

**THE PRESIDENT'S REVIEW
AND ANNUAL REPORT
1983**

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

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INFORMATION

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ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

Meetings

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held on April 6 and regular meetings of the board were held on September 16 and December 5. 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

Robert V. Roosa retired from the Board of Trustees, effective April 6. He was elected a trustee in 1967 and served as vice-chairman of the board from 1978 until his retirement. He also served as chairman of the Finance Committee and as a member of the Executive, Audit, and Nominating Committees.

Nevin S. Scrimshaw retired from the Board of Trustees, effective April 6. He was elected a trustee in 1971 and served as a member of the Executive Committee.

Clarence C. Gray III, Acting Director for Agricultural Sciences, retired, effective October 31. He was appointed Associate Director in 1970, Deputy Director in 1971, and Associate Director and Foundation Representative for the Southeastern United States in 1975.

Alva A. App, Deputy Director of the International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology in Nairobi, and Adjunct Professor of Soil Science at Cornell University, was elected Director for Agricultural Sciences, effective October 24.

THE

PRESIDENT'S

REVIEW

THE PRESIDENT'S REVIEW

Often when moved to justify their continued existence—informally within their own community or more formally to the Congress—foundation leaders cite the possession of time to reflect as one of the most important assets available to private foundations.

In emphasizing the value of time—to think, to study, to weigh choices and their consequences—foundations are supported by the testimony of public servants ranging from presidents of the United States to municipal commissioners. Many of them have underscored in conversations, interviews, and published memoirs that having no time for anything other than putting out the daily fires is one of the serious obstacles to effective work in the public sector.

If foundations are to maintain their presence nationally and internationally—a presence in which their financial assets are in themselves no longer of major significance—then taking time to consider our actions carefully is more important than ever. In sum: time set aside for thought has moved from a luxury to a necessity.

Over the past year, this kind of reflection has characterized our work, individually and collectively. Almost all of our programs were conceived at least 20 years ago—in the case of Agricultural Sciences, more than 40 years ago—and during the year 1983 we continued, in consultation with our Trustees, to take stock of what we do and how we do it, program by program. In this we were again assisted by a number of thoughtful and experienced men and women of recognized ability in the fields under review. We are grateful to them.

These individual program reviews are nearly concluded. They have resulted in considerable changes in all of our programs, changes not so much in their fundamental objectives as in their structure and approach. Given these program revisions, we were able to undertake some new ventures that address old problems in cogent ways.

We now intend to give further thought to the relationship among our programs, and to the Foundation's overall mission. Meanwhile, however, the day-to-day work of the Foundation continues.

Science and Technology in Agriculture

The Foundation's program in the agricultural sciences had its origins in the early 1940s. Its quite extraordinary achievements on a global scale are symbolized by Norman Borlaug's Nobel Peace Prize, and realized each year by increased harvests in Asia, Latin America, and to a lesser extent Africa. This outstanding program received the closest scrutiny during the past two years, and the process continues under the new director, Alva A. App.

Times have greatly changed. The wisdom of maintaining a substantial staff of agricultural scientists in the developing world was closely examined in the light of widespread adoption by governments and international agencies of crop-specific

work often initiated by RF field staff. The desirability of focusing the program's resources on a defined geographical area was balanced against the traditional philosophy of seizing opportunities wherever they arise. The potential for improving food crops through the most modern biological techniques, such as genetic engineering, is under close examination.

Meanwhile, the Foundation's field staff was to all intents and purposes withdrawn in orderly fashion, although some remain working directly for overseas institutions where they had been on RF assignment. In some instances, final support was offered for projects initiated and long supported by the Foundation, but no longer as relevant to our overall effort as in years past. These decisions were made carefully and not without pain. Having to part with gifted and loyal colleagues is surely the hardest and most unrewarding obligation of those managing an institution in change. There will no doubt be Rockefeller Foundation field staff in the future to expedite the accomplishments of a new program, but their numbers are likely to be limited.

Even as we saw the ending of one era, we entered that other to which our review had pointed. The RF is by no means a stranger to the fields of molecular genetics and cellular biology: over the years, Foundation grants have helped support the basic work of several outstanding investigators. During the first half of 1983, RF staff scientists, taking advantage of the Foundation's many connections with colleagues in these fields, completed a thorough exploration of the complex and fascinating new world summed up in the phrase "genetic engineering."

Drs. Judith M. Lyman and Gary H. Toenniessen visited university laboratories and commercial laboratories throughout the United States. At scientific congresses and international meetings, they heard what amounted to a majority of the world's practitioners discuss their findings in this still fledgling field. Dr. James E. Johnston, the program's deputy director, visited scientific laboratories in Europe. Australian scientists made a major presentation at the Foundation. The collective findings of agricultural staff may well foreshadow a strategy for future work.

Progress within the United States in these vital fields seems at present to be characterized by two phenomena. The first is the drain of good scientists away from land-grant universities (and thus from basic, long-term research) to commercial laboratories engaged in short-term projects with an immediate, practical application. The second is the nature of our national commitment to the scientific, engineering, and entrepreneurial components of the several fields that now encompass biotechnology, a commitment based on a complex and potentially volatile mix of private and public, venture and long-term funding.

The world potential for research aimed at genetically improved basic food plants would appear to be very great indeed. The RF might play a useful role in helping to support a limited number of institutions engaged in long-term, fundamental work. It might be able to assist particularly gifted investigators to broaden their research to include food crops important in the Third World. We might also encourage the transfer of relevant knowledge to the less developed world, while at the same time helping to strengthen indigenous scientific capacities there in acceptable ways. As can be seen from the annual report that follows, a modest beginning was made in

1983 to test some of these suppositions in the United States, England, Australia, and China. Before a full-fledged effort is launched, however, full consideration and approval by the Board of Trustees will be required.

The Agricultural Sciences program will no doubt undertake other activities, besides those that relate to the frontiers of biology. Without attempting a comprehensive survey of the revised guidelines and recent work of the other five divisions of the Foundation, I would like to touch on some ways in which we have moved towards broad objectives in 1983: increased expertise in the conduct of international relations; the raising of health levels in the developing world; and at home, a greater awareness of our own cultural resources and a broadened sense of the requirements of equal opportunity.

