

CONQUEST OF HUNGER THE
HEALTH SCIENCES ROCKEFELLER
THE HUMANITIES FOUNDATION
POPULATION SCIENCES ANNUAL
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS REPORT/
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PRESIDENT'S
THE ARTS REVIEW 1981



**THE PRESIDENT'S REVIEW
AND ANNUAL REPORT
1981**

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Meetings

The annual meeting of the Corporation and a regular stated meeting of the Board of Trustees were held on April 1, a stated meeting of the board was held on December 7-8, and a special meeting of the board was held on September 20. 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

John D. Rockefeller IV resigned from the Board of Trustees, effective June 30. He served as a trustee from July 1968 to January 1977 and again from April 1978 until his resignation in June. For nine years, he was a member of the Nominating Committee.

Bill Moyers resigned from the Board of Trustees, effective December 4. He was elected a trustee in 1969 and served for five and a half years as a member or alternate member of the Executive Committee, and for 10 years as chairman of the Trustee Committee on the John D. Rockefeller 3rd Youth Award.

At the December meeting, Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., was elected chairman of the Board of Trustees to succeed the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh on his retirement on June 30, 1982. Dr. Wharton has been a trustee since 1970, and has served on the Executive Committee and as a member and chairman of the Nominating Committee.

John Brademas, president of New York University and former U.S. congressman from Indiana, was elected a trustee, effective December 7.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, senior fellow at the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C., and former chair of the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, was elected a trustee, effective December 7.

Michael M. Stewart was elected a vice-president, effective July 1. From 1969 to 1973, he was a member of the Foundation's field staff in Thailand, after which he served in various capacities on the staffs of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine and the Faculty of Medicine of Columbia University, most recently as associate professor of medicine, chief of the Division of General Medicine, and director of the Office of Primary Care Education at the Faculty of Medicine at Columbia.

Nan S. Robinson was elected director for administration, effective June 1, and vice-president for administration, effective December 1. From 1978 to 1981, she served as deputy commissioner of the Connecticut Board of Higher Education. Her earlier posts included vice-president for planning of the University of Massachusetts.

Edwin A. Deagle, Jr., was elected director for international relations, effective December 1. He joined the Foundation as deputy director in 1977 and was appointed acting director in 1980.

Joel Colton took a study leave from his post as director for humanities, effective September 1. He joined the Foundation staff as director in 1974 and is planning to return to Duke University as professor of history in September 1982; he is also

serving during this time as a consultant to the Foundation's Humanities program.

Herbert Heaton took a leave of absence from his post as comptroller, beginning September 1. He joined the Foundation staff as comptroller in 1965 and during his leave will be assigned as full-time research professor at Skidmore College.

At the September 20 meeting, Steven M. Cahn was elected acting director for humanities, effective immediately. He joined the Foundation staff in 1979 as associate director.

Also at the September meeting, Alexander Daunys was elected acting comptroller, effective immediately. He joined the Foundation staff in 1954 and served as assistant comptroller from 1970 until his appointment as deputy comptroller in 1979.

[REDACTED] **THE** [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] **PRESIDENT'S** [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] **REVIEW** [REDACTED]

THE PRESIDENT'S REVIEW

SUSTAINING A GLOBAL VISION

Bill Moyers, a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation since 1969 and a most valued counselor, concluded last December that the unpredictability of his schedule made it imperative that he resign from our board. In his letter conveying this unhappy fact, he wrote appreciatively of the RF's "special sense of mission, informed by history and a moral vision," adding "I envy those of you charged with its stewardship."

If hubris, or overweening pride, is a besetting sin of the foundation world, as some have suggested, such words may not provide much of an antidote—they do not promote institutional humility. But, as one thinks about the Rockefeller Foundation's present condition and its aims for the future, the qualities to which Bill Moyers referred are central and inescapable. This is a foundation with more history than most, founded in 1913 and relatively big and influential from the start. Its much quoted motto, "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world," sets an ample stage for the exercise of "moral vision" and encourages a "special sense of mission." And it has in its activities demonstrated a global perspective from the beginning. Its first major enterprise was indicative of this, and of a determination to entertain no small notions. It aimed at nothing less than to bring the benefits of 20th-century biomedical science to what was then, as now, the world's largest population, the Chinese—an undertaking at once moral, missionary in spirit, and "informed by history."

If, as I believe, a global vision has been the most significant hallmark of the Rockefeller Foundation's experience, sustaining such a vision is not easy in the conditions of the 1980's. True, in one sense the world has shrunk. Peking (Beijing) is no longer a three- or four-week journey from New York, as it was when Frederick T. Gates laid before the Foundation's trustees a plan "for the gradual and orderly development of a comprehensive system of medicine in China." On the other hand, his very words suggest the difference in the magnitude of undertakings that this foundation or any other can plausibly tackle now, as compared with 1914. The Chinese government itself has its hands full today trying to provide "a comprehensive system of medicine" for that vast country. No private foundation in the world could add more than a modest enhancement to such an effort, even were it to devote its entire resources to the matter.

In 1981, the Foundation appropriated over \$13 million, 47 percent of its major grants, for the direct or indirect benefit of the world's poorer countries. While for a private foundation \$13 million is a sizable sum, it is very small relative to the \$280 million budget of UNICEF, and even smaller relative to the total needs of those countries for aid from abroad.

Four years ago, the trustees voted to phase out, in orderly fashion, the program we had been calling Education for Development through which a limited number of universities in several developing countries were assisted in strengthening

themselves by such means as fellowships for doctoral-level education for faculty members and curriculum development. Initially, the effort was to extend, in each case, across the entire university; as the dimensions of that task became clearer, the Foundation focused principally on portions of the universities that were related to social science, agricultural sciences, and biomedical sciences. Much good was accomplished, and the program will continue through 1983 at two institutions, Gadjah Mada in Indonesia and Bahia in Brazil. But few would maintain that we are in any position today to launch a new effort on so grand a scale.

Neither the decision to phase out the Education for Development program, however, nor the reduction in the numbers of Foundation staff serving abroad, from 136 in 1968 to 34 now, should be seen as signs of a retreat from our commitment to do all that we can to help solve worldwide problems. There is a clear determination, both among staff and trustees, to sustain that commitment.

Our reasons are obvious enough. Although the human race has managed to avoid Armageddon over the 37 years since the first atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the world has certainly not been at peace, nor is it clear that we are any safer from the ultimate catastrophe now than we have been throughout the so-called balance of terror. Indeed, the contrary is probably true. And the problems engendered by widely diverse standards of living, by the presence, side by side on this small planet, of very rich and intolerably poor people, of powerful and powerless countries, remain fateful and threatening to the survival of the human race.

It continues to be our belief that leaving such awesome responsibilities entirely in the hands of governments is highly undesirable, limited though the contributions of the private sector may be. In any event, the major part of that sector, consisting of businesses run for profit, is inevitably involved in world trade, which itself has grown enormously. Imports to the United States between 1960 and 1977 increased, in current dollars, from \$23.7 billion to \$193.7 billion; American exports by almost as much.

For the private nonprofit sector to withdraw into the continental limits of the United States would seem a confession of complete impotence—or a chilling apathy as to the fate of humankind.

Not that our sector has been massively involved; only a handful of private foundations have concerned themselves with other countries. In 1980, just 3 percent of the recipients of grants from U.S. foundations were foreign; an additional 2 percent were Americans receiving support for international projects. In dollars, the numbers were 4.4 percent and 2 percent respectively. Believing as we do that there are things to be done, and ways of doing them, that elude governments but are accessible to imaginative and determined private effort, we hope to see those percentages increased. To that end, we have joined in a collaborative effort, Grantmaking International, to stimulate interest throughout the philanthropic community in foreign and international problems. By the exchange of ideas and information, by finding out just what is and is not already being done in this field and what the impediments to greater effort are, this group of private foundations

and corporate philanthropies hopes to make some difference in the existing patterns of giving.

New Approaches Abroad

Granted that we shall remain concerned with “the well-being of mankind throughout the world,” how do we intend to make our limited dollars count?

Some approaches that worked well in the past are no longer feasible, at least not at the same level of activity. The decline in numbers of field staff is not likely to be reversed. Grateful as we are to those who remain at work abroad, and dependent as we are on their efforts, we must face the inexorable facts of financial life: the cost of maintaining considerable numbers of staff overseas has become prohibitive, particularly if seen in the context of Foundation funds hard hit by inflation. By paying no attention to this development, we could become an organization with lots of people in our employ but no money for them to use in tackling the problems of health, hunger, overpopulation, and the rest.

Furthermore, while the problems of the less-developed countries—or at least of those that do not possess large energy resources—are as severe as ever, in many of those countries the deployment of large numbers of Americans has become a less attractive proposition than it once was. There has always been at least ambivalence, if not antagonism, toward outside experts on the part of the population being served. It is significant that, whenever a developing country believes that it can find adequate numbers of trained personnel among its own people to handle the jobs, it prefers to employ them rather than continuing to rely on foreign nationals. So even were our limited resources not an issue, it is doubtful that we would wish to establish once again a large number of our staff overseas.

Yet how to cope with such drastically reduced numbers is far from obvious. There is a real danger of losing touch, of coming to lack intimate, firsthand acquaintance with both the problems and the local resources for dealing with them. This is one of the questions we are looking at as we review, one by one, the major program thrusts of the Foundation.

The first of these reviews culminated in a vigorous discussion at the December 1981 meeting of the Board of Trustees, and involved the program in International Relations. Recognition of the appalling risk of total destruction inherent in the nuclear arms race, coupled with the recent marked increase in international tensions, gave a tone of great urgency to this discussion.

The review resulted in a strong affirmation of the Foundation’s intention to remain active in this field, and identified two principal areas of inquiry:

- How might threats to peace arising from the competition for security or influence between the United States and the Soviet Union and its interaction with local tensions be reduced?
- How can political and institutional obstacles to sound management of economic relations among countries be overcome?

The mechanisms for dealing with these admittedly very large questions will be worked out over time. We expect, for example, to support a small number of “think tanks” in developing countries, nongovernmental institutions working on policy

research in international relations. The familiar U.S. tradition of solidly based centers of research on international problems, independent of government influence and control, is far more fragile in most other countries, but we believe that it is worth some investment of thought and money to try to build the capabilities of some of these institutions, given the importance of casting new light on regional problems among nations. Fresh thought is badly needed to replace the stereotypes that particular nations find it so painfully easy to develop about each other.

In the United States, while anything like the outpouring of resources in the 1950's and '60's that helped create our very large research and teaching enterprise in international subjects is out of the question today, the Foundation expects to be looking for particular areas of urgent need.

The next Foundation program to come under review will be Population Sciences. Both RF staff and distinguished outside consultants are looking at what we have been doing in this field, at its problems as they appear today and are likely to develop in the foreseeable future, and at what we might be doing to increase our effectiveness. Although the issues surrounding population growth are certainly more widely recognized as a crucial part of the world's agenda than they once were, much remains to be done, and progress is neither universal nor assured. Vigorous, even passionate, controversies persist concerning these issues. We expect to be asking ourselves such questions as, How can we encourage greater attention by policy-makers to structural determinants of fertility, particularly the role and status of women, the value of children, and family dynamics? What attention should we give to U.S.-related population issues such as adolescent pregnancy and immigration? What is the best balance between work in the biomedical and social sciences, and between work in developed and developing countries? How do our population activities intersect with and relate to our objectives and strategies in agriculture, health, and other Foundation programs?

After Population will come a review next fall of the program we have called Conquest of Hunger, a title that may fall under the ban on hubris, though it is intended as a reminder that the goal goes well beyond improved food production. The Green Revolution, to which the Foundation contributed so much, continues to cast a large shadow. To appreciate its impact, one has only to realize that India now has grain reserves sufficient to see that huge country through two successive years of poor monsoon rains. This would have been unthinkable only a few years ago.

But tens of millions of the world's peoples remain malnourished, and in some particular regions, such as the Sahel in Africa or Bangladesh, the overall situation is grim. Again, we face choices of approach: Should we concentrate further attention on questions of production, perhaps involving the "new biology" based on recombinant DNA? On problems of rural income generation, of food policy, of the workings of the market? Should we try to improve our understanding of the role of women, who are involved throughout the world in agriculture and often in ways quite distinct from the tasks assigned to men? These distinctions appear to be little studied, and generally ignored by policy-makers. Might there not be opportunities for significant progress along the whole chain, from research on crop varieties at

one end to consumption of food by rural and slum populations at the other, were women's roles to be better understood, and policies designed with that understanding in mind?

Developing and poorer countries are the target for another RF program, that of Health Sciences. Readers of these reports are familiar with the Foundation's support for a network of 14 laboratories in several countries engaged in bringing modern scientific approaches to bear on an array of parasitic diseases that afflict the Third World: malaria, schistosomiasis, trypanosomiasis, and the recurrent diarrheas of children. This effort continues.

A new initiative begun this past year seeks to address broad questions of the health of populations by strengthening the understanding and development of clinical epidemiology in Southeast Asia. Building upon support given to programs at the University of Pennsylvania and McMaster University, the Foundation is working with the medical school at the University of Newcastle, Australia, where people will come from selected centers in Southeast Asia and China for additional training, and on return to their own universities will be given modest support by the Foundation.

If our experience in the Southeast Asian region proves sufficiently encouraging, we expect to extend this effort to other areas of the developing world.

The difficulties in pursuing what I have called a global vision are many; it is not merely a matter of very limited resources confronting very major problems, although the constraints implied by that fact are ubiquitous. The time is past when people, other than committed ideologues, even imagined that they understood the process we call, for convenience's sake, development. Thoughtful citizens of the less-developed countries are asking whether they *want* development, if it must carry in its train the host of problems that they perceive as afflicting the most "advanced" postindustrial societies.

Yet, they clearly do want to reduce poverty and to improve the conditions of everyday life; in this broad sense, development is as relevant and as sorely needed as ever. The Rockefeller Foundation was trying to contribute to development long before the word was used in relation to nonindustrialized societies. In the few years before the Japanese invasion of 1937 cut off virtually all Western activities in China, the RF was engaged in a many-sided effort to improve the conditions in which 85 percent of the Chinese people lived. Work went on relating to agriculture, but also to preventive medicine, sanitation, community works, and rural administration and economics. That all of this was abruptly terminated by war is a reminder, if any were needed, of the fragility inherent in any such undertaking, now as then.

Yet the vision that inspired the Foundation's China campaign was a noble one. And anyone who is easily discouraged probably has no business becoming involved in organized philanthropy, at home or abroad.

A Related Effort at Home

Our efforts in this country—and my emphasis on the need to preserve a worldwide perspective is not intended to suggest that we are withdrawing from such efforts—also come up against intractable problems and unforeseen setbacks. Who

would have guessed, amidst the tumultuous times of the middle and late 1960's, that the movement for equal opportunity for the disadvantaged minorities of this nation would both achieve so much and fall so far short of full realization, over the following decade and a half, as has been the case? The rise of many thousands of blacks and Hispanics to levels of education and economic and social opportunity to which only a handful could aspire as recently as the 1950's has been cheering. The continued depressed state of a large mass of others has muted the cheers, however.

During 1981, a special trustee committee reviewed these developments, probing for a point at which the Foundation might undertake a fresh initiative within the field of equal opportunity, aimed at some of the problems of those left behind in poverty and alienation. Early in this review, it became apparent that, to a startling degree, the problems of poverty among minority groups are concentrated in the households headed by single women. Three-quarters of all black children among the poverty population live in families headed by women. In some of our large cities, the typical mother of a newborn is likely to be the sole supporter of her child and to require welfare assistance at some point before that child reaches adulthood.

Facing these facts, we decided to make grants to some five or six community-based organizations with relevant experience on a regional or national scale to enable them to undertake fresh efforts to increase the employability of poor single minority women who are heads of households—"welfare mothers," in common parlance. To some extent, this may seem a departure from the RF's consistent determination to treat causes, not symptoms, to get at the roots of a problem rather than try to palliate its consequences. We intend, however, to devote some considerable portion of the resources committed to this initiative to systematic evaluation of the various mechanisms and tactics employed by the organizations that receive the grants.

By itself, the Foundation cannot hope to help more than a very tiny fraction of the affected group of poor women—perhaps 10,000 over a five-year period. Therefore, careful study of the program as it develops is essential if other funding and operating agencies are to benefit from what is learned from the experience. We also know that, while jobs appear the one way out of the cycle of poverty and discouragement, the employment of single mothers with small children requires sensitivity from all concerned to the needs of the children as well as the multiple demands made on women in our world.

Nevertheless, here as abroad, poverty cries out still for effective measures and remains a central concern for the Foundation. We come at the problem in a variety of ways; whether it is even useful to consider it a single problem is unclear. The difficulties of a welfare mother in the South Bronx are very different from those of a poor fisherman in the Philippines or a tiller of marginal lands in Central America.

Yet, in terms of worldwide need for the people of this crowded earth to care for one another, there is a single problem. Convinced that there are no shortcuts to solutions, we nevertheless believe that there is serious danger in a lapse of effort. American leadership in the world will not be respected if we do not demonstrate a capacity for caring. Foundations in general, the Rockefeller Foundation in particular, can play but a limited role in relation to questions so vast. All the greater

is the need for both careful thought and free use of the imagination if that limited role is to be as effective as possible.

I could not conclude this review without acknowledging the Foundation's debt to Sterling Wortman, whose untimely death at age 58 occurred in May 1981, shortly after he had completed an energetic and imaginative term as acting president.

After wartime service in the Philippines and acquiring a Ph.D. in plant breeding and genetics from the University of Minnesota, Dr. Wortman joined the Foundation in 1950 as a corn breeder: assigned to Mexico, he became a member of that small, now almost legendary, team that laid the groundwork for increased agricultural productivity that later became known as the Green Revolution.

In 1960, he helped to establish the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines—the first of what has become a global network of food crops research centers. Six years later, he was appointed director for agricultural sciences and represented the Foundation in the formation of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research—an informal consortium that last year provided \$140 million for worldwide agricultural research.

Dr. Wortman was elected a vice-president of the Foundation in 1970, and, in 1975, he was named the first president of the International Agricultural Development Service, which was started with Foundation support. Appointed acting president of the Foundation in 1979, he provided exemplary leadership at a critical period. The generosity he showed to me as a new president is something I will not forget. His accomplishments will endure.

April 1982

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.” From the beginning, the Foundation’s work has been directed toward identifying and attacking at their source the underlying causes of human suffering and need. During its early years, the Foundation was active chiefly in public health and medical education. Its program was later expanded to include the agricultural, natural, and social sciences and the arts and humanities. Today, the Foundation is carrying out its work within five program areas: Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values; Conquest of Hunger; Equal Opportunity; International Relations; and Population and Health.

Governance

The Foundation is administered by its president through corporate and program officers drawn from scholarly and scientific disciplines.

Program guidelines and financial policy are set and appropriations approved by an independent Board of Trustees, which meets three times a year—in April, September, and December. An Executive Committee of trustees also meets regularly to consider additional grant proposals recommended by the officers.

Methods of Operation

The programs of the Foundation are carried out through the awarding of grants and fellowships, the operation of field programs, and the dissemination of knowledge through publications and close association with the media.

Grants

The Foundation receives each year about 8,000 proposals for funding; with limited funds, it can act favorably on only a relatively small number of these. The criteria for evaluation are: relevance of the project to the Foundation’s program objectives and potential for contributing significantly to the well-being of mankind; extent of the applicant’s effort to secure additional and subsequent funding from other sources; and the applicant’s record of achievement.

