBLIGATIONS AND PRINCIPAL FUND</i>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 6,216,220	\$ 4,695,544
Federal excise tax payable (Note 2)	1,222,788	1,066,916
Deferred federal excise tax (Note 2)	6,585,375	2,481,752
Appropriations by the trustees, announced and released for specific purposes but not yet paid (Note 4)	<u>21,580,642</u>	<u>22,932,881</u>
Total obligations	<u>35,605,025</u>	<u>31,177,093</u>
Principal fund:		
Appropriations by the trustees not yet released for specific grantees, and appropriations for program costs and general administrative expenses for the following year (Note 4)	46,732,421	48,981,697
Unappropriated	<u>918,552,908</u>	<u>725,413,151</u>
Total principal fund	<u>965,285,329</u>	<u>774,394,848</u>
Total obligations and principal fund	<u>\$1,000,890,354</u>	<u>\$805,571,941</u>

*See accompanying notes.*

**STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES  
IN PRINCIPAL FUND  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1980 AND 1979**

	1980	1979
Investment income:		
Dividends	\$ 32,765,901	\$ 31,290,875
Interest	30,091,331	20,723,904
Other	<u>114,016</u>	<u>86,704</u>
	62,971,248	52,101,483
Less: investment expenses	<u>1,900,705</u>	<u>995,066</u>
Investment income before federal excise tax	61,070,543	51,106,417
Less: provision for federal excise tax (Note 2)	<u>1,221,411</u>	<u>1,022,128</u>
Net investment income	<u>59,849,132</u>	<u>50,084,289</u>
Grants announced and program costs incurred during the year	41,155,608	39,860,615
General administrative expenses	<u>4,394,805</u>	<u>3,925,499</u>
	<u>45,550,413</u>	<u>43,786,114</u>
Net investment income over grants announced and program costs and general administrative expenses incurred	14,298,719	6,298,175
Principal fund at beginning of year	774,394,848	721,175,045
Increase in unrealized appreciation on marketable securities net of provision for deferred federal excise tax - 1980: \$4,105,000; 1979: \$905,800 (Note 2)	188,752,572	34,115,233
Realized gain (loss) on sale of marketable securities (less provision for federal excise tax - 1980: None; 1979: \$89,801) (Note 2)	(12,193,638)	12,758,888
Contributions to the Foundation	<u>32,828</u>	<u>47,507</u>
Principal fund at end of year	<u>\$965,285,329</u>	<u>\$774,394,848</u>

*See accompanying notes.*

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1980 and 1979**

	1980	1979
<b>Sources of funds:</b>		
Investment income before federal excise tax	\$ 61,070,543	\$ 51,106,417
<b>Securities and repurchase agreement transactions:</b>		
Proceeds from sales	3,114,879,625	1,457,610,083
Less: purchases	<u>3,135,543,513</u>	<u>1,451,910,949</u>
	(20,663,888)	5,699,134
Net change in accounts receivable, dividends and interest receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8,205,940	(6,890,373)
Refund of federal excise tax	17,659	—
Cash contributions to the Foundation	<u>32,828</u>	<u>47,507</u>
	<u>48,663,082</u>	<u>49,962,685</u>
<b>Application of funds:</b>		
<b>Expenditures for grants and programs:</b>		
Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values	6,242,967	6,150,586
Conquest of Hunger	7,804,516	7,220,985
Education for Development	6,007,428	6,871,860
Educational Publishing	—	555,754
Equal Opportunity	5,150,279	5,542,898
International Relations	3,657,662	4,112,817
Population and Health	9,875,191	9,779,643
Quality of the Environment	957,530	1,138,897
Special Interests and Explorations	<u>2,773,557</u>	<u>2,669,448</u>
	42,469,130	44,042,888
General administrative expenditures	4,348,606	3,885,551
Payment on computer acquisition	—	153,990
Federal excise tax paid	<u>1,084,575</u>	<u>876,033</u>
	<u>47,902,311</u>	<u>48,958,462</u>
Increase in cash	760,771	1,004,223
Cash balance at beginning of year	<u>1,383,015</u>	<u>378,792</u>
Cash balance at end of year	<u>\$ 2,143,786</u>	<u>\$ 1,383,015</u>

*See accompanying notes.*

## **NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1980 AND 1979**

### *1. Summary of significant accounting policies*

Marketable securities are reported on the basis of quoted market value and investment income and expense are reported on an accrual basis. Realized gains and losses are calculated based on the average cost method for financial statements and the FIFO cost method for tax return purposes.

Appropriations by the trustees are charged to operations when grants are announced and released for specific grantees. Program costs and general administrative expenses are charged to operations when incurred. Appropriations made but not released for specific grantees and program costs and general administrative expenses for the following year are considered as appropriated principal fund.

Expenditures for capital items and major improvements are included in the property account and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lives of the respective assets or amortized over the term of the lease. Total depreciation and amortization expense amounted to \$84,916 in 1980 and \$72,041 in 1979.

### *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 tax. However, the Foundation is classified as a private foundation and is subject to a federal excise tax of 2% on investment income less investment expenses, and on net realized taxable gains on security transactions. Deferred federal excise tax arises from timing differences between financial and tax reporting relating to investment income and the difference between the tax basis and market value of marketable securities.