East-West

The all-encompassing threat to the peace of the world and possibly the survival of mankind inherent in U.S.-Soviet hostility is familiar to most Americans. In 1983, our International Relations program solicited proposals from a number of highly qualified institutions, and granted one million dollars each to Columbia University's Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union and to a joint program of Soviet studies to be carried out by the University of California at Berkeley and by Stanford.

The purpose of the grants is to increase the number of experts on the U.S.S.R. whose training and research are directed toward today's international problems. In his report to us, John Stremlau, the RF officer who managed these competitive awards, pointed out that "an annual average of only five Ph.D.'s has been awarded in the U.S. in recent years for work on Soviet foreign policy, but if two major centers could acquire the combined capacity to triple that rate, we would move nearer to an adequate base for developing a successor generation [of experts] in this field." He cited a colleague who remarked that, were the President of the United States to call together all the American experts on Soviet policy toward an important region or country—e.g., the Middle East—they could meet around a card table.

The underlying aim of these and other grants in this field is not merely to further "better understanding" between East and West, however desirable a more civilized dialogue would be, but rather to analyze the Soviet mind at work in the international arena—to investigate Soviet perceptions and the political realities that inform their policies—and to pass on this knowledge in ways that are intelligible to American policy-makers and to the general public.

Health of Populations

The interest of the Foundation in parasite-caused diseases prevalent in the tropics and semitropics goes back to its earliest years. It is today achieving a renaissance in the research consortium we call the Great Neglected Disease Network, structured

and led by Kenneth S. Warren, M.D. An ancillary means of dealing with health on a regional scale is the epidemiological approach, one that was developed here for Foundation support by a noted authority, Kerr S. White, M.D., who retired this year.

Epidemiology is the medical science that investigates the health of "populations" rather than individuals, relying substantially on disciplines such as statistical analysis, economics, demography, and sociology. In poor countries with under-financed and understaffed health services, one can distinguish by epidemiological means widespread but "invisible" states of chronic morbidity, such as malnutrition and infant diarrheas, from dramatic but relatively infrequent illnesses such as heart disease. Once a true picture of national mortality and morbidity has been put together, the approach then allows for more relevant allocations of available health funds—an emphasis on rural, preventive care serving many, rather than the construction of a sophisticated urban medical center for a privileged few, for example.

RF staff planning, and a series of grants totaling \$3 million over the past few years, culminated in 1983 in the first meeting of the Asian Clinical Epidemiological Network. This group is a working alliance of regional resource and training centers at the University of Pennsylvania, McMaster University, Canada, and the University of Newcastle, Australia, along with six clinical epidemiological centers in medical schools in Thailand, the Philippines, and China. Among those present were the young clinicians, now numbering some 45, who have trained at these and other centers.

Among the results of that meeting are the creation of computerized files for all trainees and all research; arrangements for sharing data-analysis programs, research methods, and teaching methods and materials, and the creation of a computerized catalogue of sources of health statistics and health indicators bearing on the health of populations in the Asian Pacific region.

The concept, as well as the funding, of the Network came substantially from the RF. We see in it a hope that the clinicians, once in place in the health services of their countries, will be able to bring their epidemiological skills to bear on the modification of health policies and resource allocations where these are presently inequitable or ineffective. It can only be a hope: medical establishments, vested interests, custom, and tradition are no more flexible in the developing world than in the West. It is, however, the kind of high-risk, high-payoff undertaking in which a private foundation with international health interests should be substantially involved.

Reflections on Development

Waldemar Nielsen, critic of and adviser to the foundation field, once wrote of the RF that its venturesomeness in the hard sciences was rarely matched in the social sciences or the arts and humanities. Whether the fault lies in the nature of this foundation or can be ascribed at least in part to the nature of the natural sciences as distinct from other fields is arguable. It is a fact, however, that after a spectacular

start in the late twenties and early thirties under the leadership of Beardsley Ruml, the RF has had a somewhat uneven record in this field, despite the expenditure of considerable time and money, and some striking success on occasion.

Since World War II, the Foundation's most ambitious undertaking in the social sciences has been the 20-year effort, known to us as Education for Development, to strengthen selected universities in Africa, Latin America, and Asia. Much was accomplished by this effort, but its final phasing out in 1983 left many of us with the conviction that the development process is more complex and uncertain than was foreseen 20 years ago. Joyce L. Moock, an officer in the social sciences division with a background in anthropology, reminded us that "even where spectacular economic growth has been achieved, some of the fundamental and dramatic effects—upon income distribution, class stratification, land tenure and inheritance systems, human rights, gender roles, urban congestion, traditional values, forms of governance, and political stability—were not anticipated, nor are they well understood." It is also clear that Third World perspectives have seldom been incorporated into the formulation of development theory. Concepts have usually been articulated in the industrial North and exported, as a package, to the South.

To gain fresh perspectives on the process that brings about social change and economic development, Dr. Moock and her colleagues proposed and the Foundation adopted a competitive research program on development issues for younger scholars in the Third World. The purpose was to allow these scholars time to reflect, to provide them with the luxury of pursuing subjects more broad than feasibility studies or project evaluations.

In 1983, a considerable effort was made to acquaint scholars in Southeast Asia and English-speaking Africa with this opportunity to engage in "reflective" social science research studies focused on the antecedents and consequences of development, in terms substantially formulated by non-Western advisers.

The means used to inform scholars of the competition were varied. Printed announcements were sent to institutions; visits were made; the committee solicited nominations from senior scholars in Africa and Asia; and nominations were made by regional advisory committees. The response was far greater than we had hoped: 42 proposals were received from Asian scholars; 90 came from Africa.

Seven awards were made in each region by the competition committee, which met in Nairobi and Singapore for the final selections. The committee took into account work performed in the past, previous training, recommendations, and the candidate's own proposal. In Southeast Asia, an Indonesian scholar is now outlining approaches to a new strategy for development; in Thailand, a theological faculty member is examining the effect of rural development on the quality of women's lives, and a political scientist is evaluating bureaucratic constraints on development. In the Philippines, scholars are considering "suppressed voices in the Philippine past," and the motivation for and operational mechanism of "distributive justice." In Malaysia, Islamic resurgence in Southeast Asia and citizen participation in nongovernmental organizations are receiving attention.