Foundation officers travel extensively to visit Foundation-supported projects and to observe ongoing programs of potential interest. Consultants frequently are used to supplement the officers’ experience in assessing the proposals they receive. When the nature and quality of a project meet program guidelines, the proposal is considered in relation to other pending proposals, and eventually a recommendation may be made for support in the form of a grant.

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 Foundation is an operating as well as a grant-making foundation, and members of its field staff, working at the invitation of foreign countries, have helped to contribute to improved public health, agricultural progress, and strengthened university centers throughout the world. To achieve lasting results, the Foundation has helped to develop and strengthen local and national institutions and promote the education of indigenous scholars and scientists to staff them. A cycle of scientific and technical advice by field staff, followed by grants and fellowships to strengthen local institutions and support local scholars, are means toward this end. Foundation field staff participation terminates when national personnel are prepared to take over the project. Rising operating costs have made it necessary to curtail field operations, and, at the end of 1981, the Foundation had only 34 staff members serving abroad.

Fellowships

The Rockefeller Foundation has had a fellowship program for almost 70 years. 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 by the Foundation.

The Foundation supports three categories of fellowship awards:

- Regular fellowship awards in support of programs and cooperative projects in the United States or abroad, particularly at universities assisted under the Foundation's Education for Development program, and at other institutions assisted under its Conquest of Hunger and Population and Health programs.

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 by the Foundation's various programs 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 were in effect in 1981.

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).

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 75).

Fellowship Program for American Playwrights—to support residencies of young, creative playwrights in recognized American theatres (see page 37).

Fellowship Program for Minority-Group Scholars—to support research designed to influence the understanding and resolution of minority-group issues (see page 68).

Fellowships in Population Sciences—for advanced training in reproductive biology/medicine and in population studies in demography (see page 85).

- 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 113).

Programs of the Rockefeller Foundation

The Foundation largely concentrates its efforts on selected programs with well-defined goals. It tries to keep its overall program flexible and dynamic through periodic reappraisals and changes in the light of new needs and opportunities.

At present, Foundation programs are:

Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values (see page 32)

Conquest of Hunger (see page 50)

Equal Opportunity (see page 61)

International Relations (see page 71)

Population and Health (see page 77)

In addition, the Foundation has a Special Interests and Explorations program (see page 94), which allows it to examine proposals that are not covered precisely by other program categories or to supply additional funds, enabling programs to act favorably on proposals of exceptional merit that would otherwise go unsupported.

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 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 1981, and other 1981 financial information, see page 115.

GRANTS

AND

PROGRAMS

THE ARTS, THE HUMANITIES & CONTEMPORARY VALUES

THE ARTS

The Foundation's Arts program is focused on support of the creative individual through grants awarded directly to artists or to organizations that work with creative persons in the areas of music, theatre, dance, video, and the visual arts. In most cases, awards are based on a panel review of nominations that are submitted by professionals in these fields. A small number of grants are made in response to direct application from individuals and organizations seeking assistance, and these decisions are based on staff review and on comments and evaluations from the field. The Foundation's main objective in the arts is to stimulate efforts that enrich people's lives aesthetically, emotionally, and intellectually. In 1981, the program's main guidelines were:

- 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

Two grants in 1981 provided three-year support to composer Philip Glass and to theatre artist Robert Wilson to assist them in carrying forward their work. These grants of unusually long duration for individual artists are intended to provide support to distinguished creative artists in a productive period. In the future, the Foundation hopes to continue to award grants of this nature, again based on nominations from the field.

Through its playwrights-in-residence program, the Foundation has granted funds to over 150 writers and theatres. This program, initiated in 1971, gives proven writers the opportunity to work directly with professional theatres in developing new work through a process that provides access to actors, directors, and other theatre professionals. Although there is no stipulation that a residency result in a production, in 89 percent of these cases a completed production has been realized.

The demand for new work in dance stimulated the Foundation to provide choreographic development support to 13 American dance companies. Each company then selected a choreographer to work with it. Through these grants, the Foundation hopes to enable the companies to enrich their repertoires either through the commissioning of new works or the revival of former works.

Recognizing that there has been a rapid increase in the number of artists working in film and video; the Foundation provided support to selected regional media art centers for the expansion of their postproduction and editing facilities and for related activities that will directly benefit creative artists working in those media. A Foundation grant also has helped the National Alliance of Media Art Centers in its administrative and service activities. NAMAC represents 110 organizations located around the country.

A grant to the Sundance Institute for Film and Television assisted this major new institution in its efforts to develop feature filmmakers. The institute is the result of efforts made by Robert Redford, among others, to provide a place where talented film and television artists can develop their projects in an environment conducive to creative work. To this end, the institute offers technical assistance and makes available actors, directors, screen writers, and other professionals. Those artists who were invited to participate in the first year's summer session developed and videotaped scenes, which were then critiqued by the staff, including Redford, director Sydney Pollack, and Frantisek Daniel, co-chairman of the Film Division at Columbia University.

Another grant supported the New York-based International Network for the Arts, which has developed a program of workshops by video artists in 17 schools in the United States, Germany, Japan, and Australia. These workshops have resulted in the broadcast of tapes by at least 118 students in 13 cities, with an aggregate audience of more than 850,000.

A grant to the State University of New York has furthered a project that puts to the test the question of whether a major university, with its various strengths in the arts, can be an effective producer of cultural programming for television. This project, launched with Foundation support in 1976, has resulted in a series of quality programs produced at relatively low cost. Among its completed productions are an historic performance of a play by Samuel Beckett, *Rockaby*, which was written especially for the occasion; a film on composer Elliott Carter, based on a performance at SUNY, Buffalo of his Concerto for Piano and Harpsichord; and a documentary on the ambitious project undertaken by balladeer Richard Dyer-Bennett to record the Fitzgerald translation of Homer's *Odyssey*.

GRANTS:

AMERICAN DANCE FESTIVAL, Durham, North Carolina, for new works by company-designated choreographers.	\$25,000
AMERICAN PLACE THEATRE, New York, New York, to support American playwrights in exploring new areas of theatre.	\$30,000
ATLANTIC CENTER FOR THE ARTS, New Smyrna Beach, Florida, toward its administrative activities in raising funds, constructing facilities, and implementing an artist-in-residence program.	\$75,000
AURORA MUSIC FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for use by Philip Glass in developing new musical compositions.	\$90,000
BALLET THEATRE FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for new works by company-designated choreographers.	\$50,000

BAY AREA VIDEO COALITION, San Francisco, California, toward the expansion of postproduction and editing facilities and related activities. \$80,000

BOSTON FILM/VIDEO FOUNDATION, Boston, Massachusetts, toward the expansion of postproduction and editing facilities and related activities. \$40,000

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, New York, New York, toward the costs of the second season of the BAM Theater Company. \$25,000

MARY ELLEN BUTE, New York, New York, toward the costs of completing a film on the life and verse of Walt Whitman. \$10,000

BYRD HOFFMAN FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for use by Robert Wilson in developing new works in theatre. \$90,000

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. The second three-year cycle began in 1981 at Carnegie Hall, New York City, with a competition for pianists; competitions in 1982 and 1983 will be for singers and violinists respectively.

\$438,800

COOPERATIVE ARTIST-IN-RESIDENCE PROGRAM

In 1981, the Foundation continued to support 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.

\$89,400

CENTER FOR NEW TELEVISION, Chicago, Illinois:

Toward the expansion of postproduction and editing facilities and related activities.

\$40,000

For the creative work of video artist Daniel John Sandin.

\$36,750

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for use by the Film Division of the School of the Arts toward the costs of expanding its program for young filmmakers:

\$25,000

DANCE THEATRE FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for new works by company-designated choreographers.

\$35,000

DANCE THEATRE OF HARLEM, New York, New York, for new works by company-designated choreographers.

\$25,000

DANCES WE DANCE, Honolulu, Hawaii, for new works by company-designated choreographers.	\$15,000
EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING CORPORATION, New York, New York, for use by the Television Laboratory at WNET/Thirteen:	
For the creative work of video artist Joan Jonas.	\$36,750
For the creative work of video artist Bill Viola.	\$36,750
ELECTRONIC ARTS INTERMIX, New York, New York, toward the expansion of postproduction and editing facilities and related activities.	\$22,000
EXPERIMENTAL TELEVISION CENTER, Owego, New York, for the creative work of video artist Gary Hill.	\$36,750
FOUNDATION FOR THE JOFFREY BALLET, New York, New York, for new works by company-designated choreographers.	\$35,000
MARTHA GRAHAM CENTER OF CONTEMPORARY DANCE, New York, New York, for new works by company-designated choreographers.	\$25,000
GERALD GRANELLI, Boulder, Colorado, for his creative work in musical composition.	\$12,000
HALEAKALA, New York, New York, toward the further development of Robert Ashley's opera <i>Perfect Lives (Private Parts)</i> .	\$20,000
RON HAYS, Los Angeles, California, to enable him to explore the feasibility of a traveling music/video concert.	\$10,000
INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR THE ARTS, New York, New York, for the further development of a program of workshops by artists in the uses of television as a means of artistic expression.	\$100,000
LONG BEACH MUSEUM OF ART, Long Beach, California, toward the expansion of postproduction and editing facilities and related activities.	\$35,000
MAGIC THEATRE, San Francisco, California, to complete a three-year grant to develop new works by playwright Sam Shepard.	\$30,000
METROPOLITAN PITTSBURGH PUBLIC BROADCASTING (WQED), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the creative costs of a series of TV programs entitled "Media Probes," which explore the role of mass communication technologies in contemporary culture.	\$25,000

MUSEUM OF HOLOGRAPHY, New York, New York, for an artist-in-residence program.	\$30,000
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, New York, New York, toward the costs of expanding its video collection and exhibition capabilities.	\$20,000
MUSICAL OBSERVATIONS, New York, New York, for costs of developing and testing prototypes of a programmable metronome.	\$10,000
NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF MEDIA ARTS CENTERS, New York, New York, toward the costs of its administrative and service activities for filmmakers and independent television producers.	\$25,000
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, New York, New York, toward the costs of its Gallery 62, a program to exhibit the works of minority artists.	\$5,000
NEW YORK CITY BALLET, New York, New York, for new works by company-designated choreographers.	\$50,000
NORTH CAROLINA DANCE THEATER, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, for new works by company-designated choreographers.	\$25,000
ORIGINAL BALLETS FOUNDATION, New York, New York, to enable choreographer Eliot Feld to continue his creative work through the Feld Ballet.	\$275,000
PENNSYLVANIA BALLET ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for new works by company-designated choreographers.	\$25,000
RAINDANCE FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for the creative work of video artist Juan Downey.	\$36,750
RECORDED ANTHOLOGY OF AMERICAN MUSIC (NEW WORLD RECORDS), New York, New York:	
For a recording by the first-place winner of the 1980 John F. Kennedy Center-Rockefeller Foundation International Competition for Excellence in the Performance of American Music.	\$25,000
Toward the costs of a marketing campaign to disseminate the Recorded Anthology of American Music, created in the 1970's with Rockefeller Foundation support.	\$35,000
REICH MUSIC FOUNDATION, New York, New York, to assist the creative work of composer Steve Reich	\$20,000

RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, Albany,
New York:

Toward the costs of producing arts programming for television. \$150,000

Toward the costs of a dance festival highlighting American modern dance from
1900 through the 1920's. \$15,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP AWARDS FOR PLAYWRIGHTS

This program includes two categories of annual awards. In the first, playwrights are selected on the basis of outside nominations and the recommendations of an independent committee of professionals. Winners receive stipends of \$9,000 for a one-year period. That sum is administered by a producing theatre designated by the playwright, with the agreement that he or she will spend a minimum of six weeks in residence. An additional \$4,000 is available to the theatre for preproduction costs of the playwright's work. Women and minority-group members have consistently constituted a significant proportion of the award recipients.

The second category of awards consists of \$2,500 in stipends to playwrights chosen by selected small, regional theatres, along with \$1,000 to the theatre for its related costs. This segment of the program emphasizes the discovery and nurturing of new artists outside the New York area.

1981 Playwright Awardees

AMIRI BARAKA, New York, New York
AMLIN GRAY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
RICHARD HAMBURGER, Washington, D.C.
DES MCANUFF, New York, New York
SYBILLE PEARSON, New York, New York
DAVID RABE, New York, New York
ED SAKAMOTO, Los Angeles, California
ADELE EDLING SHANK, San Francisco, California

1981 Regional Theatre Awards

ACTORS THEATRE OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville, Kentucky
ALLEY THEATRE, Houston, Texas
ASIAN AMERICAN THEATER WORKSHOP, San Francisco, California
BERKELEY STAGE COMPANY, Berkeley, California
INTAR, New York, New York
MISSOURI REPERTORY THEATRE, Kansas City, Missouri
OMAHA MAGIC THEATRE, Omaha, Nebraska
FRANK SILVERA WRITERS' WORKSHOP, New York, New York
MARK TAPER FORUM, Los Angeles, California
WISDOM BRIDGE THEATRE, Chicago, Illinois

SAN FRANCISCO BALLET ASSOCIATION, San Francisco, California, for new works by company-designated choreographers. \$25,000

SOUTHEASTERN CENTER FOR CONTEMPORARY ART, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, toward the costs of a program of national fellowships for creative artists. \$72,834

SOUTHWEST ALTERNATE MEDIA PROJECT, Houston, Texas, toward the expansion of postproduction and editing facilities and related activities. \$21,500

SUNDANCE INSTITUTE FOR FILM AND TELEVISION, Salt Lake City, Utah, toward the costs of a pilot program for independent filmmakers. \$25,000

PAUL TAYLOR DANCE FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for new works by company-designated choreographers. \$25,000

TWYLA THARP DANCE FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for new works by company-designated choreographers. \$25,000

WERNER TORKANOWSKY, Hancock, Maine, toward the costs of his creative work as a composer. \$5,000

UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY VIDEO, Minneapolis, Minnesota, toward the expansion of postproduction and editing facilities and related activities. \$21,500

WGBH EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, Boston, Massachusetts, for completion of a grant for use by the WGBH New Television Workshop to bring the work of independent artists and producers to public television. \$50,000

WHITNEY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART, New York, New York:

For the creative work of video artist Frank Gillette. \$36,750

Toward the costs of a laser-beam installation by artist Horst Baumann. \$8,500

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Connecticut, for use by the Yale School of Drama and its Repertory Theatre for the continuation of a program aimed at producing new plays and developing playwrights. \$75,000

YOUNG FILMMAKERS FOUNDATION, New York, New York, toward the expansion of postproduction and editing facilities and related activities. \$40,000

INCREASING INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE ARTS

American prime-time commercial television reaches a vast number of screens abroad, but viewers there see little cultural programming produced by the United States. Conversely, with the exception of some programs, mostly from England and offered mainly by public television stations, few imports are shown in the United States. In 1977, the Foundation sponsored a meeting of North American and European public television officials to examine problems inhibiting the flow of cultural programming across national boundaries. Out of it, there emerged the idea of INPUT, the International Public Television Screening Conference, at which a number of producers from various countries come together yearly to screen and discuss an array of programs selected as shedding light on international social and cultural values.

Since 1977, four INPUT conferences have been held, acquiring co-sponsors from Canada and Europe. Unlike commercial television's international marketing fairs and competitions, INPUT offers nothing for sale and awards no prizes. Its objective is to bring together producers from opposite sides of the Atlantic for the purpose of working out a system of greater public television program exchange. The Foundation in 1981 continued to support INPUT's efforts.

In an attempt to develop a program of performance/workshop tours by American artists to selected black sub-Saharan African countries and by African artists to the United States, the Foundation made a grant in 1980 to the African-American Institute. Under this grant, in 1981, the Solaris Dance Theatre presented performances and workshops in Senegal, Ghana, and the People's Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville). In addition, the National Dance Theatre of Zaire was brought to the United States for the first time, where they toured eight cities with their dance-opera, *Nkenge*, and gave workshops for American artists and students.

GRANTS:

AMERICAN CENTER FOR STUDENTS AND ARTISTS, Paris, France, toward the costs of a program of residencies for American artists. \$67,000

BRITISH-AMERICAN ARTS ASSOCIATION, London, England, toward its administrative expenses in encouraging, stimulating, and facilitating touring in Great Britain by American artists. \$35,000

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of travel to enable public television producers to participate in the 1982 International Public Television Screening Conference (INPUT). \$60,000

GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, London, England, for further development of its hologram arts laboratory. \$18,300

EXPLORATION OF ISSUES INVOLVING THE ARTS AND AMERICAN SOCIETY

The Foundation makes occasional grants not merely for the purpose of enhancing creativity but for helping visual arts projects to become established in practical ways. One way concerns examination and application of fund-raising and development activities to enable such projects to balance their costs with continuing revenues. Another involves supporting their awareness of their role in relation to society by helping them obtain professional guidance so that their efforts will ultimately benefit the public.

GRANTS:

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARTS, New York, New York, toward the costs of publishing a second edition of its *Guide to Corporate Giving in the Arts*. \$10,000

COMMUNITY ARTS, San Francisco, California, to explore concepts for artistic airport exhibitions based on a successful project at the San Francisco airport.

\$5,000

CULTURAL ASSISTANCE CENTER, New York, New York, toward the costs of a study on corporate giving in the arts.

\$20,000

ELGIN THEATER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for administrative and operating expenses in opening a dance theatre for the benefit of numerous small and mid-sized dance companies.

\$250,000

JAZZMOBILE, New York, New York, to strengthen its capabilities in fund-raising and to provide a consultant to help plan its expansion into music publishing.

\$50,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, California, for use by the University Art Museum for a study and pilot project in museum studies.

\$20,000

THE HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES

The Foundation supports advanced humanistic research that illuminates and critically assesses contemporary values, contemporary issues, and neglected aspects of the American cultural heritage. Support takes various forms: major appropriations of more than \$50,000 to institutions for large-scale projects, and grants in lesser amounts for conferences and other cooperative research ventures. The Humanities program awards fellowships to individual scholars through an annual competition. On occasion, the program also supports the research and development of film and television projects that are designed to contribute to increased public understanding and appreciation of the humanities.

In 1981, Foundation grants in the humanities were made in accordance with these guidelines:

- Clarification of fundamental goals, beliefs, and values in the modern world
- Historical, philosophical, and cultural perspective on significant problems confronting contemporary society
- Preservation and revitalization of the American cultural heritage

CONTEMPORARY VALUES

The Foundation encourages scholarship that clarifies fundamental goals, beliefs, and values in the modern world.

In 1981, an appropriation continued to support the fellowship program of the National Humanities Center. With 40 to 45 fellows in residence each year, the center not only promotes a high standard of scholarship, but also seeks to enhance the usefulness and influence of the humanities in the United States.

Foundation grants also included support for projects on such varied subjects as social structures in Islamic culture, the history and analysis of Russian émigré literature, and recent developments in the theory of interpretation. In addition, fellowships were awarded for individual research on such topics as ethical principles and international affairs, the apocalyptic vision in modern American literature, and the moral limits of criminal law.

GRANTS:

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for a study, to appear in an issue of *Daedalus*, on contemporary popular neglect of the classical literary heritage. \$35,000

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES FIELD STAFF, Hanover, New Hampshire, for a conference of Western and Islamic scholars on the social and cultural force of Islam in its relation to contemporary secular political authority. \$32,500

CLAREMONT UNIVERSITY CENTER, Claremont, California, for a conference on contemporary African poetry, novels, and drama.

\$14,700

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, in support of the Columbia Faculty Seminars on Film and History, for a series of colloquia on television and history.