Not less than the fair market value at December 31, 1969 of securities owned at that date is used as the basis for determining taxable gains on subsequent sales of such securities. In 1979, net realized gains on disposition of securities in the amount of \$4,640,682 were subject to federal excise tax. In 1980, there were no net realized taxable gains on the disposition of securities. The basis for calculating taxable gains of securities held at December 31, 1980 is approximately \$665,000,000.

### *3. Pension plan*

The Foundation has a noncontributory pension plan with vesting for regular salaried employees who are at least 25 years old and with one year's service or have attained the age of 40. The Foundation makes annual contributions to the Plan equal to the amounts accrued for pension expense. Annual pension expense under this Plan, including charges for current service and amortization of unfunded prior service costs at the rate

of 10% amounted to \$1,580,000 in 1980 and \$1,542,000 in 1979. A comparison of accumulated plan benefits and plan net assets is presented below.

	January 1,	
	1980	1979
	(In Thousands)	
Actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits:		
Vested	\$15,315	\$12,900
Nonvested	319	385
	<u>\$15,634</u>	<u>\$13,285</u>
Net assets available for benefits	<u>\$13,425</u>	<u>\$11,120</u>

The actuarially assumed annual rates of investment return underlying the determination of the value of vested benefits for both 1980 and 1979 were 6% up to retirement, and thereafter 3% to make provision for the cost-of-living augmentation arrangement in effect during the retirement period.

At December 31, 1980 the premiums payable through March 1, 1987 to complete the purchase of annuities for personnel who retired under The Rockefeller Foundation's Retirement Plans in effect prior to April 1, 1975 were approximately \$2,168,000.

#### 4. Appropriations and expenditures

Appropriations and expenditures for the year are summarized as follows:

	TOTAL APPROPRIATED	ANNOUNCED AND RELEASED	APPROPRIATED BUT NOT RELEASED
Balance, January 1, 1980	\$71,914,578	\$22,932,881	\$48,981,697
Appropriations by the trustees	46,772,965	10,299,409	36,473,556
Less: lapses and refunds	(3,552,387)	(584,001)	(2,968,386)
reversions		(434,208)	434,208
Released from prior years' appropriations		36,188,654	(36,188,654)
Expenditures for grants, program costs, administrative expenses, and capital items	<u>(46,822,093)</u>	<u>(46,822,093)</u>	
Balance, December 31, 1980	<u>\$68,313,063</u>	<u>\$21,580,642</u>	<u>\$46,732,421</u>

#### 5. Long-term leases

At December 31, 1980 minimum rental commitments under noncancellable leases, principally for headquarters office space, aggregate approximately \$9,600,000 and are payable approximately \$720,000 annually until 1994. The Foundation also is required to pay additional amounts for maintenance and taxes for the headquarters office. Rental expense included in the statement of operations was approximately \$955,000 in 1980 and \$890,000 in 1979.



## 6. Marketable securities

	December 31, 1980		December 31, 1979	
	Ledger Amount*	Quoted Market Value	Ledger Amount*	Quoted Market Value
U.S. Government Obligations	\$114,122,440	\$111,948,731	\$ 93,044,637	\$ 86,745,688
Canadian Government Obligations	7,594,007	7,459,107	4,173,856	3,945,625
Certificates of Deposit	33,793,537	33,793,305	36,932,880	36,932,880
Corporate Obligations	108,536,943	104,752,084	138,642,789	135,324,011
Other Investments	<u>1,296,910</u>	<u>960,930</u>	<u>1,296,910</u>	<u>960,930</u>
	<u>265,343,837</u>	<u>258,914,157</u>	<u>274,091,072</u>	<u>263,909,134</u>
Convertible Bonds	—	—	650,375	564,500
Preferred Stock	—	—	3,125,269	2,082,500
Common Stocks	<u>269,640,390</u>	<u>729,971,877</u>	<u>249,766,755</u>	<u>522,072,201</u>
	<u>269,640,390</u>	<u>729,971,877</u>	<u>253,542,399</u>	<u>524,719,201</u>
Subtotal	<u>534,984,227</u>	<u>988,886,034</u>	<u>527,633,471</u>	<u>788,628,335</u>
Liability from Sales of Options	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,119,494)</u>	<u>(1,070,123)</u>
Total	<u>\$534,984,227</u>	<u>\$988,886,034</u>	<u>\$526,513,977</u>	<u>\$787,558,212</u>

\*Fair market value at date of gift or purchase cost.

During 1980, the Foundation continued to lend securities. Under the present program, securities are loaned directly to the custodian and are secured by credits to the Foundation's custodian account in an amount not less than the market value of the loaned securities. These funds are invested in interest-bearing instruments. The ownership and voting rights to the loaned securities are transferred to the borrower; however, the Foundation retains the rights to dividends and other distributions as well as the benefits and detriments of market-value fluctuations from such securities.

The financial statements include loaned securities with a market value of approximately \$91,200,000 (ledger amount of approximately \$81,000,000) against which the Foundation held collateral of approximately \$92,800,000.

During 1980, the Foundation discontinued the covered call option program it began in 1979.



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