In Africa, a Malawian humanist is studying perceptions of development in the works of creative writers in Africa. A Ghanaian legal scholar is investigating the effects of development on the human rights of migrant workers. Other subjects examined include "The Peasant Question in Uganda" and "Women, Development, and Population." Scholars will be brought together regularly, to encourage common interests and greater collaboration.

Family and Workplace

Another experimental thrust undertaken in 1983 at the instigation of the Foundation's Task Force on Women's Programming, one with considerable implications for our own society as well as the developing world, deals with the sometimes bewildering changes in both family life and the workplace, as women in large numbers, and for varied reasons, seek new responsibility and power. That the roles of women *and* of men are undergoing dramatic transformation—in both industrial and agrarian societies—needs no explication. What *is* needed is illumination and understanding of the consequences of changing gender roles. How will they affect the workings of social institutions, the relationship between men and women, individuals' self-images and aspirations? How will traditional relations among home, work, community be affected?

Answers to these questions (some of which are being explored and discussed here and abroad with RF support) can increase public understanding of far-reaching social and economic change. As for the RF, a better grasp of these implications would improve our work in all our areas of interest—from agriculture to the arts.

Cooperation Among Divisions

I mentioned earlier that 1983 was a year in which we sought more coherent approaches to broad goals. One way of achieving this, it seemed to us, was to encourage closer cooperation among our various divisions, each of which represents a major academic discipline or set of disciplines. The merger of the Arts and the Humanities programs, accomplished in 1983, has produced encouraging evidence that the whole can sometimes be greater than its parts. Two 1983 undertakings are illustrative of this.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music has for many years been the outstanding producer of works by contemporary American playwrights, choreographers, and composers such as Robert Wilson, Merce Cunningham, Twyla Tharp, and Philip Glass. Although often seen in Europe under the sponsorship of national and local arts organizations, their work is unknown at first hand to most Americans.

Having established "The Next Wave," a highly successful series of newly commissioned works, Harvey Lichtenstein, the Academy's director, approached the RF for a touring fund which would enable the productions to be seen in other places under local sponsorship. The Foundation agreed to contribute, and suggested a humanistic component: audience magazines, exhibits, postperformance symposia, video tapes, and lectures.

In a somewhat similar collaboration but toward very different ends, our Population Sciences and Equal Opportunity programs worked jointly on a proposal from the Children's Defense Fund, whose founder and president, Marian Wright Edelman, approached the Foundation for support in a unique attempt to raise the consciousness of the black community regarding the serious economic and social consequences of adolescent pregnancy and early childbearing.

Following upon a successful week-long conference that brought together 119 black women from some 40 organizations, the Children's Defense Fund could point to a strong resolution among those present to reach out to schools, health services, churches, and community groups to build a solid base of community understanding. Sheldon J. Segal and Mary M. Kritz of our Population Sciences program and Bernard E. Anderson and Bruce E. Williams of our Equal Opportunity program worked out the arrangements for shared support of the Children's Defense Fund project.

The Next Generation

While there is no education program as such at the Rockefeller Foundation, there exists a long-standing concern for young people that cuts across program boundaries. In this connection, I might single out two promising projects focusing on high school students, one to encourage seniors to pursue careers in biomedical research, the other a citywide plan to enrich the teaching of the humanities in the schools.

In Houston, Baylor College of Medicine and the Houston Independent School District jointly founded a High School for Health Professionals. A special project within this school now offers 25 minority-group seniors advanced study and daily work experience in Baylor's research laboratories under close faculty supervision. A recent study commissioned by the Foundation shows that it is the choices made in grades 7-12 that determine the size of the pool from which students are drawn into careers in science. The Baylor experiment will help us judge the effectiveness of high school interventions aimed at encouraging greater numbers of minority-group members in the sciences.

In Philadelphia, the Foundation, working with the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities and with local leaders from business, education, and foundations, has been able to support a well-coordinated and highly visible plan to aid the city's public schools. A high priority is to improve the teaching of the humanities, particularly history, literature, writing, languages, and international studies. The effort is focused on support and training for the classroom teacher, and the involvement of artists, humanists from local institutions of higher education, and business executives in program planning. However, it is the public schools' administrators and the teachers themselves who will determine how these additional resources can best be applied. The goal is to make the case for the humanities in the schools as strong as that which is made for science and mathematics—and to involve the entire community in sharing responsibility for the quality of education provided in its schools.

* * *

The search for ways of sustaining and, I hope, increasing our effectiveness in the face of diminished resources and a staggering array of awesome problems facing the world is not easy, and there are many frustrations along the way. Even the balance between action and reflection, to which I referred at the outset, is an uneasy one. I sometimes have the feeling that we study a problem to death, but I also find myself concluding from time to time that the Foundation has acted before the best means for acting have been clearly identified. Words such as "strategy" may be a bit pretentious in relation to the expenditure of around \$50 million a year in an effort to increase human welfare at home and abroad. Yet a strategy there must be, as we work to adapt the Foundation's efforts to changing circumstances.

It is pleasant, as I write, to contemplate pursuing this effort in quarters that have undergone the constructive ordeal of considerable renovation over the past few months. We shall be "doing business at the same old stand," but in brighter, more encouraging, and more efficiently organized working space.

For that, and for much else in this relatively venerable institution (we celebrated our 70th birthday in 1983), I am grateful.

April 1984

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 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 six fields: the agricultural sciences, the arts and humanities, equal opportunity for minority groups, international relations, the health sciences, and the population sciences.

Governance

The Foundation is administered by its president through corporate officers 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.

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.

Fellowships

The Rockefeller Foundation has had fellowship programs for more than 65 years. The functions of the fellowship programs 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 two categories of fellowship awards:

I. Regular Fellowship Awards.

These are administered by the Foundation's Fellowship Office and are awarded almost entirely to qualified candidates who are staff members or potential staff members of developing-country institutions with which the Foundation has cooperative programs.

II. Special Fellowship Awards.

These fellowships are administered by the Foundation's various programs and are open to qualified candidates on a competitive basis.

The following programs were in effect in 1983, and information on each program—detailing requirements and indicating deadlines—may be obtained by writing directly to the program.

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.

Fellowship Program in International Relations—to support analysis by young post-doctoral scholars of alternative policies in two interrelated areas—international security and international economic relations—that are likely to affect international relations in the 1980s.

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

Fellowships in Population Sciences—for advanced training in reproductive biology/medicine and in population studies in demography.