\$17,900

COUNCIL FOR BASIC EDUCATION, Washington, D.C., in support of its report on the place of history in the schools.

\$5,000

RAYMOND FRIEDMAN, New Haven, Connecticut, for a photographic project documenting cultural and social changes in Malaysia and Indonesia.

\$5,000

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

\$35,000

MONTCLAIR STATE COLLEGE, Montclair, New Jersey, for its in-service program training teachers to develop critical thinking in schoolchildren.

\$30,000

NATIONAL HUMANITIES CENTER, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, in support of its fellowship program to encourage humanistic scholarship and enhance the usefulness and influence of the humanities in the United States.

\$300,000

NATIONAL HUMANITIES FACULTY, Atlanta, Georgia, for planning and developing programs to improve the teaching of the humanities in secondary schools.

\$35,000

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Evanston, Illinois, in support of its medical school's program to place liberal arts faculty members on the medical school admissions committee.

\$25,000

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, Princeton, New Jersey, for research by Lawrence Stone illuminating contemporary family relationships and issues of broken marriages.

\$26,400

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Stanford, California, for a conference on how concepts of order and disorder influence methods of interpretation in the sciences and the humanities.

\$30,000

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Illinois, for a conference on the interpretive process in the arts, social sciences, and natural sciences.

\$20,000

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, Lawrence, Kansas, for an interdisciplinary conference exploring various theories of the concept of interpretation. \$12,800

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, California, for a conference of Soviet exiles and North American scholars to assess Russian émigré literature. \$17,000

Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships

Each year, the Humanities program sponsors a competition for awards in support of humanistic scholarship that analyzes and evaluates contemporary social and cultural issues. In 1981, at the recommendation of an outside panel of distinguished humanists, the following awards were made:

KOFI NYIDEVU AWOONOR, professor of literature, chairman of English, dean of the Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Cape Coast, Ghana—the moral perspective in the folktale and the modern novel in Africa.

NONA BALAKIAN, editor, *New York Times Book Review*—William Saroyan and the humanist vision.

AARON BAR-ADON, professor of linguistics and of Hebrew, University of Texas, Austin—language and society in the making: the cultural and sociolinguistic background for the revival of Hebrew.

LINDA SUSAN BEARD, assistant professor of English, University of Notre Dame—the human cost of apartheid: unbridged chasms in contemporary South African literature.

KAREN BLAIR, assistant professor, Women Studies Program, University of Washington—the limits of sisterhood: its decline in the '20's.

BOB BLAUNER, professor of sociology, University of California, Berkeley—racial consciousness, social change, and personal lives in the 1960's and 1970's.

WHITNEY BOLTON, professor of English, Douglass College, Rutgers University—Newspeak: the English language in 1984.

WAYNE C. BOOTH, George M. Pullman distinguished service professor of English, University of Chicago—ethical and political criticism of narrative.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS II, assistant professor of history, Barnard College, Columbia University—the transformation of the ex-presidency.

HARVEY COX, Victor S. Thomas professor of divinity and chairman of applied theology, Harvard Divinity School—after the secular city: religion and urban values.

VINCENT CRAPANZANO, professor of comparative literature and anthropology, Queens College and the City University of New York Graduate Center—ideology and identity among South African whites.

ROBERT DALLEK, professor of history, University of California, Los Angeles—the American style of foreign policy: mass culture and foreign affairs, 1896–1976.

WALTER E. DELLINGER, professor of law, Duke University—constitutional change: the process of amendment.

DONALD J. DIETRICH, professor of history, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point—Catholics and the Third Reich: the social-psychological dynamics behind resistance and accommodation.

JOEL FEINBERG, professor of philosophy and head of Department of Philosophy, University of Arizona—the moral limits of criminal law.

STANLEY P. HIRSHSON, professor of history, Queens College and the City University of New York Graduate Center—a history of black-Jewish relations from the 1890's to today.

SUSAN JACOBY, free-lance writer—the relationship between justice and vengeance in public and private life.

GEORGE JUERGENS, professor of history, Indiana University—news from the White House: the New Deal era.

HAROLD KAPLAN, professor and acting chairman of the Department of English, Northwestern University—reduction and apocalypse in modern American literature.

BRUCE KUKLICK, professor of history, University of Pennsylvania—a reinterpretation of American intellectual history: Jonathan Edwards to John Dewey.

LEONARD LEVITT, journalist—children of spring: portraits of African youth.

ALFRED F. MACKAY, associate professor and chairman of philosophy, Oberlin College—interpersonal utility comparisons.

MARTIN MALIA, professor of history, University of California, Berkeley—the pattern and escalation of European revolutions: England, 1640; France, 1789; Prussia/Austria, 1848; Russia, 1905-17.

FEMI OJO-ADE, senior lecturer, Department of Modern Languages, University of Ife, Nigeria—from darkness to the dawn of dilemma: black female fiction writers of Africa.

ALICIA OSTRIKER, professor of English, Rutgers College—the nerves of a midwife: women's poetry in America.

STANLEY K. SCHULTZ, professor of American history, University of Wisconsin—before the planners: social and intellectual roots of American city planning, 1840-1910.

ELAINE SHOWALTER, professor of English, Rutgers College—the English malady: madness, literature, and society, 1830-1970.

ROBERT L. SIMON, professor of philosophy, Hamilton College—ethical principles and international affairs.

KATHRYN KISH SKLAR, associate professor of history, University of California, Los Angeles—Florence Kelley: American reformer, 1859-1932.

BARBARA HERRNSTEIN SMITH, professor of English and communications, University of Pennsylvania—variable constancies: a study of literary and aesthetic values.

RALPH THAXTON, assistant professor of politics, Brandeis University—the peasants of Anyang: rebellion and revolution in a North China prefecture, 1911-49.

KHIN THITSA, assistant editor, CHANGE International Reports—female consciousness and self-images of women on the thresholds of Buddhist society in Thailand.

ROSALIE WAX, professor emerita of anthropology and education, Washington University—a comparative analysis through oral histories of Japanese-Americans segregated at Tule Lake: 1943-45 and 1981.

RICHARD WHITE, associate professor of history, Michigan State University—the revolt against dependency: social and cultural change and the rise of Native American nationalism.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

In the category of contemporary issues, the Foundation supports work that provides historical, philosophical, and cultural perspectives on significant problems confronting modern society. In the past year, an appropriation enabled the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars to enhance the humanistic elements in its program, which promotes interaction between the worlds of learning and public affairs. Created by Congress in 1968, the center awards fellowships through open competition. Recipients work on their individual projects at the center in Washington, D.C., and participate in colloquia with government, business, and labor leaders.

Other 1981 Foundation grants provided for conferences on subjects such as future prospects for medical ethics and the role of religious beliefs in political revolutions.

The Foundation's long-standing interest in exploring issues of human rights was reflected in grants for a conference on the existence, derivation, and content of such

rights, a study of the rights of refugees and migrants, and a symposium in honor of Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate and eminent Soviet physicist. In addition, humanities fellowships were awarded for individual research on topics such as the human cost of apartheid, a history of black-Jewish relations, and the social and intellectual roots of American city planning. The Foundation's Equal Opportunity program also sponsors a number of fellowships for minority-group scholars working in the humanities and social sciences. These fellowships are listed on page 68.

GRANTS:

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE HUMANITIES, Washington, D.C., for activities designed to enhance public understanding of the contributions made by the humanities to contemporary life. \$35,000

ASIA SOCIETY, New York, New York, for a conference on modernization and traditional values in Asia. \$35,000

BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY, Bowling Green, Ohio, for use by its Institute for Social Philosophy and Policy for a conference on current issues in the field of human rights. \$19,000

CARNEGIE-MELLON UNIVERSITY, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in support of an applied history and social science program that is aimed at fusing humanistic scholarship with the study of contemporary public policy issues. \$73,000

EMPIRE STATE COLLEGE, Saratoga Springs, New York, for a conference on the work of Hannah Arendt. \$19,800

JAMES THOMAS FLEXNER, New York, New York, for research costs of a biography on Simon and Abraham Flexner and their contributions to American science, medical education, and philanthropy (co-sponsored by the Health program). \$15,000

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, Tallahassee, Florida, toward the costs of the 10th Interamerican Congress of Philosophy, held in 1981 on the theme of human rights. \$25,000

ROBERT BLAIR KAISER, New York, New York, for a study on the development of Catholic doctrine regarding birth control (co-sponsored by the Population program). \$12,500

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, Middlebury, Vermont, for use by its Bread Loaf School of English to continue a summer program to improve the teaching skills of rural and small-town high school English teachers. \$100,000

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, New York, New York, for a conference honoring Andrei Sakharov and his achievements in science as well as his work in support of human rights throughout the world.

\$25,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a conference on the role of international philanthropy in maintaining and developing humanities programs.

\$25,000

ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for research and development of a book and television series on the history of scientific discovery in the fight against major world diseases (co-sponsored by the Health program).

\$10,000

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, Newark, New Jersey, to produce for public libraries and educational institutions a booklet based on the proceedings of a conference on literature and the urban experience.

\$10,000

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Stanford, California, for use by its Center for Research on Women for an interdisciplinary conference on women's communities and associations.

\$32,000

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, College Park, Maryland, for use by its Center for Philosophy and Public Policy for a project on the rights of refugees and migrants.

\$34,500

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minnesota, for a conference on the roles that religious institutions, leaders, and ideologies adopt in revolutionary situations.

\$16,450

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in support of its program to provide journalists with study fellowships to increase their scholarly understanding of religion as a cultural factor in contemporary affairs.

\$122,500

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, Knoxville, Tennessee, for a conference on the status of medical ethics.

\$35,000

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of fellowships and activities that are aimed at enhancing humanistic elements of the center's program.

\$125,000

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Connecticut, for use by Robert J. Lifton for a research project on the role of the medical profession, especially the work of SS physicians, in Nazi Germany.

\$15,000

Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships in Human Rights

EMMANUEL BELLO, Max Planck Institute—human rights: the rule of law in Africa.

NODAR DJINDJHASHVILI, scholar-in-residence, Queens College—the fate of Jewish culture in the U.S.S.R., 1967-80.

DONALD P. KOMMERS, director, Center for Civil and Human Rights, University of Notre Dame Law School—liberty, equality, and fraternity in German and American constitutional law: the quest for a public philosophy.

JAMES W. NICKEL, visiting associate professor of law and philosophy, University of California, Berkeley Law School, and professor of philosophy, Wichita State University—human rights: preconditions for the minimally good life.

HOWARD J. WIARDA, visiting scholar, Center for International Affairs, and professor of political science, University of Massachusetts—cross-cultural conceptions of human rights: United States and Latin America.

AMERICAN CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Foundation supports projects that focus on neglected areas of the nation's multifaceted social history.

Grants, in 1981, were made for a jazz archive; a forum on Afro-American, American Indian, and Southern white dance forms; and a history of the American volunteers in the Spanish Civil War. In line with the Humanities program's interest in women's studies, awards were made to support a conference on communities of women, an oral history project focusing on women in scientific and technological fields, and an archival and editing project devoted to the papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. An award was also made toward the costs of planning and development of a television series on American poets.

GRANTS:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE ARCHIVES, New York, New York, for transcribing interviews recorded for its oral history of the American volunteers in the Spanish Civil War. \$30,000

AMERICAN DANCE FESTIVAL, Durham, North Carolina, in support of a forum on dance forms in different cultures, publication of related conference proceedings, and development of a video project on the conference. \$35,000

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, Long Beach, California, to assist in the completion of an oral history project on working women. \$12,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for use by Richard B. Morris for completing his series of collected John Jay papers.

\$20,000

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN HISTORY, New York, New York, for the proceedings of a conference on the origins of Anglo-American radicalism.

\$6,000

NEW YORK CENTER FOR VISUAL HISTORY, New York, New York, to plan and develop a television series on American poets.

\$35,000

TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, Louisiana, to develop and expand its archives on jazz.

\$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Urbana, Illinois, for researching and writing a history of women engineers in the United States.

\$17,700

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst, Massachusetts, toward the costs of research and planning for the collected papers of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

\$24,900

CONQUEST OF HUNGER

The Foundation seeks to improve agricultural production and to improve the quality of rural life in developing regions of the world. Through its Conquest of Hunger program, it makes grants that follow these 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 and agricultural policy, particularly production, distribution, and nutrition in the developing countries

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

Perhaps the most serious problem facing the world today is that of meeting the food needs of its rapidly expanding population. The problem is most severe in less-developed countries where population growth is rapid and resources for national development are limited.

Since 1943, the Foundation has supported efforts to develop appropriate technologies designed to increase production of the crops and animals that contribute most to food supplies. This kind of support was first accomplished through in-country programs, established at host-government request and staffed by professional Foundation field personnel. An important part of this Foundation effort was to draw upon an oncoming generation of agricultural scientists who, native to the area, would adapt modern technologies successfully to their societies. At the same time, the Foundation fostered cooperative efforts among local universities and governments to encourage the growth of national agricultural institutions that would pick up and carry on the requirements of development.

The success of such field staff programs led to the development of a series of international agricultural research centers, funded jointly with the Ford Foundation. The first of these, the International Rice Research Institute, was established in 1960 in cooperation with the government of the Philippines, and, by 1972, the two foundations had established three more such centers, one each in Mexico, Colombia, and Nigeria.

Recognition of the significant contribution of these centers to food production in developing countries led to the establishment in 1972 of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, a Washington-based consortium of founda-

tions, international organizations, and government agencies that assumed responsibility for channeling support to the centers. By 1981, the CGIAR system had acquired as members over 30 governments, international agencies, and foundations, which contributed about \$139 million for operations during that year.

The Foundation has continued to support the CGIAR system, and has established other agencies that are not members of the system but that also contribute to the production of food in less-developed countries. The International Agricultural Development Service (a U.S.-based organization created in 1975) assists national governments in improving their ability to adapt the research results of the international research centers to the needs of their own farmers by providing technical assistance on a contractual basis.

Developing appropriate agricultural technology is but one facet of the hunger-malnutrition problem. Another aspect is the need for technological innovations to reach the farmer and be applied if food production is to improve. Moreover, the food that the farmer produces must reach the marketplace and consumer. Poverty and malnutrition are companion conditions, widespread not only in urban areas but in the countryside as well, and resolving them in rural areas is a complex matter. To address this issue, the Foundation has supported programs that operate in the village setting. One such program is the Food Corps, which is based upon the involvement of village people in the planning and execution of programs aimed at introducing agricultural production technology. Food Corps is an organized effort to guide those who are hungry and those who have technical knowledge about production into a mutually sustaining relationship, and is based on successful efforts in Sri Lanka, where nearly 1 in every 20 adult citizens has been a volunteer or beneficiary in the task of village self-help. It also has worked successfully on the other side of the world in the state of Puebla, Mexico. The Puebla Project, a cooperative action between technicians and villagers initiated in 1967 with Foundation support, has bettered considerably its people's standard of living and gained an international reputation as a model of the kind of rural development that the Food Corps intends to achieve.

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.

\$812,000

For a review and synthesis of data on Indonesian small-scale fisheries. \$32,947

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.

\$150,000

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

\$100,000

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

To aid in producing for agricultural technicians a manual that identifies diseases of small grains.

\$16,350

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.

\$150,000

For a workshop to analyze the increasing need for anthropologists and other social scientists to be included on the teams of agricultural scientists that are normally utilized to attack food production problems.

\$25,000

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FOR NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, The Hague, Netherlands, for support in training agricultural personnel and providing appropriate technology to help developing countries increase production of food crops and animals.

\$100,000

Other Food Production Grants

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, Waltham, Massachusetts, in support of ongoing activities of the International Food Corps Liaison Committee, related to village-level programs for resource-poor farmers.

\$250,000

CHINESE ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, Beijing, China, toward the costs of establishing a national plant genetic resources center.

\$14,100

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.

\$600,000

STRENGTHENING AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

In 1981, Foundation support to strengthen agricultural research followed two principal lines: one in the animal sciences, focusing on the immunity of livestock to hemoparasitic diseases; the other in the plant sciences, embracing genetics/breeding, physiology, and resistance to diseases and insects.

Strengthening agricultural research implies a concentration on the development of new scientific understanding that can lead to increased yields and ensure productivity. For example, basic research on plant genetic engineering, photosynthesis, and nitrogen fixation could provide new strategies and technologies for increasing yields. Basic research on plant protection, animal disease management, and stress tolerance can help to assure continued production. Support for frontier research of this sort complements and provides a scientific underpinning for RF field programs.

A grant to the International Center for Tropical Agriculture in Colombia supported research on rice blast, one of the most serious diseases afflicting rice worldwide, particularly in its upland varieties, which are prevalent in Latin America. A comprehensive grant involving laboratories at the universities of Cornell, Wisconsin, Colorado, and Kentucky aided research to ascertain how phytoalexin production in plants enhances disease resistance, and how scientists can exploit it through plant-breeding techniques or chemical treatment for pest and disease management.

A grant to the University of Florida will foster research on developing a protocol for *in vitro* culturing of banana somatic tissues, cells, and protoplasts and regenerating them as functioning plants. As a major food crop of the humid tropics, bananas provide primary sustenance for an estimated 100 million people; but most commercial varieties are intractable to genetic improvement in order to increase yields and resistance to stresses—especially drought, leaf spot, viruses, insects, and nematodes. The University of Florida received a second grant for *in vitro* research on cowpeas and peanuts, the two most important protein-rich crops of the lowland tropics and subtropics.

A grant to the University of Nebraska supported similar research on sorghum, a primary food grain of the dry-land tropics and a species vulnerable to several diseases and plant pests. The University of Minnesota received Foundation support for research on regeneration of plants from sorghum cell suspension cultures, a technique essential for applying advanced genetic engineering procedures to this crop.

In regard to hemoparasitic diseases, the Foundation supported projects on the trypanosome organism, which is responsible for causing sleeping sickness in man and trypanosomiasis in animals. Research in recent years, indicating that some types of West African cattle are partially resistant to trypanosomiasis, led to a Foundation-sponsored conference to evaluate prospects of controlling the affliction throughout the continent. A grant to Washington State University aided an established research group of scientists at work on identifying antigens that will induce in livestock an immune response to trypanosome-related diseases.