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:

Agricultural Sciences (see page 6)

Arts and Humanities (see page 15)

Equal Opportunity (see page 31)

Health Sciences (see page 39)

International Relations (see page 48)

Population Sciences (see page 55)

In addition, the Foundation has a Special Interests and Explorations program (see page 63), 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.

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.

The Rockefeller Foundation does not normally provide general institutional support. Exceptions are made in the case of organizations or institutions in the creation of which the Foundation has played an important role, at least during their formative years. Exceptions are also occasionally made on behalf of organizations that serve and support organized philanthropy in the United States. Further, efforts are made to assure that the full direct costs of a project are taken into account in the calculation of grants budgets.

Applications

No special form is required in making a request for Foundation aid. An application should be addressed to the assistant secretary of the Foundation or to the director for the division in which the proposal would seem to fall. It should include:

- A description of the project, with clearly stated plans and objectives;
- A comprehensive plan for the total funding of the project during and, where applicable, after the proposed grant period;
- A listing of the applicant's qualifications and accomplishments.

GRANTS

AND

PROGRAMS

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

In 1983 the Foundation continued to make agricultural grants chiefly for these purposes:

- 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

The year 1983, however, marked a period of transition during which the Foundation began to revise the categories of its agricultural grants. The process was initiated to phase out various grantmaking interests that the Foundation had supported for a number of years, to emphasize others that appeared to be of growing importance in the field, and to institute still others that appeared to reflect urgent future needs.

One such interest focused on support in an area to which the Foundation had been making an increasing number of grants. This was biological research in the field of genetic engineering and the application of genetic engineering research results to improve crop and animal production. Another grantmaking objective was introduced to promote institutional and international cooperation for the purpose of addressing key or critical issues affecting agricultural development.

A small number of expenditures represented the Foundation's endeavors in these avenues of support. They comprised these grants:

Genetic Engineering Research

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION,
Canberra, Australia, for use by the Division of Plant Industry, toward the costs of
research on the molecular mechanisms responsible for heritable changes that
occur when plants are regenerated from tissue culture. \$12,000

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, toward the costs of research on institutional constraints to biotechnological innovation in international agricultural research and development. \$50.00

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for use by the Biological Laboratories for research to improve photosynthetic efficiency by transferring foreign genes into plant nuclei. \$30,000

PLANT BREEDING INSTITUTE, Cambridge, England, to develop and test plant genetic engineering techniques for establishing resistance to virus diseases in crop plants.

\$375,000

Critical Issues in Agricultural Development

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for planning of an international conference on Polish agriculture (co-sponsored by the International Relations program).

\$10,000

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, New Brunswick, New Jersey, for a study of Third World capacity to use social science methods in dealing with agricultural and rural development.

\$50,000

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

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research is an association composed of more than 30 governments, international agencies, developmental organizations, and foundations. Established in 1971, it sustains a worldwide network of agricultural research centers and programs in which more than 7,000 staff members, including some 600 senior scientists from 40 countries, work on the crops, livestock, and farming systems that yield three-quarters of the developing countries' total food supply. Their purpose is to improve the quantity and quality of food production and the standard of living in developing nations.

The Rockefeller Foundation continued in 1983 to contribute to the programs of various CGIAR network organizations. These are cited below under the heading International Agricultural Center System. In addition, the Foundation made grants to a number of other organizations similarly at work to improve food production throughout the world. Two of these represented the final appropriations of grants made over a period of years. One, to the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, has, since 1980, supported the Academy's activity in constructing, equipping, and training personnel for a modern plant genetic resources center that will preserve Chinese and imported crop germplasm, develop a national crop germplasm conservation and use system, and make it feasible for China to participate in international crop germplasm exchange programs. The other continued support to the Comité International de Liaison du Corps pour l'Alimentation, CILCA, which is based in Waltham, Massachusetts, initiates "Food Corps" projects in developing countries. Such projects work on the principle that the citizens of a community must be involved actively in planning and executing their agricultural production systems and must learn to adapt modern technology to the unique requirements of their locale. Several projects of this nature have been organized successfully in recent years in some areas of the Third World.

Another Foundation grant contributed to the establishment of a new CGIAR center designated as the International Irrigation Management Institute, to be located in Sri Lanka. The contribution of irrigation to food production over the next 20 years is expected to be great. In the world today, over 70 percent of the 200 million hectares currently under irrigation is situated in more than 20 developing nations. However, the performance of existing irrigation systems generally has been poor. Most not only fail to improve crop production but also create serious adverse effects such as flooding, waterlogging, accumulating salts in the soil, and spreading water-borne diseases. The need for a mechanism to help nations manage their irrigation systems more effectively has long been recognized by the CGIAR; as a result of its recommendation, various of its members, including the Rockefeller Foundation, have provided funds to be utilized for the establishment of the new institute.

GRANTS:

International Agricultural Center System

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, Washington, D.C., as establishment funding for the International Irrigation Management Institute.

\$50,000

INTERNATIONAL CENTER OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE, Palmira, Colombia, for support of its bean improvement activities.

\$100,000

INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS, Hyderabad, India, in support of its sorghum and millets programs.

\$100,000

INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTER, Texcoco, Mexico, for support of in-service trainees and visiting scientists, with preference to African nationals.

\$100,000

INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Los Baños, Philippines:

For support of its rice germplasm conservation activities.

\$100,000

Toward the cost of publication of a history of the Institute in Chinese translation.

\$5,000

Other Food Production Grants

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

\$263,411

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LIAISON DU CORPS POUR L'ALIMENTATION,

Waltham, Massachusetts, to implement "Food Corps" programs aimed at improving village-level agriculture in developing nations. \$180,000

COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX, Slough, England, toward the costs of a conference on advancing agricultural production in Africa, to be held in Tanzania in 1984. \$15,000

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE, Arlington, Virginia:
To prepare a proposal for a technical assistance/fellowship program in Senegal. \$25,000

To plan and conduct a colloquium on agriculture in China. \$8,000
Toward the costs of its noncontract funded services to the developing countries. \$45,000

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, Metro Manila, Philippines, for research and development of tropical fisheries and aquaculture during a period of transition to other funding sources. \$720,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, toward the cost of an inter-center seminar to review and assess agricultural biotechnologies that can contribute to the crop and animal improvement programs of the international agricultural research centers. \$47,000

STRENGTHENING AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

In 1983 the Foundation continued to support teams of investigators who were located chiefly at U.S. universities and whose work essentially involved three lines of agricultural research, two of which were closely related. Of the latter, one focused on improving the understanding of the mechanisms of plant and animal protection against disease, and the other concerned insect transmission of parasitic diseases of plants and animals, encompassing the whole spectrum of vector, parasite, and host relationships. The third kind of research supported by the Foundation was related to plant cellular biology, specifically the manipulation of plant cells in culture so that whole plants might be regenerated from single cells.