GRANTS:

BOYCE THOMPSON INSTITUTE FOR PLANT RESEARCH, Ithaca, New York, for research on the use of baculoviruses as insect control agents. \$35,000

CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA TROPICAL, Cali, Colombia, for research on developing new genetic strategies for stabilized blast resistance in rice. \$17,000

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York:

For use by its New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, for research on antijuvénile hormone substances and related plant-produced chemicals that interfere with insect endocrine systems. \$34,145

For research on the mechanisms of plant resistance to pathogens. \$39,420

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for use by the Biological Laboratories for research on the genetic control of photosynthesis using recombinant DNA techniques. \$20,000

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, for a research project on soil redox factors affecting plant toxicity in the acid sulfate soils of Southeast Asia. \$15,824

MONELL CHEMICAL SENSES CENTER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for research leading to the identification of chemical compounds that stimulate feeding behavior in herbivorous fish. \$32,042

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN, Bronx, New York, for assembling the literature and preparing an annotated bibliography on the economic utilization of palms. \$15,750

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for use by its Medical Center's Division of Parasitology for additional laboratory space. \$27,900

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY, Raleigh, North Carolina, for use by the School of Forest Resources for surveying and evaluating the germplasm of potentially useful conifers of Central America. \$8,500

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York:

For a conference to enable the advisory board of a project on current topics in vector research to design a book series on vector-pathogen-host research. \$20,000

For a conference, co-sponsored by the Republic of The Gambia, on trypano-tolerant cattle in Africa. \$20,000

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, Tucson, Arizona, for collecting, evaluating, and preserving germplasm of potentially useful halophytic plant species. \$35,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Davis, California, for research on durable pest resistance in crop plants. \$50,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Riverside, California, for an international meeting to discuss recently developed methods of controlling potato late blight. \$10,000

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, Boulder, Colorado, for research on the molecular basis of disease resistance in plants. \$29,589

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, Gainesville, Florida:

For an international conference on the impact of diseases on livestock production in the tropics. \$35,000

For use by the Agricultural Research and Education Center, Homestead, Florida, for developing *in vitro* methods for the improvement of bananas as a basic food crop. \$30,000

For use by the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences to develop *in vitro* cellular methodologies for breeding peanuts and cowpeas. \$29,925

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Urbana, Illinois, for use by the Department of Agronomy to explore and evaluate germplasm of the wild relatives of the soybean. \$5,900

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, Lexington, Kentucky, to continue research on mechanisms of induced systemic resistance in plants. \$33,000

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, St. Paul, Minnesota, for use by the Department of

Agronomy and Plant Genetics to investigate cellular methods and somatic embryogenesis in maize improvement. \$30,000

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Nebraska, for use by the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources to develop *in vitro* cellular methodologies for breeding sorghums. \$30,000

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, Wisconsin, for continued research on the physiology of induced resistance in plants. \$35,000

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Pullman, Washington:

For use by the Institute of Biological Chemistry for research on the mechanisms by which plants produce proteinase inhibitor. \$21,575

For research on hemoparasitic diseases. \$34,705

UTILIZATION OF FRAGILE ENVIRONMENTS AND MARGINAL LANDS

In most developing countries, the land area that is marginal for intensive agriculture far exceeds the area of prime agricultural land. The environmentally fragile marginal lands include millions of hectares in the nutrient-poor humid lowland tropics, steep-sloped hill areas, and semiarid regions. In aggregate, they remain relatively unused for agriculture, but due to the growth of indigenous populations, in-migration from other regions, and economic development pressures, agricultural production on marginal lands is being expanded and intensified. Too often, however, inappropriate agronomic practices are used, resulting in degradation of the resource base and loss of long-term agricultural potential. In order to protect and realize this potential, the Foundation supports the development and strengthening of research programs aimed at providing sustainable alternatives to the current destructive practices. The objectives are to improve human nutrition, alleviate environmental stress, and increase the income of rural populations.

The Amazon Basin, the largest humid lowland tropical area in the world, contains soils that are geologically old, nutrient poor, and easily depleted. Agriculture is rapidly expanding into the area but typically utilizes a slash-and-burn method that is destructive of the available land and forest resources. In a cooperative effort to reverse this trend, scientists from Peru and North Carolina State University have been characterizing soil limitations and developing technologies to provide stable crop production in the Peruvian Amazon. Foundation funding in 1981 provided for initiation of a similar program in the Brazilian Amazon at Manaus and for the sharing and comparison of results.

Another grant relating to the Amazon region was administered by the Centro

Internacional de Agricultura Tropical in Colombia. It is enabling agricultural and ecological agencies from six Amazonian countries to prepare state-of-knowledge reports and cooperative research proposals on soils management, forestry, crop production, pastures, and livestock in the area. These proposals will be submitted to national governments and international assistance agencies, and upon approval should result in a substantial strengthening of agricultural research in the Amazon region.

GRANTS:

CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA TROPICAL, Cali, Colombia, to prepare cooperative proposals on sustainable agricultural development in the Amazon Basin. \$35,000

CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, Washington, D.C., for a workshop on U.S. soil erosion problems. \$10,000

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACION AGRARIA, Lima, Peru, for the establishment of an Amazon agricultural research network. \$10,000

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY, Raleigh, North Carolina, for research on soil nutrient problems and their correction in the Amazon Basin. \$100,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for research and studies on opportunities to assist sustainable agricultural development in five major marginal land areas of the tropics. \$58,000

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY

In some regions of the world, hunger is a result of the slow growth of food production. In others, where production is adequate, the poverty of large numbers of people prevents them from obtaining an adequate diet. In both instances, governmental policy plays an important role in how much food is produced and who receives it.

The Foundation supports projects that assist countries in formulating effective food and agricultural policies. It also supports policy research on specific aspects of the world food problem carried out at national and international institutions such as the International Food Policy Research Institute. The goal of IFPRI, a Washington-based nonprofit organization incorporated in 1975 with Foundation support, is to provide analysis of strategies and policies for meeting world food needs, especially in low-income countries. IFPRI's work is geared to the reduction of hunger and malnutrition, but its efforts range beyond a narrowly defined food sector. At the heart of its research program is the study of the interaction among food production, consumption, and trade; how these are influenced by policies nationally and

internationally; and what options are open to countries, individually or collectively, which might more readily bring food to their people. Since 1975, IFPRI's research output has considerably increased, and it has been accepted into the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research consortium.

Another 1981 grant was made to the Agricultural Economics Workshop, a widely respected University of Chicago research seminar of graduate students—many from abroad—and faculty. Current workshop research is concentrating on the long-term international trend of real food prices as affected by resources, technologies, and policies and on the effect of U.S. agricultural policy on world food production, consumption, and trade.

In Thailand, the Foundation gave support in 1981 to the creation of a new policy research institution that links the National Planning Board of the country with two Thai universities—Thammasat and Kasetsart.

GRANTS:

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, New York, New York, for a staff member to work in cooperation with faculty of Kasetsart and Thammasat universities in Bangkok, on the preparation of a comprehensive food policy plan for Thailand.

\$80,000

FOUNDATION FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, Ankara, Turkey, for a survey of food demand and consumption.

\$35,000

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for use by the Harvard Institute for International Development.

\$48,000

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C., in support of its program of research in national and international food policy issues.

\$200,000

KASETSART UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, in support of a research and training program in food and agricultural policy analysis.

\$137,800

MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, Ankara, Turkey, for use by the Economic and Social Research Institute for ongoing research on Turkish agricultural policy.

\$34,500

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, Washington, D.C., in support of the Congressional Staff Forum on Food and Development.

\$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Illinois, for use by its Agricultural Economics Workshop for research on the long-term international trend of real food prices and on the effect of U.S. agricultural policy on world food production.

\$115,600

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, 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, were terminated by the end of 1980. Those at Kasetsart, Mahidol, and Thammasat universities in Bangkok, Thailand, and the National University of Zaire were terminated during 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 1981 continued support for several other EFD initiatives in the developing countries: training and research projects conducted by the national universities in collaboration with 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; 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.

\$294,000

Gadjah Mada University

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

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

\$202,085

Kasetsart University Thammasat University

Bangkok, Thailand

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

\$127,061

National University of Zaire

Kinshasa, Zaire

Support for strengthening research and training programs relevant to national development, with particular emphasis on education, agricultural sciences, and social sciences.

\$144,920

OTHER GRANTS:

ASIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, Manila, Philippines; EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, Arusha, Tanzania; and INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS SUPERIORES DE ADMINISTRACION, Caracas, Venezuela; in support of training programs in public-sector management in developing countries.

\$175,350

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE and UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, Nairobi, Kenya; and UNIVERSITY OF 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.

\$135,300

ANTHONY H. RWEYEMAMU, visiting research fellow, Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, England, for preparation of two books, entitled *African Development Strategies in the Eighties* and *Government, Politics and Administration in Tanzania*.

\$25,000

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

The Foundation, in 1981, supported efforts that would:

- 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.

A New Initiative

In 1981, the Foundation announced a new initiative to reach what its trustees described as the "most disadvantaged members of our society: single, minority women who are heads of households." As a first step, the trustees voted a special appropriation of \$1 million, in addition to \$750,000 from regular budgets. This sum will be used for grants to six selected community organizations to help them train such women to seek and qualify for constructive work in the private sector. A careful evaluation of the demonstration project will be made to identify successful approaches to increasing the income and employment opportunities of single, female, minority parents.

The action was taken because of the Foundation's increasing concern over the damage that can be expected to society if failure to reach those whose lives bar them from qualifying for existing opportunities continues. It also underscores the Foundation's commitment to poor blacks and Hispanics at a time when their plight ranks relatively low on the national agenda.

Foundation trustees put themselves on record as willing to consider further annual appropriations at a level of \$1 million or more for several years for this purpose. The new thrust will be undertaken as an addition to, but in the context of, the Foundation's well-established Equal Opportunity program, which since 1963 has made grants in excess of \$91 million in the fields of minority educational and employment opportunities and for the programs of civil rights organizations.

The Foundation will select carefully a small number of national or regional community-based organizations with proven records in providing employment and training services for the disadvantaged and ask them to submit proposals. Every proposal is required to have provisions for matching funds from public or private sources. Grants will be monitored closely for results of wider significance.

A committee of distinguished social scientists familiar with the problems of the urban minority poor was organized to review the proposals, to make recommendations for Foundation funding, and to assist Foundation officers in monitoring the program. The committee is chaired by Dr. Phyllis A. Wallace, professor of management, Sloan School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Employment problems confronting members of minority groups, teenagers and adults alike, reflect a deeply rooted set of conditions that, by perpetuating economic disparities, prevent such groups from fulfilling their aspirations for social and economic progress. The Foundation seeks to identify and assist in the adoption of strategies to improve the employment and income-earning opportunities of minorities and to reduce economic inequality in American society.

In 1981, the Foundation granted major assistance to the employment program of Jobs for America's Graduates, a national, Washington-based organization. The program, initiated in Delaware in 1979, is aimed at improving the employability of those high school seniors most likely to enter the unemployment rolls after graduation, namely, students not enrolled in college preparatory or vocational education programs and having marginal academic achievement, limited motivation, and no specific career objectives.

The program includes assessment of career goals, remedial tutoring in basic educational skills, employability counseling, peer group motivation, job placement, and post-placement follow-up. Evaluation is measured by an educational testing service, as well as employer surveys conducted by the Delaware State Occupational Information Coordinating Council. Data collected and analyzed thus far suggest that job placement experience of the participating seniors after graduation has been markedly better than that of a control group of sociodemographically similar seniors.

Jobs for America's Graduates programs now have been organized in metropolitan Boston, St. Louis and Kansas City, Memphis, and seven locations throughout Arizona. Each program is modeled after the Delaware project in an effort to test the feasibility of that approach to the school-to-work transition for youth.

The Urban Institute received Foundation grants in support of research costs for four of its studies on economic opportunity. Eleanor Holmes Norton, a former public official in equal opportunity enforcement, analyzed enforcement remedies in relation to current and projected changes in the labor market. Her study, building upon two decades of experience as a key actor in the design and implementation of some of the most successful remedial actions pursued during that time, will trace the origin of affirmative action remedies and will explain why they are essential to the achievement of economic progress among minorities.

Another Urban Institute study that is being assisted by the Foundation examines the decline in the 1970's of the employment position of minority groups as opposed to its gain in the 1960's. This trend conflicts with the predicted narrowing of minority-majority labor market disparities, and the institute's effort is expected to consolidate current diverse studies on the reasons for the inconsistency between theory and evidence. This study is intended to offer a fresh perspective on discontinuities between labor market theory and racial inequality observed in American society, and thereby stimulate new policy approaches that will reduce employment and income disparities.

Another institute study that the Foundation is aiding concentrates on youth participation in government-sponsored employment and training programs. In these earning enhancement programs, women appear to have had limited participation, and the study, utilizing the latest national longitudinal data base on youth, will make comparisons between men and women and examine the role of schooling, fertility, and earning pressure in the decisions that young minority women make.

GRANTS:

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC/PRIVATE VENTURES, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for a study of Private Industry Councils set up under the federal Private Sector Initiatives Program to promote employment opportunities for the economically disadvantaged. \$60,000

CHARLES R. DREW POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL, Los Angeles, California, for a conference on the evaluation of health and development issues concerning the youth of sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean and minority youth of the United States. \$18,000

GIRLS CLUBS OF AMERICA, New York, New York, toward the costs of a national employment and training project. \$24,961

INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP, Washington, D.C., for printing and disseminating a guide on the American political process. \$9,793

JOBS FOR AMERICA'S GRADUATES, Wilmington, Delaware, for a program combining basic education, employment, counseling, and job placement for in-school youth. \$660,000

JOINT CENTER FOR POLITICAL STUDIES, Washington, D.C., for a workshop on equal opportunity in the 1980's. \$23,690

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR FULL EMPLOYMENT, Washington, D.C., in support of a biweekly newsletter on legislative and administrative activities affecting jobs, for distribution to national interest organizations and key local activists. \$20,000

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, Washington, D.C., for a conference considering means to increase the employability of minority heads of households and teenage parents. \$10,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR WORK AND LEARNING, Washington, D.C., for a study of employment in the fast food industry. \$25,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a workshop to improve understanding of the value of local labor market studies, identify strategies for expanding minority economic opportunity, and analyze the impact of undocumented workers on local labor markets. \$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for a study entitled "Organization Assessment of the Opportunities Industrialization Center: Analysis of a Community Self-Help Organization." \$20,642

URBAN INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C.:

For a study assessing the significance of contemporary changes in the American labor markets for affirmative action policies designed to improve the occupational and income status of minority and female workers. \$106,000

For a study on the role of race, human capital, and other factors in perpetuating racial inequality within hierarchical labor markets. \$24,880

For a study on determinants of youth participation in government-sponsored employment and training programs, with special focus on young women. \$73,536

For a study entitled "Job Seekers and Job Openings." \$30,000

BROADENING CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

The Foundation aids educational programs and projects intended to increase career opportunities in fields such as the natural sciences, mathematics, and economics, in which minorities are grossly underrepresented. Major emphasis is placed on educational opportunities at the graduate and postdoctoral levels aimed at preparing minority-group scholars for careers in teaching and research. Limited support, however, is also provided for educational projects at the undergraduate level designed to enlarge the pool of minority-group students interested in and prepared to pursue careers in these fields.

GRANTS:

EARTHWATCH EXPEDITIONS, Belmont, Massachusetts, for its program to recruit disadvantaged minority youth for its scientific educational expeditions. \$32,850

PROJECT AWARENESS, Washington, D.C., to involve disadvantaged urban youth in workshops and seminars related to career development. \$15,000

SECURING AND PROMOTING BASIC RIGHTS

The Foundation provides assistance to organizations that undertake research, advocacy, and, if necessary, litigation in support of public policies designed to protect minority-group access to opportunities available in American society.

The matter of the extent of discrimination against minorities in the electoral process currently takes on special significance for two reasons. First, congressional debate is scheduled on whether to extend the Voting Rights Act, due to expire in August 1982. Second, the 1980 Supreme Court decision in *City of Mobile v. Bolden* may, in its full effects, bar further progress toward increasing the number of minority-group elected officials. This case, brought as a class action suit on behalf of Mobile's black citizens, who make up 35 percent of the city's population, had successfully challenged the use of at-large rather than district elections for public officials; on appeal by the city, the Federal District Court for the Fifth Circuit ruled that the at-large election system in Mobile "violated the 15th Amendment and invidiously discriminated against Negroes in violation of the 14th Amendment." Reversing the lower court ruling, the Supreme Court declared that the discriminatory effect of an at-large election system was not sufficient to establish a claim; *intent* to discriminate must be proved.

During 1981, the Foundation assisted a number of public-interest legal service organizations, the leaders of which have been meeting representatives of other foundations and concerned individuals to develop a coordinated approach toward voting-rights issues. The agencies: the Legal Defense Fund, the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the American Civil Liberties Union, the NAACP Special Contribution Fund, the League of Women Voters, the Voter Education Project, and the Southwest Voters Education Project, while continuing to build on their own record of accomplishments in this area, intend to give priority to the following activities: (1) continued litigation of important voting-rights suits already in progress; (2) identification of pending or projected voting-rights suits brought by others, so as to provide technical assistance and support; (3) monitoring of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division with regard to election law changes submitted for preclearance under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act; (4) research and analysis of election practices in selected localities to obtain proof of intended discriminatory manipulation of voting laws; and (5) active participation, consistent with the Tax Reform Act of 1976, in efforts to ensure extension of the Voting Rights Act beyond 1982.

The Foundation also made a major grant to the Joint Center for Political Studies to enable it to produce professional analyses of current public policy questions of special concern to basic rights. The center, founded in 1970 to meet a perceived need for a research and resource organization that would provide technical assistance for black elected officials and support the increasing participation by blacks in the nation's political process, has established rapport with both national and local policy-makers. On that basis, center staff have concluded that the major impediment to increased understanding of how policy options affect blacks is the

lack of timely and reliable information. Accordingly, the center proposes to create an interdisciplinary, professionally staffed, public policy analysis unit to examine issues of major importance to black Americans. Study issues that it has already selected include the effects of the Voting Rights Act on minority political participation; reapportionment and redistricting; urban enterprise zones and the future of urban policy; minority business enterprise; black youth, crime, and the administration of justice; and the devolution of authority to state and local governments. Other issues will be added as they emerge on the national political agenda.

During 1981, Foundation officers organized three conferences concerned with major issues of basic rights. The first concentrated on new developments in the protection of voting rights. The second explored the current status and prospects for improving urban education for minority-group youth. The third emphasized recent developments and policy alternatives for protecting equal employment opportunity.

The Foundation's Research Fellowship Program for Minority-Group Scholars enables outstanding men and women to undertake policy-oriented research on problems in areas such as education, employment, housing, and civil rights, and also encourages minority-group scholars to provide historical, philosophical, and cultural perspectives on minority-group issues.

The program is publicized through announcement brochures mailed to colleges and universities, as well as to professional societies and journals. Proposals from applicants are reviewed and selections made with the help of an advisory committee representing humanists and policy experts who are familiar with minority-group issues. The selection process takes account of the candidate's creativity of approach, conceptual clarity and effectiveness of presentation, the feasibility of the project, the potential importance of the findings, and the likelihood that the research will significantly increase understanding of the problems of minority groups.

Recent books and articles resulting from Rockefeller Foundation fellowship projects include an examination of Latino political leadership by Rodolfo De La Garza; a book, *Employment Opportunities and Crime*, by Samuel L. Myers; Darlene Clark Hine's history, *Black Americans in the Medical Profession, 1875-1954*; John Bruce-Novoa's volume, *The Chicano Novel*; and Robert Harris' analysis, "Afro-Americans and the United Nations; Petitions for Freedom and Justice."

A listing of the 1981 Foundation fellowships is included in the following grants section.

GRANTS:

Voting Rights

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a voting rights project. \$75,000

LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER LAW, Washington, D.C., to expand its voting rights activities. \$100,000

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND, Washington, D.C., for a project to monitor local election practices in selected states. \$25,000

MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, San Francisco, California, to continue and strengthen its voting rights activities. \$100,000

NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, New York, New York, to continue and expand its comprehensive approach to voting rights issues. \$100,000

NAACP SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION FUND, New York, New York, to provide technical and legal assistance in congressional redistricting. \$75,000

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Atlanta, Georgia, for completion of a research project on voting rights. \$3,600

SOUTHWEST VOTER REGISTRATION EDUCATION PROJECT, San Antonio, Texas, for an updated survey of Mexican-American attitudes on political participation. \$25,000

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, Atlanta, Georgia, for a series of conferences on voting rights issues. \$25,000

Other Basic Rights Grants

AMERICAN INDIAN LAWYER TRAINING PROGRAM, Oakland, California, for a symposium on Indian water rights in the 1980's. \$15,000

FILM COMPANY, Washington, D.C., for the preproduction costs of a film on the 1962 race riots at the University of Mississippi. \$25,250

JOINT CENTER FOR POLITICAL STUDIES, Washington, D.C., to establish a division to produce analyses of current public policy questions concerning basic rights. \$500,000

MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, San Francisco, California, for its equal employment opportunity program. \$525,000

MINORITY RIGHTS GROUP, London, England, for a study on Haitian refugees in the United States.

\$9,500

NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, New York, New York, to help the fund continue class-action employment discrimination litigation designed to overcome the present effects of past unfair labor practices.

\$525,000

NAACP SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION FUND, New York, New York, to enable the fund to continue its class-action employment discrimination litigation activities and to maintain its efforts to combat school segregation in the Northern and Western United States.

\$600,000

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS, Washington, D.C., to publish a revised version of the textbook *American Indian Tribal Governments Studies*.

\$25,000

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA, Washington, D.C., to establish and operate a public policy analysis division.

\$150,000

BARBARA A. NELSON, New York, New York, for preparation of a book on Ralph Bunche.

\$25,000

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, New York, New York, for its trade union intern program.

\$54,000

JACKIE ROBINSON FOUNDATION, Brooklyn, New York, for the establishment of an office of development.

\$25,000

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:

LORRAINE T. COLE, special assistant, American Speech, Language and Hearing Association.

JEANETTE COVINGTON, assistant professor, University of Michigan.

BARBARA J. FLINT, assistant professor, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

LENNEAL HENDERSON, associate professor, Howard University.

GEARY HOBSON, lecturer, University of Arkansas.

GEORGE E. KENT, professor, University of Chicago.

GERALD D. JAYNES, assistant professor, Yale University.

JOSEPH S.M. LAU, professor, University of Wisconsin.

CURTINA MORELAND-YOUNG, assistant professor, Jackson State University.

HAROLD W. NEIGHBORS, research assistant, University of Michigan.
GWYNED SIMPSON, assistant professor, Queens College.
HOWARD J. STANBACK, associate professor, University of Connecticut.
RONALD T. TAKAKI, professor, University of California, Berkeley.
CARLOS G. VELEZ-I., assistant professor, University of California, Los Angeles.
LILLIAN S. WILLIAMS, assistant professor, Howard University.
LINDA F. WILLIAMS, assistant professor, Howard University.
CAROL C. YEAKEY, research fellow, Yale University.

JACQUELINE SHEARER, New York, New York, to write a screenplay on black women domestic workers in the Great Depression. \$24,750

SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION, Atlanta, Georgia, for a conference on the participation of black Americans in higher education. \$12,000

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

To enable A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., to carry out historical research on race and the American legal process and to offer training in this field to research fellows and assistants. \$277,200

For use by its law school toward the cost of the spring 1981 issue of the *Black Law Journal*. \$3,500

SPECIAL PROGRAM IN THE SOUTHEAST

The Foundation's Special Program in the Southeast is directed toward initiating and developing strategies through which community-based, self-help organizations in the Southeastern United States could be assisted in expanding their efforts to improve the socioeconomic status of minority communities. Previous grants made under the program have helped a consortium of black colleges, and universities in Alabama to mobilize existing state resources in support of local community development, enabled Tuskegee Institute to demonstrate the feasibility of research on small-farm technology and, as a result, generated expanded federal government support for agricultural research by the 1890 land-grant colleges and rejuvenated Clark College's Southern Center for Studies in Public Policy.

In 1981, a grant was awarded to the National Association for the Southern Poor, which will test the Virginia Assemblies concept in the urban setting of Norfolk. The assemblies—county confederations of local groups—are primarily rural. Operating

mainly in the Black Belt counties of Virginia, each assembly, whether based on a neighborhood, a county, or a city, consists of basic groups called conferences. Each conference, numbering 50 people, is represented in the assembly, which is the central decision-making body. Through votes of confidence on important issues, leadership is kept accountable to membership. In the rural areas and some small towns, the assembly concept has achieved results—ranging from putting in streetlights to building housing projects and a high school—and the National Association for the Southern Poor hopes to make it work as well in Norfolk.

GRANTS:

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY CENTER, Atlanta, Georgia, in support of its fellows and interns program. \$56,635

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE SOUTHERN POOR, Norfolk, Virginia, for an urban test of the Virginia Assemblies method of organizing minority groups to improve their circumstances. \$200,000

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, Westport, Connecticut, to provide support for its efforts to promote and strengthen community-based, integrated rural development in the Arkansas Delta. \$205,000

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Foundation considers peaceful relations among countries a vital corollary to the objectives of its other programs.

In December 1981, the Foundation revised its International Relations program guidelines. The program, beginning in 1982, will make grants that support independent research and policy analysis of the long-range interests that governments have in international security and economic cooperation. In providing funding for this purpose, the Foundation seeks to achieve the following goals:

1. Within the United States, to strengthen the contribution of nongovernmental international relations research to United States foreign policy. To achieve this objective, the Foundation will provide two kinds of funding: (1) project support for research with well-designed means for making the results available and useful to policy-makers and (2) core support over a period of years for a limited number of institutions engaged in research and training, chosen through formal competition.

2. In countries other than the United States, to strengthen the analytical capacity of international relations research institutions that can operate substantially without government constraint and have the potential to increase the intellectual underpinnings of these countries' foreign policies.

3. To provide more effective opportunities for public and private experts from different countries to jointly analyze problems and develop practical solutions that can command wide public support.

4. Through its fellowship program and other mechanisms, to identify outstanding young people trained in international relations and increase their opportunities for career development.

The grants listed below reflect the previous International Relations program guidelines.

REGIONAL CONFLICT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Recent and substantial redistribution of political, economic, and military power among nations has broadened the scope of national security concerns for both poor and rich countries.

Under International Relations program guidelines, revised late in 1981, the Foundation will support research and analysis aimed at reducing threats to peace arising from the competition for security or influence between the United States and the Soviet Union and the interaction of that competition with local tensions.

During 1981, the Foundation supported projects that promoted collaborative international research and action on regional economic, political, and security concerns; stimulated new concepts of international security and arms control; and sought ways to strengthen the ability of the Atlantic Alliance to cope with economic, energy, and security problems.

GRANTS:

ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of its joint program with the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, England, for young scholars and professionals in the field of international security and arms control. \$90,000

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles, California, toward the costs of its second annual international symposium, attended by scholars and students from Mexico and the United States, on relations between the two nations. \$20,000

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for use by its Peace Studies Program for a conference on political and military relations within the Warsaw Pact and their prospects for the 1980's. \$35,000

FOREIGN POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for its second annual conference with the Moscow-based Institute of the USA and Canada. \$15,000

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES, Singapore, to assist in establishing its program in Southeast Asian security studies. \$30,000

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES, London, England, for its program on regional security and international order in the 1980's. \$300,000

INTERNATIONAL PEACE ACADEMY, New York, New York, toward the costs of its regional security programs. \$120,000

JAPAN CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE, Tokyo, Japan, for research on Japanese and U.S. policies toward Southeast Asia. \$20,000

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland, for use by the School of Advanced International Studies for a conference entitled "A New Atlantic Triangle? Latin America, Western Europe, and the United States." \$25,000

CHARLES F. KETTERING FOUNDATION, Dayton, Ohio, in support of Dartmouth Conference XIII, one of a series of conferences to give private citizens of the Soviet Union and the United States an opportunity for face-to-face discussion about issues of concern to their countries. \$20,000

STEPHANIE NEUMAN, Research Institute on International Change, Columbia University, New York, New York, for a project on defense planning in less-industrialized states. \$34,994

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Stanford, California, for use by its Food Research Institute for a program of research and discussion on United States-Mexican relations.

\$250,000

GREGORY F. TREVERTON, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to assist in completing a book on the Western Alliance.

\$12,500

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, New York, New York, toward the costs of its Soviet-American Parallel Studies Program of unofficial discussions on bilateral and global problems between U.S. and Soviet citizens.

\$90,000

WORLD PRIORITIES, Washington, D.C., for a 1981 updating of Ruth Sivard's annual publication, *World Military and Social Expenditures*.

\$5,000

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

International economic conditions have been characterized by poor economic performance of most Western industrialized countries, the transfer of financial resources on an unprecedented scale to a few oil-exporting countries, a subsequent high rate of expansion in international trade that benefits many countries and punishes others, and great volatility in foreign exchange markets.

The Foundation in 1981 supported efforts to improve the international monetary system and economic relations among countries. Under the revised program guidelines, the focus on international economic issues will be broadened to consider encouraging trade expansion, increasing the flow of private capital to developing countries, improving the functioning of commodity and energy markets, and coordinating national economic policies.

GRANTS:

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION, Washington, D.C., for a meeting on the future role of the World Bank.

\$35,000

COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, New York, New York, for a conference co-sponsored by Keizai Doyukai (the Japanese Committee for Economic Development), Tokyo, Japan, on industrial strategy and future U.S.-Japan relations.

\$10,000

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS, New York, New York, to enable the Group—known as the Group of Thirty—to analyze, through research and consultation, international economic

and monetary problems and to identify and assess consequences of alternative policies and institutional arrangements for dealing with them. \$186,600

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, Washington, D.C., for a series of case studies on North-South negotiations. \$30,000

PAN PACIFIC COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., in support of its program to develop an informed American response to cooperation among nations bordering the Pacific Ocean. \$15,000

WORLD ENERGY PROBLEMS

In 1981, the International Relations program phased out its component on world energy problems. Although Foundation concentration on energy matters has therefore lessened, the Foundation continues to recognize their importance as an element in political and economic relations among countries. Future Foundation grants in this area will be considered under the revised program goals described on page 71.

GRANTS:

ENERGY ECONOMICS EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, Boston, Massachusetts, for preparing and disseminating the proceedings of a conference on international energy issues. \$10,000

NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL, New York, New York, to implement nongovernmental organization involvement with the 1981 UN conference on new and renewable sources of energy. \$25,000

ØYSTEIN NORENG, Norwegian School of Management, Oslo, Norway, toward the costs of establishing an energy policy research center in Oslo. \$12,500

RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE, Washington, D.C., for a case study of the fuelwood-charcoal market in Hyderabad, India. \$12,000

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, Wisconsin, toward the costs of collaborative research with the Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores of Monterrey, Mexico, on a book on energy management in Mexico. \$20,000

WORLD PRIORITIES, Washington, D.C., for a 1981 updating of Ruth Sivard's 1979 publication, *World Energy Survey*. \$35,000

OTHER INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS GRANTS:

ANDRONICO ODUOGO ADEDE, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations, New York, New York, for preparing a publication on the system for settlement of disputes under the Caracas Convention on the Law of the Sea. \$2,500

COUNCIL ON FOUNDATIONS, Washington, D.C., to assess opportunities and obstacles to increased international grant-making by private philanthropies. \$15,000

BARBARA H. NELSON, New York, New York, to assist Brian Urquhart, under-secretary general for political affairs at the United Nations, in the preparation of a book on Dr. Ralph Bunche (jointly with the Equal Opportunity program). \$10,000

PEACE CORPS INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of a national conference of former Peace Corps volunteers and staff. \$15,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, toward the costs of a Nigerian-American dialogue on bilateral political and economic relations. \$25,000

Rockefeller Foundation Fellowships in International Relations

The Foundation requires that proposals for its international relations fellowships be centered around a one- to two-year research project involving work overseas. The principal purpose of the fellowships is to encourage young scholars and professionals anywhere in the world who have completed their education and professional training, have established their career interests in international relations, and who seek an opportunity to enrich their professional skills and experience. A secondary purpose is the generation of published policy-relevant analyses on international relations problems.

The following awards were made in 1981:

GRACIELA CHICHILNISKY, Columbia University, New York, New York, to study the relationship between oil export policies and domestic development policies of oil-exporting countries, while residing in Mexico.

RICHARD S. DALE, University of Bath, Bath, England, to analyze the prudential regulation of multinational banking, while at the School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, D.C.

KAREN LEA DAWISHA, University of Southampton, Southampton, England, to analyze patterns of Soviet involvement in the Middle East and Indian Ocean, based on extensive field research in that region.

JIANG ENZHU, Institute of International Studies, Beijing, China, to study Europe and the future of the Western Alliance, while affiliated with Harvard University.

LINDA LIM, Singapore, to study national and international conflicts in industrial redeployment, while at the National University of Singapore.

JOHN V. O'LOUGHLIN, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, to do research in Europe on immigration, social conflict, and international relations.

REINHARDT RUMMEL, Research Institute for International Affairs, Ebenhausen, Germany, to study energy security as one of the major European-American security problems, while affiliated with Harvard University.

STEVEN E. SANDERSON, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, for a project on the internationalization of U.S.-Mexican agriculture and how this could affect bilateral relations in the 1980's.

JIRI VALENTA, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, for a comparative study of Soviet invasions and the implications for international security, while attached to the Council on Foreign Relations, New York.

POPULATION AND HEALTH

POPULATION

People now about 50 years of age, who can reasonably expect to outlive the present millennium, will have witnessed during their lives a trebling of the world's population. Most of this increase is taking place in the poorest countries. Bangladesh, for example, will double its population of 91 million in 25 years. India's 1981 census showed the country's actual population of 683 million to be about 12 million above what the government had expected; at the current rate of growth, the equivalent of another India will be added in less than 35 years. Developing countries, with annual growth rates approaching or exceeding 3 percent, now have age distributions that will lead to a doubling of their labor forces in 20 years, although there is little prospect that jobs can be created at that pace. Currently, not only employment but also food production, housing, education, and other social services are pressed beyond reasonable limits simply to keep up with the population increase.

Even though many of these countries have adopted population policies to reduce their rates of growth, few have placed the problem at the top of their priority list—in part because of a general expectation that economic development will eventually lead to a demographic transition from high to low fertility similar to that experienced by current industrialized countries in the past century, and in part because of the political sensitivity of fertility control.

Population growth rates may indeed lessen in the near-term future in many countries, including the largest and poorest. However, the particular paths through which this will occur, and the scope for intervention, are by no means clear. Improvements in the technical means of regulating fertility—their effectiveness, acceptability, and safety, and their efficient delivery—play a significant part in determining fertility trends. New and improved methods of fertility control are needed, and are called for with the highest sense of urgency by those charged with implementing programs to reduce fertility. But the problems of world population growth will not vanish through the efforts of biomedical science alone. Efforts to understand the complex interrelations between fertility and numerous aspects of the economy, social structure, and cultural patterns and to formulate appropriate policies require multidisciplinary emphasis.

The Foundation, in its support of work in the field of population, makes grants that may be categorized under these guidelines:

- Research in reproductive biology
- Research on developing improved contraceptive technology
- Policy studies, to improve understanding of both the determinants and consequences of fertility and the socioeconomic factors affecting population dynamics and acceptance of modern fertility control methods

RESEARCH IN REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY

Improvement of contraceptive technology requires a greater understanding of the hormonal, physiologic, and biochemical mechanisms involved in the reproductive system. The Foundation concentrates its work in this field on areas of reproductive research that hold special promise of applicability or are suffering from relative neglect. In particular, Foundation grants endeavor to strengthen research and training by supporting outstanding scientists already working in the field and by encouraging younger investigators to enter it.

In developing countries, and particularly in Latin America, experience has shown that the adoption and implementation of population policies are facilitated by healthy debate on the part of indigenous experts on biomedical matters. In areas as sensitive as fertility and reproduction, government leaders should be able to call upon local skill; the availability of foreign experts is not an adequate alternative. Since 1979, with Foundation support, the University of Pennsylvania's Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology has been conducting a research and training program for scientists from Latin American medical schools and universities. The purpose is to create a pool of clinician-investigators able, on return home, to implement research-oriented programs in family planning and human reproduction, and thus begin to develop the local skill required by their countries' policy-makers. So far, the program has enrolled four young physicians—from Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico—who are acquiring two years of training before returning to their homes.

In recent years, the Foundation has been providing support to strengthen developing-country capacity in reproductive research. Along this line, major grants are assisting the Catholic University of Chile, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Mahidol University in Bangkok, and two research centers in Nigeria, located at the University of Ibadan and the University of Lagos.

GRANTS:

CEDARS-SINAI MEDICAL CENTER, Los Angeles, California, for studies to establish the identity of human chorionic-gonadotropin-like protein present in nonplacental tissues. \$25,000

CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Peking, China, for research equipment and supplies for its Institute of Developmental Biology. \$16,600

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for research on the pituitary gonadotropic hormone follicle-stimulating hormone. \$25,000

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY, Greenville, North Carolina, for research by the

Department of Anatomy on ovarian regulation of uterine parameters in implantation.	\$23,000
GORDON RESEARCH CONFERENCES, Kingston, Rhode Island, for a conference on fertilization and activation of development.	\$4,000
HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM, Jerusalem, Israel, for a study of gene expression and protein synthesis in the secretion of the pregnancy hormone human chorionic gonadotropin.	\$25,000
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, for research by the Department of Biochemistry to study the modification of sperm proteins.	\$25,000
POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, New York:	
For studies of the comparative ultrastructure of fertilization <i>in vivo</i> and <i>in vitro</i> .	\$25,000
For studies of the biochemistry of gametogenesis.	\$32,000
ALEXANDRE PSYCHOYOS, Paris, France, for research on uterine blastotoxic factors.	\$25,000
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a conference on intraovarian control mechanisms.	\$32,000
ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, to provide support for research, at three of its laboratories, in the neuroendocrinology of reproduction.	\$300,000
SLOAN-KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH, New York, New York, for studies of progestin receptors and regulation of fibrinolytic enzymes in gynecologic tissues.	\$25,000
UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, Bristol, England, for the Department of Pathology to carry out research in reproductive immunology.	\$25,000
UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, Santiago, Chile, for studies made by the School of Medicine's Laboratory of Endocrinology, on new approaches to the regulation of fertility.	\$23,000
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, Ibadan, Nigeria, for the Department of Chemical Pathology to conduct research on lymphocyte membrane physiology.	\$25,000
UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, Lagos, Nigeria, for studies to be conducted in the Department of Anatomy on gonadotropin regulation.	\$33,500

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Maryland, for research by the Department of Anatomy on hormonal control of inhibin-F secretion. \$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to provide continuing support for the training of physicians and scientists from abroad, particularly from Latin America, in reproductive biology and fertility regulation.

\$400,000

RESEARCH ON DEVELOPING IMPROVED CONTRACEPTIVE TECHNOLOGY

The Foundation supports appropriate work on the safety and effectiveness of existing and newly developed methods of fertility regulation. It also seeks opportunities to support transfer of ideas and knowledge from scientific research into developing contraceptive technology. This procedure requires greater interaction between the work of scientists concerned with fundamental biological phenomena and that of mission-oriented programs directed toward development of new methods.

In 1981, the Foundation made a series of grants to support studies on the effectiveness and safety of gossypol, the inexpensive and widely available component of cottonseed extract now being considered for use as a male contraceptive. These studies are being done both in the United States and abroad. A grant to the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, initiated in 1980, permitted the start in 1981 of a carefully controlled clinical trial with gossypol, designed to answer many of the questions raised by earlier Chinese studies on its use.

Also, in 1981, the Foundation supported field research being conducted by four Egyptian universities on long-term steroid implants as a feasible contraceptive method to be offered under the Egyptian national planning program. The International Islamic Center for Population Studies and Research at Al Azhar University and the obstetrics and gynecology departments at Assiut, Alexandria, and Zagazig universities have coordinated plans to conduct two-year field studies of the acceptability of subdermal contraceptive implants. The studies will be carried out in Upper, Middle, and Lower Egypt in both rural and urban communities, and a member of the Egyptian Academy of Sciences is coordinating the project and organizing periodic meetings of the principal investigators.