A grant to the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study provided funds for a review of its program. Established in 1972 with initial support from the Rockefeller and Nobel foundations, IFIAS comprises an international research network. Examples of IFIAS projects include studies on policy and management options for regions with water shortages, research on the effects of losing productive soil, and work on the socioeconomic implications of enzyme engineering. In farming systems research, an area that is beginning to receive increasing attention from

agricultural specialists, the Foundation sponsored a conference on the role that social and organizational factors, both on and off the farm, play in determining the decisions and actions of rural families regarding the use of improved agricultural technologies, marketing innovations, and training programs.

GRANTS:

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York:

For research on the mechanisms of plant resistance to pathogens. \$17,500

For research on luteovirus transmission by aphids. \$28,713

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Boston, Massachusetts, for use by the School of Public Health for research on arthropod transmission of parasitic diseases of plants and animals. \$36,290

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF INSTITUTES FOR ADVANCED STUDY, Solna, Sweden, to enable it to carry out a five-year review of the structure, funding, and future directions of its international research programs. \$4,000

MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, to continue offering a summer course in the biology of parasitism (co-sponsored by the Health Sciences program). \$12,500

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, East Lansing, Michigan, for research on leafhopper transmission of plant and animal parasites. \$35,000

MONELL CHEMICAL SENSES CENTER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, toward the costs of research leading to the identification of chemical compounds that stimulate feeding behavior in herbivorous fish. \$34,992

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY, Stillwater, Oklahoma, for use by the College of Veterinary Medicine toward the cost of research on arthropod transmission of anaplasmosis, a parasitic disease of cattle. \$35,000

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, University Park, Pennsylvania, for research on molecular and physiological mechanisms controlling vector-specific transmission of barley yellow dwarf virus. \$33,000

PLANT MOLECULAR BIOLOGY ASSOCIATION, Charlottesville, Virginia, for activities designed to promote international exchange of information in the field of plant molecular biology. \$15,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York:

For a conference to assess the effect of household composition and related social factors on the varied ways in which rural households farm. \$44,000

For meetings held to evaluate progress in studying arthropod transmission of parasitic diseases of plants and animals. \$10,000

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, New Brunswick, New Jersey, for a workshop on viroid and prion subviral pathogens of plants and animals. \$17,000

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE CUYO, Mendoza, Argentina, for research on the efficiency of gossypol in immobilizing the Chagas' disease parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi* (co-sponsored by the Health Sciences and Population Sciences programs). \$8,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, California, for research on mosquito transmission of western equine encephalomyelitis. \$34,852

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, Gainesville, Florida:

For use by the Agricultural Research and Education Center, Homestead, Florida, to develop *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, cowpeas, and pigeon peas.

\$30,000

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Urbana, Illinois, in support of the Second International Conference on Malaria and Babesiosis. \$24,500

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Nebraska, to develop cellular methods for sorghum breeding \$60,000

UTILIZATION OF FRAGILE ENVIRONMENTS AND MARGINAL LANDS

The Amazon Basin, the largest humid lowland tropical area in the world, contains soils that are geologically old, nutrient-poor, and easily depleted. Agriculture, rapidly expanding into the area, typically utilizes a slash-and-burn method that results in destroying the land and forest resources. In a cooperative effort to reverse this trend, scientists from Peru and from North Carolina State University have spent several years characterizing soil limitations and developing technologies to provide stable crop

production in the area. These efforts, and similar ones involving Brazilian and Colombian cooperative research, have in recent years received Rockefeller Foundation support and have led gradually to the establishment of REDINAA, the Red de Investigación Agraria para la Amazonía (Amazon Agricultural Research Network).

REDINAA, a cooperative research organization, is made up of nine agricultural and natural science research institutions from six Amazonian countries. Its objectives are to expand and improve the total agricultural research effort to construct effective development programs and natural resource protection in Amazonia, to design and coordinate research programs conducted collaboratively by member institutions, and to encourage greater national and international support for such research.

GRANTS:

- NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY, Raleigh, North Carolina, toward costs of establishing the Amazon Agricultural Research Network. \$190,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, to support the work of an interim executive secretary for the Amazon Agricultural Research Network. \$10,000

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The Foundation supports research and activities intended to assist countries in formulating food and agricultural policies that improve agricultural production and provide equitable food distribution.

In 1983, the Foundation continued a grant to the Turkish Development Research Foundation (formerly known as the Foundation for Development Studies) for the purpose of conducting a nationwide analysis of food demand and consumption. This survey is intended to assess the persistence of malnutrition in various sectors of the nation, despite Turkey's demonstrated ability to improve its harvests. Another grant, made to the University of Nairobi, aided that institution in developing a program of research assistantships for Kenyan students working under faculty direction to carry out food policy research.

For food policy work on a worldwide scale, the Foundation contributed funds to the World Food Council and to the International Food Policy Research Institute. The World Food Council comprises 36 national ministers of agriculture, with day-to-day operations conducted by a small staff based in Rome. The Council's main undertaking since it was established in 1974 has been to identify major food issues and to mobilize political commitment within nations to design action programs for the purpose of improving their food production and distribution. It is currently engaged in a project to assess development over the past ten years in these areas. IFPRI, a Washington-based organization and one of the CGIAR centers described on page 7, provides analyses of strategies and policies for meeting world food needs. However, its work ranges beyond a narrowly defined food sector, and concentrates on the interaction of food production,

consumption, and trade; how these factors are influenced by national and international policies; and what options are open to countries, individually or collectively, to channel food more readily to their populations.