During the 25-year history of the Indian family planning program, emphasis has variously shifted from motivational efforts to program organization to method preference. But, throughout, the government of India has consistently supported and encouraged fundamental research in reproductive biology, thereby strengthening the status of this discipline within Indian science: The Research and Training Centre in Immunology—part of the Indian Council of Medical Research—plans to expand, with Foundation assistance, its program on the immunology of reproduction. The program will involve several years of animal studies to evaluate

the safety of potential carriers or adjuvants, demonstrate antigenicity, and determine antifertility effectiveness, and is expected eventually to lead to clinical trials of contraceptive vaccines for use by women and by men.

In 1980, the Foundation made a major grant to the Population Council for use in 1981-82 by the International Committee for Contraception Research. The ICCR program, in operation for almost 10 years, consists of the identification, development, and evaluation of promising leads for new contraceptive methods, particularly those that might be useful in developing countries. Comprising the research team are eight university-based investigators located in Austria, Brazil, Chile, Finland, India, Sweden, and the United States, who participate in the clinical evaluation of potential contraceptive methods. Their work is supplemented by studies conducted with the Population Council's laboratories, by research contracts placed with other clinics and laboratories, and by cooperative arrangements with industry. Over its 10-year history, the ICCR has proven to be a uniquely successful mechanism for mobilizing the best available academic talent to work toward contraceptive product development, and has gained the respect both of the pharmaceutical industry and of governments that have health and population programs that will benefit from its research.

GRANTS:

HALIDA AKHTER, Dacca, Bangladesh, for training in family planning evaluation and epidemiology at the Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia. \$35,635

AL AZHAR UNIVERSITY, Cairo, Egypt, for use by its International Islamic Center for Population Studies and Research for field studies of the acceptability of contraceptive implants. \$58,000

ASSIUT UNIVERSITY, Assiut, Egypt, for field studies of the acceptability of contraceptive implants. \$46,500

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York:

For research by its Medical College on long-acting delivery systems for contraceptive steroids. \$35,000

For research by the Department of Chemistry on the chemistry of the potential contraceptive gossypol. \$42,480

ALAN GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE, New York, New York, for a study of the risks and benefits of available methods of fertility control. \$35,000

CARLOS HUEZO, San Salvador, El Salvador, for training in family planning evaluation and epidemiology at the Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia.

\$32,300

VIJAYAKUMAR MOSES, New Delhi, India, for training in family planning evaluation and epidemiology at the Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia.

\$35,635

POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, New York:

For support of the International Committee for Contraception Research.

\$600,000

For the development of a radioimmunoassay technique for gossypol as an antifertility agent.

\$55,000

SLOAN-KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH, New York, New York, for research in the Laboratory of Membrane Regulation on the interaction of the potential contraceptive gossypol with human erythrocytes.

\$39,790

UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Alexandria, Egypt, for field studies of the acceptability of contraceptive implants.

\$50,000

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for research by the Department of Anatomy on the effects of gossypol on reproduction and the conceptus.

\$27,060

ZAGAZIG UNIVERSITY, Zagazig, Egypt, for field studies of the acceptability of contraceptive implants.

\$50,000

POLICY STUDIES

Policy-makers and population experts generally agree that population dynamics are influenced by and, in turn, shape economic and social development. Research on population and development has identified several factors that have an important relation to fertility. Among them are infant mortality, female education, status of women, urbanization, and income adequacy. A number of countries have adopted population policies and programs in recent years. To implement them, developing countries require additional trained manpower and data and knowledge about their population dynamics. In 1981, the Foundation continued to provide training and to support research on such population issues and their relationship to national policies.

Since 1970, the Rockefeller Foundation has participated with the Ford Foundation in a program of support for population policy research on selected issues in developing countries. Since 1979, it has singled out for attention the interrelations among fertility, mortality, and social and economic development. The program, announced yearly as a competition, invites proposals from scholars in all countries, evaluates them by means of an advisory committee, and awards grants to a selected number of applicants. Research findings over the years have contributed to actual policy formulation and evaluation. In addition, numerous opportunities have arisen for grantees to take direct part in the policy-making process as consultants to a government agency, administrators of population and development programs, or expert witnesses at public hearings. (For a listing of the 1981 awards, see the following grants section.)

The Foundation continued to give major support to the Population Council for its program on population and development interactions. Particular Council activities supported by the Foundation included the fellowship program, publications relating to family planning programs and to abortion, and research on the determinants of fertility.

Strengthening graduate programs in population studies in developing countries remains a specific Foundation goal. Grants for predoctoral training in population studies have been made in recent years to the Federal University of Minas Gerais in Brazil, the University of the Andes in Colombia, and the University of Ife in Nigeria. In addition, grants to the Population Council and to the University of Pennsylvania for its African Demography Program gave fellowship support for developing-country nationals. Additional fellowship program support was provided to El Colegio de México to enable students from other Latin American countries to undertake graduate study in demography, and continuing fellowship and research support was given to the University of Nairobi for its training and research program in population studies.

GRANTS:

BOSTON FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT, Boston, Massachusetts, toward the costs of a sex education film for adolescent girls. \$10,000

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, Waltham, Massachusetts, for research on U.S. immigration, pluralism, and public policy. \$25,000

CENTER FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES AND SERVICES, San Diego, California, for a pilot program in reducing teenage pregnancy through a motivational approach. \$35,000

CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, Nairobi, Kenya, toward the costs of the demographic research program and the development of data-processing capabilities at the Population Studies and Research Institute at the University of Nairobi.

\$25,405

CENTRE FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES, Washington, D.C., to develop, maintain, and promote a roster of Third World women experienced in population and development programs.

\$15,100

ALIFEYO CHILIVUMBO, University of Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia, for research on the impact of female participation in migration and national development upon fertility in Zambia.

\$39,900

COLEGIO DE MEXICO, Mexico City, Mexico, for graduate fellowships in demography for students from other Latin American countries.

\$19,800

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for use by its Center for Population and Family Health in providing short-term training in family planning, nutrition, and primary health care.

\$122,196

CORPORACION CENTRO REGIONAL DE POBLACION, Bogotá, Colombia, for research on the impact of government policy measures toward rice production on the demographic dynamics of the state of Tolima, Colombia.

\$18,500

COUNCIL FOR ASIAN MANPOWER STUDIES, Quezon City, Philippines, for a research program on issues related to employment and population in East and Southeast Asia.

\$59,982

MARIA HELENA F. DA TRINDADE HENRIQUES, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for research on the demographic impact of Brazilian colonization policy.

\$10,200

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION:

Toward the costs of its Nineteenth General Conference for exchange and discussion of scientific research findings in the field of population.

\$25,000

For a seminar on family types and fertility in less-developed countries.

\$15,000

ROBERT BLAIR KAISER, New York, New York, for a study on the development of Catholic doctrine regarding birth control (co-sponsored by the Humanities program).

\$12,500

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

\$9,000

GODWIN KWAKU NUKUNYA, University of Calabar, Nigeria, for research on the changing value of children among the Ewe of Ghana and Togo. \$34,920

POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, New York:

In support of its Center for Policy Studies programs. \$600,000

To support specific research and training projects in population policy. \$861,000

POPULATION RESOURCE CENTER, New York, New York, for population advisory activities for decision-makers in business, private foundations, and government. \$35,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a workshop, co-sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, on the determinants of fertility in selected countries. \$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF IFE, Ife, Nigeria, to strengthen the training and research capabilities of the Department of Demography and Social Statistics in order to increase its contribution to the diagnosis and solution of population-related issues. \$275,000

UNIVERSITY OF LIBERIA, Monrovia, Liberia, to study research and policy implications of male participation in fertility regulation in Liberia. \$5,830

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for research on Mexican migration to the United States. \$27,580

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, Nairobi, Kenya, for use by its Population Studies and Research Institute for graduate fellowships in population studies. \$22,000

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for use by the Population Studies Center for its African demography graduate program emphasizing the training of African students and research on African population trends. \$300,000

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 1981, the following

awards were made under the research topic of fertility, mortality, and development interrelations in developing countries:

GABRIEL BASIL FOSU, Population Studies and Training Center, Brown University, for research on modernization of health attitudes and the effects on mortality and fertility behavior in Accra.

W. WHITNEY HICKS, Department of Economics, University of Missouri, and **ROMEO E. MADRIGAL H.**, and **RAYMUNDO C. RODRIGUEZ G.**, Department of Economics, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Mexico, for research on recent fertility dynamics in Mexico.

THOMAS W. MERRICK, Center for Population Research, Georgetown University, and **ELZA S. BERQUO**, Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento, São Paulo, for research on fertility change and income distribution in Brazil, 1970-76.

JOHN NEWMAN, Department of Economics, Tulane University, for research on the decline of fertility in Costa Rica.

ROBERT REPETTO, Center for Population Studies, Harvard University, and **VIMAL SHAH**, Gujarat Institute for Area Planning, India, and **ANIL DEOLALIKAR**, Yale University, on rural development, fertility, and mortality change in India, 1965-75.

ERICA TAUCHER, Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, United Nations, Chile, for research on the effects of declining fertility on infant mortality levels in Latin America.

Under the same research program on population and development policy, the Rockefeller Foundation, with the Ford Foundation, the Population Council, and the International Development Research Centre, sponsored a multivariate data analysis seminar, held at Bogazici University in Turkey.

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 yellow fever, lasting for more than 30 years, culminated 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 health services 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.

In 1981, the Foundation's Health program made grants related to the following categories:

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

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.

The Foundation, in 1981, supported a network of clinical and biochemistry/pharmacology units. Located throughout the world and headed by leading scientists, the units investigate the causes and seek out the means of control of the great neglected diseases.

In addition, the Foundation made a number of grants to scientists and institutions that, although not officially affiliated with the great neglected diseases network, are carrying out research in the same field.

GRANTS:

GND Network Grants

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:

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

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

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. \$50,000

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

MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, for its Department of Biochemistry to develop a division of parasite biochemistry. \$50,000

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, Cairo, Egypt, for use by the Biomedical Research Center for Infectious Diseases of Cairo for a program of research and training in tropical medicine. \$145,000

ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, in support of a pharmacoparasitology research unit. \$150,000

TUFTS UNIVERSITY, Boston, Massachusetts, in 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. \$129,000

UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM, Stockholm, Sweden, for a joint research unit, with Uppsala University, on immune regulation of parasitism. \$150,000

- UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Charlottesville, Virginia, in support of a division of geographic medicine in its Department of Medicine. \$150,000
- UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, Washington, in support of a geographic medicine unit in its Department of Medicine. \$150,000
- WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, Rehovot, Israel, in support of a unit for molecular biology of parasitic diseases. \$150,000

GND-Related Grants

- JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Baltimore, Maryland, to Ernesto Bustamante, Universidad Cayetano Heredia, Lima, Peru, to carry out research at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine on the subject of energy metabolism. \$15,900
- CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y DE ESTUDIOS AVANZADOS DEL INSTITUTO POLITECNICO NACIONAL, Mexico City, Mexico, to determine the amounts and types of collagen that occur in the liver in human schistosomiasis. \$25,000
- PETER DAVID, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, for malaria research. \$25,000
- JERROLD J. ELLNER, Department of Medicine, University Hospitals of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, to undertake a study on macrophage arginase and resistance to schistosomiasis. \$25,000
- JAMES THOMAS FLEXNER, New York, New York, for research costs of a biography on Simon and Abraham Flexner and their contributions to American science, medical education, and philanthropy (co-sponsored by the Humanities program). \$10,000
- HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, toward the costs of preparing a book by Julia Walsh and Kenneth Warren, entitled *The Great Neglected Diseases of Mankind: Strategies for Control*. \$25,000
- MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, for the Faculty of Science, to conduct a multidisciplinary research program on opisthorchiasis. \$30,000
- NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for its Department of Pathology to carry out research on Pb44, a protective antigen of *Plasmodium berghei*, an organism that causes malaria. \$35,000

PALO ALTO MEDICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, Palo Alto, California, for a research project to determine an effective immunization to *Trypanosoma cruzi*.

\$18,000

JEAN PAPE, New York, New York, for a study of infantile diarrhea in Haiti.

\$30,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION RESEARCH CAREER DEVELOPMENT
FELLOWSHIPS IN GEOGRAPHIC MEDICINE

Through 1981, fellowships were awarded to a number of experts engaged in highly specialized research in the field of geographic medicine. Those holding fellowships in 1981 were:

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

ALAIN DESSEIN, Cellular Immunology Unit, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, to develop an effective vaccine against *S. mansoni* and to determine the role of IgE antibodies in immunity against *S. mansoni* and *T. spiralis* infections.

ANIL N. JAYAWARDENA, Department of Pathology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, for research on immune response in malaria.

JAMES W. KAZURA, Department of Medicine, University Hospitals, Cleveland, Ohio, for research on immunity in filariasis.

HENRY WILKE MURRAY, Division of International Medicine, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, for research on mechanisms of killing *Leishmania* by host cells.

NADIA NOGUEIRA, Department of Cellular Physiology and Immunology, Rockefeller University, New York, New York, for research on *Trypanosoma cruzi*: cellular immunity *in vitro*.

RUPERT K. A. SCHMIDT-ULLRICH, Department of Therapeutic Radiology, Tufts-New England Medical Center, on immunogenicity of species- and stage-independent plasmodial antigens.

ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for research and development of a book and television series on the history of scientific discovery in the fight against major world diseases (co-sponsored by the Humanities program). \$10,000

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Stanford, California, for completion of a book by Diana B. Dutton and John P. Bunker on the public's role in biomedical research policy decisions. \$10,000

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for research at the Instituto de Biofísica on immune mechanisms in the susceptibility and resistance of animal hosts to experimental *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection. \$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA, Honolulu, Hawaii, for development of a vaccine against dengue hemorrhagic fever. \$20,289

YESHIVA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for research to be carried out at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine on immunological studies in leprosy. \$25,000

YUAN HONG-CHANG, Department of Epidemiology, Shanghai First Medical College, Shanghai, China, to study malacology at Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand. \$15,000

ZHONG HUI-LAN, Beijing Tropical Medicine Research Institute, Beijing, China, to study medical institutions in the United States. \$5,000

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; small numbers of people receive costly, high-technology, curative care while the vast majority of the population 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 is aimed at improving methods for assessing the health needs of populations, establishing health priorities, allocating medical resources, and assessing the benefits of medical interventions more rationally.

GRANTS:

BENT GUTTORM BENTSEN, Department of Community Medicine, University of Trondheim, Trondheim, Norway, to spend a portion of his sabbatical year in the United States to work on a new medical classification for use in identifying the reasons why patients seek medical care. \$5,000

CHARLES BRIDGES-WEBB, Faculty of Medicine, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia, to conduct research on the international classification of health problems in primary care. \$3,000

CENTRE DE RECHERCHE POUR L'ETUDE ET L'OBSERVATION DES CONDITIONS DE VIE, Paris, France, for a study of the use of graphic representations in addressing and illuminating medical care planning problems. \$25,000

INTERNATIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, Silver Spring, Maryland, for planning and implementing seminars and for publishing a dictionary of epidemiological terms and an updated directory of IEA members. \$35,000

KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY, Khon Kaen, Thailand, to explore mail follow-up as an evaluation technique for chronic disease. \$25,000

JOHN M. LAST, Department of Epidemiology and Community Medicine, School of Medicine of the University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada, to prepare a glossary of epidemiological terms. \$5,000

McMASTER UNIVERSITY, Hamilton, Canada:

To enable young clinicians to develop the skills necessary for carrying out applied research in clinical epidemiology. \$337,040

To prepare educational materials on clinical epidemiology. \$25,000

NORTH AMERICAN PRIMARY CARE RESEARCH GROUP, Richmond, Virginia, to organize a network of sentinel primary care practices that will coordinate the recording of morbidity and patterns of health services use. \$25,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York:

For a final review meeting of the most active contributors to the new *Dictionary of Epidemiological Terms*, prepared by John M. Last. \$4,500

For two simultaneous conferences on the denominator problem and on development of a reason-for-visit classification for use in primary care. \$21,500

For a conference: "Primary Health Care: Triaxial Recording of Physical, Psychological, and Social Components." \$26,150

For a meeting of the network of community-oriented health sciences educational institutions. \$27,650

SICHUAN MEDICAL SCHOOL, Chengdu, China, to prepare a reference book on the evolution and principles of health services in China. \$15,000

TUFTS UNIVERSITY, Medford, Massachusetts, in support of an Yves Biraud seminar on environmental health sentinel indicators in urban environments.

\$15,000

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA METROPOLITANA-XOCHIMILCO, Mexico City, Mexico, for an international workshop on community-oriented training of health personnel.

\$15,000

UNIVERSIDAD DEL VALLE, Cali, Colombia, for a field trial based on recently revised international classifications in primary health care.

\$10,000

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, Cambridge, England, in support of a workshop to train people from developing world medical schools in the skills and application of epidemiological quantitative methods.

\$2,000

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO, London, Canada:

For a study of the quality of medical care in family practice.

\$28,473

For ongoing research of methods to improve access for family medicine literature.

\$25,000

VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY, Richmond, Virginia, for research, carried out in the Department of Biostatistics, Medical College of Virginia, on estimation of the population served by a 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:

MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, for a pilot study of literature utilization patterns and acquisitions policies.

\$20,000

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 1981, the following grants were made:

GRANTS:

AMERICAN ASSEMBLY, New York, New York, toward the costs of a meeting on the future of American political parties. \$50,000

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES, New York, New York, for use by the International Research and Exchanges Board to establish bilateral commissions in the humanities and the social sciences with the Soviet Union and East European countries. \$200,000

ARTS AND BUSINESS COUNCIL, New York, New York, to expand its program of encouraging business executives to work with arts organizations. \$50,000

ASOCIACION MULTIDISCIPLINARIA DE INVESTIGACION Y DOCENCIA EN POBLACION, Lima, Peru, toward the costs of a workshop for researchers and policy-makers on women and development in Peru, to be held in Lima in 1982. \$10,500

ASSIUT UNIVERSITY, Assiut, Egypt, for a study on the health effects of a new subdermal contraceptive implant on lactating women and their infants. \$24,930

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of a conference convening school superintendents and college and university presidents to discuss strategies for maintaining excellence in education in the 1980's. \$15,000

CENTER FOR PUBLIC RESOURCES, New York, New York, for a project to expand the role of the pharmaceutical industry in research and health care delivery for developing countries. \$150,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York:

For use by the Center for the Study of Human Rights toward the costs of a conference on women and income control in the Third World. \$20,000

For use by the Council for European Studies to hold the final meeting of its research planning group on the new woman and the new family, 1914-45. \$13,700

CONFERENCE BOARD, New York, New York, to bring together representatives of the administration, the Congress, press, business, labor, and professional economists in a colloquium on alternatives for economic policy. \$10,000

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA, Salvador, Brazil, for a study on the health effects of a new subdermal contraceptive implant on lactating women and their infants. \$24,060

INDEPENDENT SECTOR, Washington, D.C., toward its operating costs in protecting and enhancing voluntary initiative and the American philanthropical tradition. \$30,000

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S TRIBUNE CENTRE, New York, New York, toward the costs of its international support service for networks active on behalf of women's interests. \$27,660

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland, for use by its School of Medicine toward the costs of an expanded study of adolescent sexuality in the Baltimore school system. \$27,660

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS, New York, New York, to operate its program of volunteer management assistance to nonprofit service institutions. \$100,000

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF LOCAL CABLE PROGRAMMERS, Centerville, Ohio, toward the costs of setting up an informational "hotline" to assist noncommercial organizations in applying for low-power television licenses. \$16,000

MICHEL OKSENBERG, Ann Arbor, Michigan, to complete a book on the Chinese political system, assess research priorities in the field of Chinese studies, and supervise an oral history project on Sino-U.S. relations. \$13,000

OXFAM AMERICA, Boston, Massachusetts, toward the costs of producing *The Exchange Report*, a study on women in development. \$22,000

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION, Washington, D.C., in support of a 15-country survey of medical libraries as a basis for further development of the Latin American Health Information and Documentation Network.	\$35,000
PUBLISHING CENTER FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES, New York, New York, toward the costs of expanding its income-producing activities in arts- and science-related publishing.	\$22,500
RESEARCH LIBRARIES GROUP, Stanford, California, in support of its programs to facilitate sharing of resources among the nation's major research libraries.	\$150,000
ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, toward the operating costs of the Rockefeller Archive Center.	\$330,000
SATELLITE EDUCATION SERVICES, Los Angeles, California, toward the costs of a talent search and development of a teacher's manual for the "Why in the World" television series, intended to stimulate high school students' interest in the academic subjects behind news events.	\$35,000
VICTORIA SCHULTZ, Palo Alto, California, toward the costs of producing a documentary film on the U.S.-Mexican border.	\$30,000
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of a symposium entitled "How Humans Adapt."	\$30,000
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, Albany, New York, for a rural development training program for Kenyan students at State University Agricultural and Technical College at Farmingdale.	\$14,000
MARTHA STUART, New York, New York, toward the cost of distributing a videotape of an energy self-sufficient village in China.	\$30,000
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, Ibadan, Nigeria, in support of its Forecasting Programme, an interdepartmental research program on economic modeling.	\$32,000
UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE, Newcastle, Australia, to establish a training center for clinical epidemiology as part of a projected Asian and Pacific regional network.	\$475,000
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, Austin, Texas, toward the costs of distribution and discussion of the report of the Commission on the Humanities, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation.	\$22,460

VENEZUELAN FEDERATION OF PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS, Caracas, Venezuela, toward the costs of the second International Conference of Foundations and Business Leaders, held in Caracas. \$5,000

CONFERENCES:

For an international conference held to present a new global strategy for control of schistosomiasis, based largely on results of the 16-year experiment conducted by the Foundation in St. Lucia. \$100,000

For a workshop and conference on U.S. immigration and refugee issues and policies. \$60,000

BELLAGIO STUDY AND CONFERENCE CENTER

The center, also known as the Villa Serbelloni, is an historic estate in the Italian Alps. Located high on the promontory that divides Lake Como, the villa overlooks the town of Bellagio. Bequeathed to the Foundation in 1959, the center is administered from the Foundation's New York office by a committee; Michael M. Stewart, M.D., M.P.H., 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 39 conferences were held during 1981:

Primary Health Care: Recording Physical, Psychological, and Social Components Triaxially—Kerr L. White, deputy director for health sciences, Rockefeller Foundation, and Norman Sartorius, director, Division of Mental Health, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland.

Antiparasitic Drug Design—Anthony Cerami, Laboratory of Medical Biochemistry, Rockefeller University, New York, New York; Steven R. Meshnick, New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, New York, New York; and Christopher Walsh, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Trypanotolerant Cattle in Africa—Ian McIntyre, University of Glasgow, Scotland; His Excellency Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president, Republic of The Gambia; and John A. Pino, director, and John J. McKelvey, Jr., associate director, both of the Agricultural Sciences Division, Rockefeller Foundation.

Restrictions on Transactions in the International Market for Services—Hugh Corbet, director, Trade Policy Research Centre, London, England.

Meeting of the Network of Community-Oriented Educational Institutions for Health Sciences—Kerr L. White, deputy director for health sciences, Rockefeller Foundation, and Jacobus M. Greep, dean, Faculty of Medicine, Rijksuniversiteit Limburg, Maastricht, Netherlands.

Islam, Communalism, and Modern Nationalism—Charles F. Gallagher, director of studies, American Universities Field Staff, Hanover, New Hampshire.

Education for Development Program Review—James S. Coleman, chairman, Council on International and Comparative Studies, University of California, Los Angeles, California; and Laurence D. Stifel, vice-president and secretary, and Ralph K. Davidson, deputy director for social sciences, both of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Recent Developments in the Genetics of Insect Disease Vectors—William W. M. Steiner, assistant professor, Department of Genetics and Development, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Intra-Ovarian Control Mechanisms—Sheldon J. Segal, director for population sciences, Rockefeller Foundation, and Cornelia P. Channing, professor of physiology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland.

Islam and the West: Revolution and Response—A Conference of Media Leaders—George E. Assousa, president, Partnership for International Development, Washington, D.C.

Diarrhea and Malnutrition: Pathophysiology, Epidemiology and Interventions—Lincoln Chen, United Nations University World Hunger Programme, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Regional Scientific Cooperation for Health in Developing Countries—Frederick Robbins, president, Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences.

Non-Technical Obstacles to the Use of New Energies in Developing Countries—Theodore Beresovski and James F. McDivitt, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, France.

The Professional Education and Career Entry of Artists in Europe and North America—Grant Beglarian, president, International Council of Fine Arts Deans, and dean, School of Performing Arts, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Ethnic Self-Determination and State Coherence: African Dilemmas—Victor A. Olorunsola, professor of political science, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, and Donald Rothchild, professor of political science, University of California, Davis, California.

Academic Exchanges with the People's Republic of China—Mary Brown Bullock,

staff director, Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.

Retirement and Aging: Cross-Cultural Perspectives—Stephen Sternheimer, professor of political science, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts; David Powell, research fellow, Russian Research Center, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Deborah Davis Friedmann, professor of sociology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, and Bernard M. Frolic, professor of government, York University, Toronto, Canada.

U.S.-Soviet Relations in the 1980's—Christoph Bertram, director, International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, England, and William H. Kincade, executive director, Arms Control Association, Washington, D.C.

Scientific Concepts of Time in Humanistic and Social Perspectives—J. T. Fraser, founder, International Society for the Study of Time, Westport, Connecticut, and George H. Ford, J. Gilmore professor of English, University of Rochester.

International Food Corps Workshop on Rural Development at the Village Level—Ruth S. Morgenthau, Adlai Stevenson professor of politics, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, and Aly Cisse, executive secretary, Liaison Committee for Food Corps Programs, International, Bamako, Mali.

Preparing Youth of Emerging Technological Societies for the Twenty-first Century: Health and Development Issues—Lewis M. King, director, Fanon Center, Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical School, Inglewood, California, and Vernon Dixon, associate professor of economics, Haverford College, and economic adviser, Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical School, Inglewood, California.

Current Topics in Pathogen-Vector-Host Research—Kerry F. Harris, professor of entomology, Texas A&M University, and John J. McKelvey, Jr., associate director for agricultural sciences, Rockefeller Foundation.

Korean Neo-Confucianism—William Theodore de Bary, John Mitchell Mason professor of the university, Columbia University, New York, New York.

The Transformation of Chinese Law, T'ang through Ming—John D. Langlois, Jr., associate professor of history, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

The Collective Implementation of a Pilot Curriculum in World Literature—Robert Clements, professor of comparative literature, New York University, New York, New York.

The Contemporary Mediterranean World—Carl Pinkele, professor of politics and government, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

China in Asian and Global Perspectives—Harry Harding, professor of political science, Stanford University, Stanford, California.

Insect Science in Africa—Thomas R. Odhiambo, director, and Joel M. Ojal, manager for communication systems, both of the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, Nairobi, Kenya.

CHILD-to-Child Workshop—Duncan Guthrie, director, CHILD-to-Child Programme, and David C. Morley, Tropical Child Health Unit, both of the Institute of Child Health, London, England.

State Institutions and Their Use of Folk Law: Theoretical and Practical Issues—Marc Galanter, professor of law, University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, Wisconsin, and Gert van den Steenhoven, professor, Institute of Folk Law, Catholic University, Nijmegen, Netherlands.

“Reason for Encounter” Classification for Use in Primary Care Setting—Maurice Wood, professor and director of research, Department of Family Practice, Medical College of Virginia Commonwealth University.

Research in Primary Care: Encounter Records and the Denominator—S. James Kilpatrick, professor of biostatistics, Medical College of Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia, and Kerr L. White, deputy director for health sciences, Rockefeller Foundation.

Information Systems for Technical Aids for People with Disabilities—James D. Wolfensohn, president, International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies, New York, New York.

Neurology and Immunology: Present Position and Future Prospects—Sir Peter Medawar, Clinical Research Centre, Harrow, Middlesex, England.

Foreign Languages and International Studies—James A. Perkins, chairman, International Council for Educational Development, New York, New York, and Robert Picht, chairman, European Cultural Foundation and director, Franco-German Institute, Ludwigsburg, West Germany.

East-West Policy Panel—Gregory A. Flynn, assistant director, Atlantic Institute for International Affairs, Paris, France.

International Philanthropy and the Humanities—Kathleen McCarthy, visiting research fellow, and Joel Colton, consultant, both of the Humanities Division, Rockefeller Foundation.

Strategies to Meet Demands for Rural Social Scientists in Africa—William K. Gamble, director general, International Service for National Agricultural Research, The Hague, Netherlands.

Strengthening National Agricultural Research: The Role of International Associations—Francis C. Byrnes, program officer/training and conferences, International Agricultural Development Service, New York, New York; and William K. Gamble, director general, and Byron Mook, senior research officer/

training, both of the International Service for National Agricultural Research, The Hague, Netherlands.

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 1981, the center was able to accommodate the following 91 men and women of recognized distinction from 15 countries.

SAMUEL W. ALLEN, professor of English, Boston University—collection of poems.

JEANNETTE BECQUART-LECLERCQ, maître-assistant, sociology, University of Lille III, Villeneuve d'Ascq, France—comparative study of local politics and local elites in France and the United States.

PAUL BENICHO, professor emeritus, Harvard University, now of Paris, France—the ideology of French romantic poetry from 1830 to 1850.

J. H. S. BLAXTER, Dustaffnage Marine Research Laboratory, Oban Argyll, Scotland—the biology of clupeoid fishes, with John R. Hunter, below.

JOHN M. BLUM, professor of history, Yale University—the letters of Walter Lippmann, from 1907-30.

JOHN Z. BOWERS, New York, New York—a history of the medical, public health, and natural sciences programs of the Foundation.

SAMUEL BOWLES, professor of economics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst—the relationship between unemployment and government social expenditures and the relationship between liberal political theory and the evolution of economic theory from Smith to Samuelson.

TIMOTHY H. BREEN, professor of history, Northwestern University, Evanston—new ways to examine agricultural work in preindustrial societies.

ROBERT BRUMBAUGH, professor of philosophy, Yale University—process philosophy and educational theory.

MELISSA MERIAM BULLARD, assistant professor of history, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill—historical commentary for a volume of the letters of Lorenzo de' Medici.

JOSEPH C. BURKE, president, State University of New York College of Arts and Science at Plattsburgh—coping with the modern college presidency.

MALCOLM S. CANDLISH, senior lecturer in philosophy, University of Western Australia, Nedlands—the metaphysics of F. H. Bradley.

ALY CISSE, executive secretary, Liaison Committee for Food Corps Programs, International, Bamako, Mali—his experiences as executive secretary of the Comité Permanent Interétats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel.

JACKSON I. COPE, Leo S. Bing professor of English, University of Southern California, Los Angeles—the genesis of anti-genres in theatre.

KENNETH R. COX, director, World Health Organization Teacher Training Centre for Health Personnel in the Western Pacific Region, University of New South Wales, Kensington, Australia—the application of biomedical knowledge to decisions in particular clinical situations.

ROBERT W. COX, professor of political science, York University, Ontario, Canada—the United States and world order: on structures of world power and structural transformation, with Harold K. Jacobson, below.

LESLIE CURRY, professor of geography, University of Toronto, Canada—the geographical operation of labor markets.

MICHAEL CURTIS, professor of political science, Rutgers University, New Brunswick—populism and populist movements.

HORACE W. DAVENPORT, William Beaumont professor of physiology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor—a scientific autobiography covering research on the physiology of the stomach from 1962 to 1978.

DONALD DAVIE, Andrew W. Mellon professor of humanities, Vanderbilt University, Nashville—memoirs entitled *These the Companions*.

CHARLES DEBENEDETTI, professor of history, University of Toledo, Ohio—the antiwar opposition in America, 1961-75.

RICHARD DE GENNARO, director of libraries, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia—research libraries in the information age.

STEPHEN DELL, assistant neurosurgeon, New England Medical Center, Boston—changing concepts of seizure disease in the 19th century: cultural implications.

PAUL HEINZ DITTRICH, Zeuthen, East Germany—a musical composition based on a text from Paul Celan.

J. ANN DUNCAN, director of studies in modern languages, Newnham College, Cambridge University, England—contemporary Mexican prose fiction.

J. ISAWA ELAIGWU, senior lecturer in political science, University of Jos, Nigeria—the military and the politics of federalism in Nigeria.

VICTOR ERLICH, professor of Slavic languages and literatures, Yale University—Russian literature and art in the 1920's.

DONALD FANGER, professor of Slavic and comparative literature, Harvard University—the transformation of Russian fiction, 1890-1930.

WALLACE FOWLIE, James B. Duke professor emeritus of French literature, Duke University—Baudelaire and the origins of modern art.

HEINZ FRAENKEL-CONRAT, professor of molecular biology, University of California, Berkeley—a textbook on virology.

MARIANNE FRANKENHAEUSER, professor of psychology, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden—the stress of everyday life: a psychobiological approach.

HARRY G. GELBER, professor of political science, University of Tasmania, Australia—Australian-American relations in the 1980's.

SISIRKUMAR GHOSE, professor of English, Visva Bharati University, West Bengal, India—mystics as a force for change.

WILLIAM GOFFMAN, professor of library science, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland—the foundations of information retrieval with applications to the health sciences.

ROBERT N. GOODMAN, professor of plant pathology, University of Missouri, Columbia—the biochemistry and physiology of infectious plant diseases, with Drs. Kiraly and Wood, below.

GERALD N. GROB, professor of history, Rutgers University, New Brunswick—mental hospitals and psychiatry in America from 1875 to 1940.

DEZIDER GRUNBERGER, associate professor of biochemistry and public health, College of Physicians & Surgeons of Columbia University, New York (with Bea Singer, University of California, Berkeley)—molecular biology of chemical carcinogens and mutagens.

BRUCE F. HALL, assistant professor, Department of Consumer Economics and Housing, Cornell University—the political economy of grain in the Western Hemisphere, with Lana L. Hall, below.

LANA L. HALL, assistant professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell University—the political economy of grain in the Western Hemisphere, with Bruce F. Hall, above.

SAMUEL HALPERIN, president, Institute for Educational Leadership, Inc., Washington, D.C.—a guide for the powerless, and those who don't know their own power.

PEGGY HARPER, Lucy Cavendish College, Cambridge, England—return to earth: perspectives on dance in Nigeria.

JAMES G. HOLLAND, JR., associate director, Institute of International Studies,

University of South Carolina—shared cultural values among NATO countries.

JOHN R. HUNTER, fishery biologist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Fisheries Center, La Jolla, California—the biology of clupeoid fishes, with J. H. S. Blaxter, above.

SHINICHI ICHIMURA, director, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, Japan—technology transfer in the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia.

HAROLD K. JACOBSON, research scientist and program director, Center for Political Studies, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor—the United States and world order: on structures of world power and structural transformation, with Robert W. Cox, above.

JAY KATZ, professor of law and psychiatry, Yale Law School—disclosure and consent in physician-patient and lawyer-client relations.

ZOLTAN KIRALY, director, Research Institute for Plant Protection, Budapest, Hungary—the biochemistry and physiology of infectious plant diseases, with Dr. Goodman, above, and Dr. Wood, below.

MENDEL KOHANSKY, Tel Aviv, Israel—*A Mirror to Death: The Holocaust in World Drama, 1943-80*.

BARBARA KOLB, New York, New York—music for a film based on the life of St. Francis of Assisi.

ROBERT HALL LEWIS, Baltimore, Maryland—String Quartet No. 3 and his Third Symphony.

ABRAHAM F. LOWENTHAL, secretary, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, D.C.—the future of U.S.—Latin American relations.

MOCHTAR LUBIS, Jakarta Pusat, Indonesia—stories on the human condition in Indonesia.

JEANNE MACKENZIE, Brighton, England—the nature of biography and the role of biographers, with Norman MacKenzie, below.

NORMAN MACKENZIE, chairman, Education Area, University of Sussex, Brighton, England—the nature of biography and the role of biographers, with Jeanne MacKenzie, above.

KENNETH W. K. McNAUGHT, professor of history, University of Toronto, Canada—the Canadian political experience.

RUTH T. McVEY, reader in politics, Department of Economic and Political Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, England—the Indonesian coup of 1965.

GERALD M. MEIER, professor of international economics, Graduate School of Business, Stanford University—trustees for the poor: economists and the world of development.

NORMAN MELLER, professor emeritus of political science, University of Hawaii, Honolulu—the 1975 Micronesian Constitutional Convention.

THEODOR MERON, professor of law, New York University—teaching international protection of human rights.

ANNE MIDDLETON, professor of English, University of California, Berkeley—narration and the invention of experience: episodic form in *Piers Plowman*.

ARTHUR S. MILLER, professor of law emeritus, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.—getting there from here: constitutional changes for a sustainable society.

J. HILLIS MILLER, Frederick W. Hilles professor of English and professor of comparative literature, Yale University—fiction and repetition: seven English novels.

GEORGE MODELSKI, professor of political science, University of Washington, Seattle—long cycles of world leadership and the rise of party systems.

ANDRAS NAGY, professor of economic science, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary—structural changes and development alternatives of international trade.

NINA DA VINCI NICHOLS, associate professor of English, Rutgers University, Newark—literary transformation, in classical and modern periods, of the Ariadne myth in relation to psychological and social functions of myth-making.

ROBERT PAARLBERG, research associate, Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, and assistant professor of political science, Wellesley College—the new politics of the world food system, focusing on the United States, the Soviet Union, and India.

JAMES A. PERKINS, chairman, International Council for Educational Development, New York—problems of educational leadership.

JAMES M. PINES, vice-president, New TransCentury Foundation, Washington, D.C.—international nutrition planning: the lessons of experience.

JOHN SHELTON REED, professor of sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill—the social psychology of sectionalism, particularly Southern ethnicity.

GENE I. ROCHLIN, research policy analyst, Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley—nonproliferation policies and conventional arms trade and its linkages.

REINHARDT RUMMEL, lecturer, Institute of International Relations, University of Munich, West Germany—European contributions to the Middle East policy of the West.

KRISHNA KUMAR SAHNI, managing director, Dolphin Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., and member, Energy Maharashtra Government State Planning, Bombay, India—oil and the corridors of power.

DUDLEY SEERS, professional fellow, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, England—a sketch for a theory of world inflation.

J. P. SEN, head, Department of Postgraduate Studies and Research in English, University of Jabalpur, India—the Indian influences in the poetry of T. S. Eliot.

PATIL S. SHANKAR, professor and head, Department of Medicine, M. R. Medical College, Gulbarga, India—pulmonary tuberculosis.