The Foundation supported two meetings centering on the role of women in rural development. One, a workshop sponsored by the Association of Faculties of Agriculture in Africa, was held at Alexandria University in Egypt. Through case studies and the presentation of papers, the participants, most of whom were African women, considered the status and tasks of rural women in the home and the community, and discussed ways to make training programs and services respond effectively to their needs. The other, a seminar sponsored by the Equity Policy Center and held in São Paulo, brought together a number of Latin American participants to examine topics such as agricultural modernization and the resulting changes in the roles of Latin American farm women.

GRANTS:

ASSOCIATION OF FACULTIES OF AGRICULTURE IN AFRICA, Morocco, for a workshop on development training programs and services to respond effectively to the needs of rural women in Africa. \$20,800

EQUITY POLICY CENTER, Washington, D.C., for a seminar on agricultural modernization in Latin America and the resulting changes in the roles of Latin American rural women. \$10,000

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for use by the Harvard Institute for International Development to evaluate the experience of the Arssi Regional Development Unit in Ethiopia. \$12,500

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C., in support of its food production policy and development strategy program. \$100,000

RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE, Washington, D.C., for a multi-institutional research program on development of policy options designed to protect the productive capacity of U.S. agriculture (co-sponsored by the Special Interests and Explorations program). \$100,000

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL, New York, New York, for a study on gender, household, and association in relation to the food crisis and agrarian change in Africa (co-sponsored by the Special Interests and Explorations program). \$50,000

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, Plattsburgh, New York, for use by the Institute of Contemporary Studies toward the costs of a conference on agrarian structures and economic performance (co-sponsored by the Arts and Humanities program). \$2,000

TURKISH DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH FOUNDATION, Ankara, Turkey, to complete a national food demand and consumption survey. \$21,000

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, Nairobi, Kenya, to develop a program of teaching, research, and training in food and agricultural policy in Kenya. \$55,000

WEST AFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS, Ibadan, Nigeria, toward the costs of its fifth biennial conference. \$10,000

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL, Rome, Italy, for its project to assess the progress of world agricultural development since 1974. \$50,000

ARTS AND HUMANITIES

As of January 1, 1983, the Foundation's programs in the arts and in the humanities, which had operated independently since 1973, were merged into a single coordinated Arts and Humanities program. New guidelines for this program were adopted in September. Grants made in 1983 focused on the general areas the Foundation has worked in during the last decade, with a gradual shift of emphasis toward the specific concerns reflected in the new guidelines, which are:

- Support for the creative person
- Strengthening secondary school education through the arts and humanities
- Enhancing the American public's understanding of international affairs through the arts and humanities
- Forging connections between artists, humanists, and society

SUPPORT FOR THE CREATIVE PERSON

The Foundation recognizes the creative individual as central to the arts and humanities, just as it sees the arts and humanities as central to understanding history and society. Much support for the production of new work has been channeled through programs of awards and fellowships. Networks of professionals are involved in the selection of fresh talent, and support is often provided in ways that encourage the recipients to work closely with established organizations in their fields. The Foundation continues to explore this approach, which assists the individual artist or humanist in developing new work and seeing that work reach its audience.

Thus, in 1983, the Foundation continued its annual competition for fellowships to carry out humanistic research that aids the understanding of contemporary social and cultural issues. For the first time, however, approximately half of these fellowship funds went not directly to individuals selected by the Foundation's panel of judges, but to institutions selected to administer resident fellowship programs of their own: the Walker Art Center, the Women's Studies in Religion Program at the Harvard Divinity School, the Center for Philosophy and Public Policy at the University of Maryland, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars of the Smithsonian Institution. Likewise, the American Historical Association, the American Philosophical Association, and the Modern Language Association received grants to establish a program of prizes for nonacademically affiliated scholars, in the interests of more productive exchange between university-based scholars and those in the larger community.

In the arts, the Foundation carried on its program of fellowships for American playwrights, which enables eight selected writers to spend residencies of six weeks or more at theatres of their choosing, and provides funds to ten regional theatres to select playwrights for similar six-week residencies. Four of the last five Pulitzer

laureates in drama—Sam Shepard, Lanford Wilson, Charles Fuller, and Marsha Norman—are past recipients of these fellowships. Residencies of a related nature are arranged by Meet The Composer, which has placed eight composers with major symphony orchestras for a two-year period during which they write commissioned works, organize new music performances, and advise music directors on the programming of contemporary compositions. A grant to OPERA America is supporting the first phase of a program that seeks to establish similar relationships between composers and major opera companies. In the field of dance, a grant to Pentacle (Dance Works) is supporting a residency program for both modern dance and ballet choreographers, called the New Choreography Project.

The Foundation continued in 1983 to support a national program of awards for visual artists and an international competition for musicians committed to performing American compositions of the 20th century. Awards in the Visual Arts, administered by the Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art, go to ten artists who receive cash prizes and traveling exhibitions of their work. Similarly, winners of the International American Music Competition, which Carnegie Hall hosts and administers, receive career development funds and recording guarantees in addition to cash awards. Competitions are held in rotation for pianists, for singers, and for violinists; first prize in the 1983 (violin) competition was shared by Robert Davidovici and Maryvonne Le Dizes-Richard.

GRANTS:

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., to establish a program of prizes for nonacademically affiliated scholars. \$15,000

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION, Newark, Delaware, to establish a program of prizes for nonacademically affiliated scholars. \$15,000

ATLANTIC CENTER FOR THE ARTS, New Smyrna Beach, Florida, in support of its artist-in-residence program. \$160,000

CARNEGIE HALL SOCIETY, New York, New York, for the continuation of a program of competitive awards for performers specializing in American music. \$65,000

DANCES WE DANCE, Honolulu, Hawaii, toward the reconstruction of a dance piece by Doris Humphrey entitled "Inventions." \$5,000

EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING CORPORATION, New York, New York, for use by the WNET-TV Television Laboratory for the video production of a musical composition to accompany the special telecast "Good Morning, Mr. Orwell."

\$10,000

EXPLORATORIUM, San Francisco, California, for a residency program in which artists work with science-related mediums and subject matter. \$20,000

JACK HEXTTER, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, to write a historical study of freedom as an organizing principle for governments and for social structures in the modern West. \$27,500

MAGIC THEATRE, San Francisco, California, toward the production of selected works by American playwrights. \$20,000

MEET THE COMPOSER, New York, New York, for its program placing composers in residence with symphony orchestras. \$175,000

MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION, New York, New York, to establish a program of prizes for nonacademically affiliated scholars. \$15,000

VICTOR NUNEZ, Tallahassee, Florida, for his creative work in filmmaking. \$25,000

OPERA AMERICA, Washington, D.C.:
For a conference to discuss the future of opera and other musical theatre in America. \$25,475
To enable opera companies to involve composers and other artists in creative work intended to lead up to the commissioning of operas. \$200,000

PENTACLE (DANCE WORKS), New York, New York, toward the costs of a repertory company choreography pilot program. \$125,000

POMONA COLLEGE, Claremont, California, toward the costs of the Padua Hills Writers' Workshop. \$10,000

KENNETH ROBINS, New York, New York, for his creative work in television and video. \$10,000

SOUTHEASTERN CENTER FOR CONTEMPORARY ART, Winston-Salem, North Carolina:
Toward the costs of the national Awards in the Visual Arts program. \$157,833
Toward the costs of a cooperative artist-in-residence program involving the Center, Wake Forest University, and the North Carolina School of the Arts. \$50,000

SUNDANCE INSTITUTE FOR FILM AND TELEVISION, Salt Lake City, Utah:

To continue its program of script and scene development workshops for independent filmmakers. \$25,000

To establish a Production Assistance Program Fund for American independent filmmakers. \$250,000

WOMEN'S INTERART CENTER, New York, New York, toward the costs of a film about workers at a New Hampshire textile plant. \$35,000

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 \$12,000 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 \$6,000 is available to the theatre for preproduction costs of the playwright's work.

The second category of awards consists of \$2,500 in stipends to playwrights chosen by selected 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.

1983 Playwright Awardees

JOANNE AKALAITIS, New York, New York

at: Mark Taper Forum, Los Angeles, California

ED BULLINS, Oakland, California

at: Magic Theatre, San Francisco, California

MARY GALLAGHER, New York, New York

at: (undecided)

TINA HOWE, New York, New York

at: Second Stage Theatre, New York, New York

DAVID HENRY HWANG, New York, New York

at: New York Shakespeare Festival, New York, New York

JOHN O'KEEFE, Fairfax, California

at: Atlas Theatre Company, New York, New York

JOHN STEPPLING, Los Angeles, California

at: MET Theatre, Los Angeles, California

AUGUST WILSON, St. Paul, Minnesota

at: Yale Repertory Theatre, New Haven, Connecticut

1983 Regional Theatre Awards

ASIAN AMERICAN REPERTORY COMPANY, San Francisco, California
BACK ALLEY THEATER, Los Angeles, California
BROOM STREET THEATRE, Madison, Wisconsin
DASHIKI PROJECT THEATRE, New Orleans, Louisiana
INTAR, New York, New York
NIGHTFIRE, Marin County, California
OMAHA MAGIC THEATER, Omaha, Nebraska
FRANK SILVERA WRITERS' WORKSHOP, New York, New York
THEATER THREE, Dallas, Texas
WOMEN'S PROJECT OF THE AMERICAN PLACE THEATRE, New York, New York

Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships

Each year, the Foundation sponsors a competition for awards in support of humanistic scholarship that analyzes and evaluates contemporary social and cultural issues. In 1983, at the recommendation of an outside panel of distinguished humanists, the following awards were made:

ELIZABETH ABEL, assistant professor of English, University of California, Berkeley—psyche and story: literary and psychoanalytic representations of female identity.

GEORGE K. BEHLMER, assistant professor of history, University of Washington—the regulation of family life in England, 1850-1945.

M. CHRISTINE BOYER, associate professor, School of Architecture and Planning, Columbia University—a city of collective memory: a definition of preservation planning for the 1980s.

MICHAEL T. BURNS, assistant professor of history, Mount Holyoke College—Dreyfus: a biography.

JOSEPH T. CARENS, assistant professor of politics and public affairs, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University—ethics and organizations.

JOAN E. COCKS, assistant professor of politics, Mount Holyoke College—the oppositional imagination: critical reflections on radical feminism.

BONNIE COSTELLO, assistant professor of English, Boston University—Elizabeth Bishop and the tradition of the beholder.

MARGARET T. EGNOV, assistant professor of anthropology, Hobart and William Smith Colleges—love in Tamil culture.

JOSEPH N. FRANK, professor of comparative literature, Princeton University—F. M. Dostoevsky: the struggle against nihilism, 1865-1870.

PAUL FUSSELL, professor of English literature, University of Pennsylvania—the cultural form of the Second World War.

JOAN D. HEDRICK, visiting associate professor of history, Trinity College—*Harriet Beecher Stowe: a critical biography*.

JAMES M. HOLQUIST, professor of Slavic languages and literatures, Indiana University—secret legislators: Russian literature in the history of Russian science.

HELEN L. HOROWITZ, associate professor of history, Scripps College—the life: student culture in the women's colleges, 1865-1929.

FREDERICK E. HOXIE, associate professor of history, Antioch College—tribe into nation: the social and political transformation of the Crow Indians, 1860-1935.

NATHAN I. HUGGINS, professor of history and Afro-American studies, Harvard University—biography of Ralph Johnson Bunche, 1904-1971.

U. C. KNOEPPFLMACHER, professor of English, Princeton University—the literary redefinition of childhood: the 19th century and after.

PNINA LAHAV, associate professor, Boston University School of Law—an intellectual biography of Israel's former chief justice, Simon Agranat.

THOMAS W. LAQUEUR, associate professor of history, University of California, Berkeley—the meanings of death in post-Reformation England.

LEON F. LITWACK, professor of history, University of California, Berkeley—Afro-American life and race relations in the South, 1867-1917.

REX MARTIN, professor of philosophy, University of Kansas—a system of rights.

LEO MARX, professor of American cultural history, Massachusetts Institute of Technology—American pastoral: literature, ideology, and left-wing dissent in the United States.

MAURICE J. MEISNER, professor of history, University of Wisconsin, Madison—Chinese Marxism in the post-Maoist era: a study in ideological deradicalization.

MARK C. MILLER, assistant professor, Department of the Writing Seminars, Johns Hopkins University—the rhetoric of contemporary advertising.

JILL G. MORAWSKI, assistant professor of psychology, Wesleyan University—the construction of a science of human relations.