ROBERT M. SOLOW, institute professor, Department of Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge—economic theory.

PAUL STOLLEY, professor of medicine, Clinical Epidemiology Unit, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia—the case-control method of epidemiologic research.

JOHN TAGLIABUE, professor of English, Bates College, Lewiston—the Italy poems.

HENRI TAJFEL, professor of social psychology, University of Bristol, England—social identity and intergroup relations.

BERRY TARGAN, Schuylerville, New York—short stories.

LENORE C. TERR, San Francisco, California—Chowcilla revisited: the four-year follow-up study of a group of psychically traumatized children.

GREGORY F. TREVERTON, assistant director, International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, England—military considerations in the issue of theatre nuclear forces in Europe.

VLADIMIR A. USSACHEVSKY, professor emeritus, Columbia-Princeton Electronic Music Center, New York—analytical studies of the compositional aspects of electronic music as a product of technical environment.

JAMES VORENBERG, dean, Harvard Law School, Cambridge—the issues involved in relating legal education to the profession.

JULIA WALSH, associate in medicine, Channing Laboratory, Harvard Medical School—great neglected diseases of mankind: strategies for control (with Kenneth S. Warren, Rockefeller Foundation).

JEFF WANSHEL, Larchmont, New York—a play about Toulouse-Lautrec.

FRANK J. WARNKE, professor and head, Comparative Literature Department, University of Georgia, Athens—myth and meditation: toward an historical theory of the lyric.

MARGARET COLLINS WEITZ, Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, Harvard University—notable French women.

LENORE WEITZMAN, visiting scholar, Center for Research on Women, Stanford University—the social and legal effects of divorce law reform.

K. ROGER WOOD, senior lecturer, Department of Microbiology, University of Birmingham, England—the biochemistry and physiology of infectious plant diseases, with Drs. Kiraly and Goodman, above.

JERZY ZUBRZYCKI, foundation professor of sociology, and head, Department of Sociology, Australian National University, Canberra—the nature of plural societies, with particular reference to contemporary Europe.

The 1981 Bellagio Study and Conference Center Annual Report will be available in June 1982.

FELLOWSHIPS

There are two kinds of Foundation fellowships. The first are awarded under special fellowship programs funded by appropriations from Foundation program funds and administered by the programs involved. Such fellowships awarded in 1981 are listed on previous pages as follows:

- Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values, pages 37, 43, and 48
- Equal Opportunity, page 68
- International Relations, page 75
- Population and Health, pages 85 and 90

The second kind—funded through a separately designated annual appropriation—is made up of three categories of awards: general fellowships, administered by the Foundation's 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 1981 are listed on pages 109-113.

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 1981, a total of 175 persons held general Foundation fellowships. Of this total, 146 that had begun in previous years continued active in 1981, and 29 new awards became active during the year.

	<i>Study awards from previous years continued into 1981</i>	<i>New awards in 1981</i>	<i>Number of awards active in 1981</i>
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES	57	11	68
HEALTH SCIENCES	11	7	18
POPULATION SCIENCES	19	7	26
SOCIAL SCIENCES	55	4	59
HUMANITIES	4	—	4
	<hr/> 146	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 175

Rockefeller Foundation fellows in 1981, 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>
Bangladesh	1		Mexico	6	1
Brazil	9	4	Nigeria	3	
China	5	3	Philippines	5	1
Colombia	3		Poland	1	
Ecuador	1		Portugal	1	
Egypt	1		St. Lucia	1	
Ethiopia	2		Sudan	1	
Ghana		1	Tanzania	7	1
India	4	2	Thailand	29	2
Indonesia	26	6	Turkey	5	
Japan	1		Uganda		1
Kenya	6		United Kingdom	1	1
Korea	1		United States	17	5
Lebanon	1		Zaire	8	1
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				146	29

Key to abbreviations used in the following sections:

AS—Agricultural Sciences, GND—Great Neglected Diseases, HS—Health Sciences, HUM—Humanities, IR—International Relations, PS—Population Sciences, RB—Reproductive Biology, SS—Social Sciences.

1981 GENERAL FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

CONQUEST OF HUNGER

India

BHOLA NATH M.Sc., U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, 1971. Plant Breeding. Appointed from International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). Place of study: Sri Lanka. AS

Mexico

ESQUIVEL ALVAREZ, CLAUDIO M.Sc., National School of Agriculture, Chapingo, 1978. Soil Fertility. Appointed from Colegio de Postgraduados, Chapingo. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

United States

ABBOTT, ALBERT GLENN Ph.D., Brown University, 1980. Plant Breeding. Appointed from Brown University. Place of study: United Kingdom. AS

HECHT, ROBERT MICHAEL Ph.D., Cambridge University, United Kingdom, 1982. Rural Development. Appointed from Cambridge University. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

NOTHNAGEL, EUGENE ALFRED Ph.D., Cornell University, 1981. Plant Science-Entomology. Appointed from Cornell University. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Brazil

CARMO NETO, DIONISIO GOMES DO M.Sc., Federal University of Bahia, 1980. Economics. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. SS

REIS, JOAO JOSE M.S., University of Minnesota, 1977. Latin American History. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. SS

Indonesia

DJOKO PRAJITNO M.Sc., University of the Philippines at Los Baños, 1979. Plant Breeding. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

MAKMURI MUCHLAS M.D., Gadjah Mada University, 1970. Community Mental Health. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: Canada. HS

SADJIMIN TONNY M.D., Gadjah Mada University, 1970. Clinical Epidemiology. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: Canada. HS

SOESANTO TJOKROSONTO M.D., Gadjah Mada University, 1975. Parasitology-Immunology. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: United Kingdom. HS

SUHARGO IR., Gadjah Mada University, 1980. Agricultural Engineering. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: Thailand. AS

SUPARMO SARJANA, Gadjah Mada University, 1979. Agricultural Biochemistry. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

Tanzania

NTUAH, RAMADHANI R. M.A., Stanford University, 1979. Education. Appointed from Ministry of National Education. Place of study: U.S.A. ss

Thailand

CHIRADEJ CHAMSWARNG M.Sc., Kasetsart University, 1976. Plant Pathology. Appointed from Kasetsart University. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

SUCHINT DEETAE M.Sc., University of Liverpool, United Kingdom, 1975. Oceanography. Appointed from Kasetsart University. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

Uganda

TADRIA, HILDA M. KABUSHENGA M.A., Cambridge University, United Kingdom, 1976. Anthropology. Appointed from Makerere University. Place of study: U.S.A. ss

Zaire

BADINGA LOKENGA ENG. AGRON., National University of Zaire, 1981. Animal Science. Appointed from Institut Facultaire des Sciences Agronomiques, Yangambi. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

POPULATION AND HEALTH

Brazil

LAUDARI, CARLOS AUGUSTO M.D., University of Campinas, 1978. Public Health. Appointed from University of Campinas. Place of study: U.S.A. PS-RB

REESINK, MARCELLE M.D., Federal University of Bahia, 1974. Immunology. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. HS-GND

China

SHEN XIAO-ZHOU, Peking University, 1965. Reproductive Endocrinology. Appointed from Academia Sinica, Beijing. Place of study: U.S.A. PS-RB

WANG LINFANG, China Union Medical College, Beijing, 1959. Reproductive Biology. Appointed from Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing. Place of study: U.S.A. PS-RB

ZHANG CHONG-LI, University of Shantung, 1954. Reproductive Physiology. Appointed from Academia Sinica, Beijing. Place of study: U.S.A. PS-RB

Ghana

TWUM-BAAH, KWAKU ADJEI PH.D., Duke University, North Carolina, 1980. Demography. Appointed from Duke University. Place of study: U.S.A. PS

India

PAKRASI, PRANAB LAL PH.D., University of Calcutta, 1980. Reproductive Biology. Appointed from Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine, Calcutta. Place of study: U.S.A. PS-RB

Philippines

CANLAS, MANUEL MEDINA M.D., University of the Philippines, Manila, 1976. Immunoparasitology. Appointed from University of the Philippines, Manila. Place of study: U.S.A. HS-GND

United Kingdom

BYERS, STEPHEN WILLIAMSON PH.D., University of Queensland, Australia, 1980. Reproductive Biology. Appointed from Griffith University, Australia. Place of study: U.S.A. PS-RB

United States

ALEY, STEPHEN BLAINE PH.D., Rockefeller University, 1981. Immunoparasitology. Appointed from Rockefeller University. Place of study: U.S.A. HS-GND

HAJDUK, STEPHEN LOUIS PH.D., University of Glasgow, Scotland, 1980. Molecular Biology. Appointed from University of Glasgow. Place of study: U.S.A. HS-GND

POSTDOCTORAL AWARDS UNDER CONQUEST OF HUNGER PROGRAM

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

Three postdoctoral fellows were appointed in 1981.

J. SAMUEL FUJISAKA—an anthropologist, conducting research in cooperation with a multidisciplinary team from the University of the Philippines, Los Baños, on agricultural development in the upland areas of the Philippines. (ss)

ELIZABETH DE G. R. HANSEN—an anthropologist, conducting research in Colombia on farmer decision-making, soil fertility management strategies, and fertilizer adoption as part of a joint project of the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) and the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). (ss)

LAURIAN J. UNNEVEHR—an agricultural economist, conducting research at the International Rice Research Institute, Philippines, on rice policy and credit at the village level. (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.

Four visiting research fellows were appointed during 1981.

STEVEN D. LAVINE—the critique of Freudian psychology in contemporary American Jewish fiction. (HUM)

MASASHI NISHIHARA—U.S. alliance issues and their implications for U.S.-Japanese relations. (IR)

MARCIN SAR—East-West political and economic affairs. (IR)

HERBERT L. SMITH—the effects of population change on higher education enrollment. (PS)

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 1981 are summarized as follows:

	GRANTS ANNOUNCED AND PROGRAM COSTS INCURRED	EXPENDITURES
GRANTS AND PROGRAMS:		
Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values	\$ 6,912,481	\$ 6,339,964
Conquest of Hunger	8,009,838	7,944,590
Education for Development	5,112,043	5,241,857
Equal Opportunity	6,039,309	4,932,767
International Relations	2,991,565	3,741,505
Population and Health	11,523,188	10,976,650
Quality of the Environment	3,066	255,650
Special Interests and Explorations	3,240,234	3,125,304
Deduct: Lapses, refunds, and reversions	<u>(1,097,951)</u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	<u><u>\$42,733,773</u></u>	42,558,287
General administrative expenditures		4,615,912
Federal excise tax paid		<u>1,221,028</u>
TOTAL		<u><u>\$48,395,227</u></u>

The market value of the Foundation's investments at December 31, 1981 was approximately \$867 million, \$122 million less than a year earlier. This represents a negative total return for the year of 7%, against a decline of 5% on the Standard & Poor's 500 stock index and an increase of 3% on the Kuhn Loeb bond index.

The major cause of the decline in market value was the concentration in oil stocks in the internally managed portion of the portfolio. That concentration led to a significant increase in market value in 1980. Despite the volatility of the oil stocks in both years, the market value of the portfolio is \$73 million higher than it was on January 1, 1980.

All five of the outside equity-oriented investment managers outperformed the Standard & Poor's 500 stock index, although two of them had negative returns. Both fixed income managers outperformed the Kuhn Loeb bond index.

During the year about \$102 million of stocks plus cash reserves were switched to intermediate-term bonds. This action, coupled with market price changes, changed the equity portion of the portfolio from 74% last year to 65% at year end 1981 and reduced the holding of oil stocks to 27% of total assets.

Total income on investments increased to \$70.6 million compared with income of \$63 million in 1980.

Since its founding in 1913, the Rockefeller Foundation has paid out approximately \$1 billion 544 million, of which \$1 billion 295 million came from income and \$249 million came from principal.

The financial statements for 1981 and 1980 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, 1981 and 1980 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, 1981 and 1980, 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 22, 1982

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS, OBLIGATIONS, AND PRINCIPAL FUND
DECEMBER 31, 1981 and 1980**

ASSETS	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>
Marketable securities, at quoted market value (Note 6)	\$866,543,492	\$ 988,886,034
Cash (including interest bearing accounts)	81,224	2,143,786
Accounts receivable (primarily security sales)	5,942,489	1,524,844
Dividends and interest receivable	8,834,596	6,419,413
Property—at depreciated cost	<u>1,798,291</u>	<u>1,916,277</u>
Total assets	<u>\$883,200,092</u>	<u>\$1,000,890,354</u>
 OBLIGATIONS AND PRINCIPAL FUND		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (primarily security purchases)	6,878,733	6,216,220
Federal excise tax payable (Note 2)	2,184,743	1,222,788
Deferred federal excise tax (Note 2)	3,098,952	6,585,375
Appropriations by the Trustees, announced and released for specific purposes but not yet paid (Note 4)	<u>21,701,290</u>	<u>21,580,642</u>
Total obligations	<u>33,863,718</u>	<u>35,605,025</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)	42,969,081	46,732,421
Unappropriated	<u>806,367,293</u>	<u>918,552,908</u>
Total principal fund	<u>849,336,374</u>	<u>965,285,329</u>
Total obligations and principal fund	<u>\$883,200,092</u>	<u>\$1,000,890,354</u>

See accompanying notes.

**STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES
IN PRINCIPAL FUND
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1981 and 1980**

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>
Investment income:		
Dividends	\$ 36,405,284	\$ 32,765,901
Interest	34,114,812	30,091,331
Other	<u>90,424</u>	<u>114,016</u>
	70,610,520	62,971,248
Less: investment expenses	<u>2,257,964</u>	<u>1,900,705</u>
Investment income before federal excise tax	68,352,556	61,070,543
Less: provision for federal excise tax (Note 2)	<u>1,365,291</u>	<u>1,221,411</u>
Net investment income	<u>66,987,265</u>	<u>59,849,132</u>
Grants announced and program costs incurred during the year	42,733,773	41,155,608
General administrative expenses	<u>4,679,060</u>	<u>4,394,805</u>
	<u>47,412,833</u>	<u>45,550,413</u>
Net investment income over grants announced and program costs and general administrative expenses incurred	19,574,432	14,298,719
Principal fund at beginning of year	965,285,329	774,394,848
Increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation on marketable securities net of deferred federal excise tax (1981: reduction (\$3,547,000); 1980: provision \$4,105,000) (Note 2)	(197,835,302)	188,752,572
Realized gain (loss) on sale of marketable securities (less provision for federal excise tax—1981: \$878,269; 1980: None) (Note 2)	62,304,285	(12,193,638)
Contributions to the Foundation	<u>7,630</u>	<u>32,828</u>
Principal fund at end of year	<u><u>\$849,336,374</u></u>	<u><u>\$965,285,329</u></u>

See accompanying notes.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1981 and 1980**

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>
Sources of funds:		
Investment income before federal excise tax	\$ 68,352,556	\$ 61,070,543
Securities and repurchase agreement transactions:		
Proceeds from sales	3,613,023,177	3,114,879,625
Less: purchases	<u>3,628,880,383</u>	<u>3,135,543,513</u>
	(15,857,206)	(20,663,888)
Net change in accounts receivable, dividends and interest receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(6,170,315)	8,205,940
Refund of federal excise tax	—	17,659
Cash contributions to the Foundation	<u>7,630</u>	<u>32,828</u>
	<u>46,332,665</u>	<u>48,663,082</u>
Application of funds:		
Expenditures for grants and programs:		
Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values	6,339,964	6,242,967
Conquest of Hunger	7,944,590	7,804,516
Education for Development	5,241,857	6,007,428
Equal Opportunity	4,932,767	5,150,279
International Relations	3,741,505	3,657,662
Population and Health	10,976,650	9,875,191
Quality of the Environment	255,650	957,530
Special Interests and Explorations	<u>3,125,304</u>	<u>2,773,557</u>
	42,558,287	42,469,130
General administrative expenditures	4,615,912	4,348,606
Federal excise tax paid	<u>1,221,028</u>	<u>1,084,575</u>
	48,395,227	47,902,311
Increase (decrease) in cash	(2,062,562)	760,771
Cash balance at beginning of year	<u>2,143,786</u>	<u>1,383,015</u>
Cash balance at end of year	<u>\$ 81,224</u>	<u>\$ 2,143,786</u>

See accompanying notes.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1981 and 1980

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 \$117,986 in 1981 and \$84,916 in 1980.

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 1981, net realized gains on disposition of securities in the amount of \$43,913,428 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, 1981 is approximately \$720,000,000.

3. Pension plan

The Foundation has a noncontributory pension plan with vesting for regular salaried employees who are at least 25 years old and have completed one year of 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 \$1,566,000 in 1981 and \$1,580,000 in 1980. A comparison of accumulated plan benefits and plan net assets is presented below:

JANUARY 1,
1981 1980
 (IN THOUSANDS)

Actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits:		
Vested	\$18,845	\$15,315
Nonvested	<u>602</u>	<u>319</u>
	<u>\$19,447</u>	<u>\$15,634</u>
Net assets available for benefits	<u>\$17,353</u>	<u>\$13,425</u>

The actuarially assumed annual rates of investment return underlying the determination of the value of vested benefits for both 1981 and 1980 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, 1981 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 was approximately \$1,890,000.

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, 1981	\$68,313,063	\$21,580,642	\$46,732,421
Appropriations by the trustees	45,760,850	10,835,075	34,925,775
Less: Lapses and refunds	(2,224,988)	(740,197)	(1,484,791)
Reversions		(357,754)	357,754
Released from prior years' appropriations		37,562,078	(37,562,078)
Expenditures for grants, program costs, administrative expenses, and capital items	<u>(47,178,554)</u>	<u>(47,178,554)</u>	<u> </u>
Balance, December 31, 1981	<u>\$64,670,371</u>	<u>\$21,701,290</u>	<u>\$42,969,081</u>

5. Long-term leases

At December 31, 1981 minimum rental commitments under noncancellable leases, principally for headquarters office space, aggregate approximately \$8,900,000 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 \$1,066,000 in 1981 and \$995,000 in 1980.

6. Marketable securities

	DECEMBER 31, 1981		DECEMBER 31, 1980	
	LEDGER AMOUNT*	QUOTED MARKET VALUE	LEDGER AMOUNT*	QUOTED MARKET VALUE
U.S. Government Obligations	\$230,769,704	\$227,361,112	\$114,122,440	\$111,948,731
Canadian Government Obligations	1,732,898	1,665,757	7,594,007	7,459,107
Certificates of Deposit	12,077,000	12,077,000	33,793,537	33,793,305
Corporate Obligations	68,647,310	64,309,948	108,536,943	104,752,084
Other Investment	<u>1,296,910</u>	<u>960,930</u>	<u>1,296,910</u>	<u>960,930</u>
	<u>314,523,822</u>	<u>306,374,747</u>	<u>265,343,837</u>	<u>258,914,157</u>
Convertible Bonds	985,000	964,650	—	—
Preferred Stock	340,065	349,250	—	—
Common Stocks	<u>298,175,100</u>	<u>558,854,845</u>	<u>269,640,390</u>	<u>729,971,877</u>
	<u>299,500,165</u>	<u>560,168,745</u>	<u>269,640,390</u>	<u>729,971,877</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$614,023,987</u>	<u>\$866,543,492</u>	<u>\$534,984,227</u>	<u>\$988,886,034</u>

*Fair market value at date of gift or purchase cost.

Under the Foundation's securities lending 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 1981 financial statements include loaned securities with a market value of approximately \$106,900,000 (ledger amount of approximately \$109,700,000) against which the Foundation held collateral of approximately \$107,800,000.

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