CHARLES C. MOSKOS, professor of sociology, Northwestern University—national service and citizenship.

JONATHAN K. OCKO, assistant professor of history, North Carolina State University—redressing injustice: law and society in Ch'ing China.

MOSES RISCHIN, professor of American history, San Francisco State University—a biography of Abraham Cahan.

DAVID D. ROBERTS, associate professor of history, Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester—Benedetto Croce and the uses of historicism.

JACK D. ROLLINS, associate professor of English, Indiana State University—a history of Swahili prose, part two: the 20th century.

CHARLES H. ROWELL, associate professor of English, University of Kentucky—that southern thing: black fiction of the civil rights era and after.

MICHAEL S. SHERRY, associate professor of history, Northwestern University—the rise of American air power and the bombing of Japan.

CAROL B. STACK, associate professor of anthropology and public policy, Duke University—homeward bound: return migration of black families to the American South.

ROSEMARY A. STEVENS, professor of history and sociology of science, University of Pennsylvania—American hospitals in the 20th century.

CATHARINE R. STIMPSON, professor of English, Rutgers University—Gertrude Stein and the replacing of the avant-garde.

SUSAN R. SULEIMAN, associate professor of Romance languages and literatures, Harvard University—reading the avant-garde: studies on experimental French fiction from surrealism to “new French feminism.”

WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, professor of history, State University of New York, Stony Brook—public space, public opinion, and the origins of mass culture, 1880-1929.

ALAN TRACHTENBERG, professor of American studies and English, Yale University—photography and culture in America.

LOU ANN WALKER, free-lance writer—deaf people in America: a separate culture.

WILLIAM A. WEBER, professor of history, California State University, Long Beach—the rise of musical classicism.

YOSEF H. YERUSHALMI, professor of Jewish history, culture, and society, Columbia University—the expulsion of the Jews of Spain and the formation of the Sephardic Diaspora.

Rockefeller Foundation Resident Fellowships in the Humanities

Under this new program, support is provided to institutions to select both senior and junior scholars for residencies lasting between six months and one year. The scholars are chosen on the basis of their intended research and their potential to engage in and benefit from the activities of the host institution.

GRANTS:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for use by the Women's Studies in Religion Program of the Divinity School. \$150,000

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, College Park, Maryland, for use by the Center for Philosophy and Public Policy. \$150,000

WALKER ART CENTER, Minneapolis, Minnesota. \$96,500

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS, Washington, D.C. \$150,000

STRENGTHENING SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION THROUGH THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

A dramatic improvement in the performance of secondary schools is a high national priority for the 1980s. From the report of the Foundation-sponsored Commission on the Humanities (*The Humanities in American Life*, 1980) to that of the National Commission on Excellence in Education (*A Nation at Risk*, 1983), an unprecedented chorus of public voices has testified to a crisis in the quality of American public education. Many proposals for reform have stressed the need for improvement in the sciences and mathematics. Under this component of the Arts and Humanities program, the Foundation seeks to encourage improvement and innovation in the equally crucial intellectual, critical, and aesthetic skills fostered by artistic and humanistic disciplines.

Grants in 1983 to the National Humanities Faculty and to the University of Pennsylvania reflected efforts by Arts and Humanities officers to stimulate the building in Philadelphia of a citywide coalition to strengthen arts and humanities in the schools. Under this program, called PATHS (Philadelphia Alliance for the Teaching of Humanities in the Schools), corporations and foundations will lend support to a variety of efforts, including in-service teacher training and development programs; the involvement of local artists, business leaders, and university faculty in helping students and teachers; and awards of small grants to schools for projects generated by teachers. Philadelphia-based foundations and corporations have agreed upon the importance of the effort and signaled their willingness to participate in this program along with the Foundation in 1984.

The second of two small grants to the Council of Chief State School Officers, the national organization of state superintendents of education, helped them undertake an assessment of humanities requirements and policies affecting the humanities in all 50 states. This review will culminate in a set of recommendations, addressed by the Council to its member superintendents, for strengthening the position of humanities in the schools. With another small grant, the American Historical Association has convened a group of outstanding teachers and constitutional historians to prepare a sequence of lesson plans on the United States Constitution. By supporting projects of this type, the Foundation hopes to set a precedent for efforts to join together the secondary and postsecondary components of the educational system.

GRANTS:

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., for meetings connected with its project to develop and disseminate materials to enhance the teaching of constitutional history in the secondary schools. \$9,240

AMERICAN PLACE THEATRE, New York, New York, to extend the run of a play based on slave narratives, *Do Lord Remember Me*, so that New York schoolchildren might attend during Black History Month. \$10,000

COUNCIL OF CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICERS, Washington, D.C., for a study of the humanities and the state education agencies. \$13,500

HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE, Amherst, Massachusetts, for a conference on conceptual trends that have influenced research in American studies, and on their implications for teaching on the college and secondary-school level. \$23,000

HARLEM SCHOOL OF THE ARTS, New York, New York, to provide preprofessional arts instruction to classes from public schools in the Harlem area and to track and evaluate the effectiveness of the program. \$110,000

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN HISTORY, New York, New York, to produce an anthology of essays on Eleanor Roosevelt and related curriculum materials for use in high schools. \$24,450

JOURNAL OF INTERDISCIPLINARY HISTORY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in support of a series of workshops for secondary school teachers on the connections between art history and social history. \$10,000

NATIONAL HUMANITIES FACULTY, Atlanta, Georgia, to establish a summer teacher training institute in Philadelphia for humanities faculty from public schools with substantial minority student bodies. \$50,000

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for a program of resource sharing in the humanities with four New York City high schools. \$38,200

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS, Bloomington, Indiana, toward the costs of a "Professional Day" for high school teachers in American history.

\$10,000

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, for use by the Duke University-University of North Carolina Women's Studies Research Center, toward the costs of an institute on integrating women's studies into secondary and postsecondary education in North Carolina.

\$96,000

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, toward the costs of establishing a consortium to strengthen humanities education in the Philadelphia public schools.

\$5,000

ENHANCING THE AMERICAN PUBLIC'S UNDERSTANDING OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS THROUGH THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Interdependence between the United States and the rest of the world has increased rapidly as the American economy becomes part of the world market and international politics grows ever more complex and unpredictable. At the same time, fewer American students are learning foreign languages, funding for foreign-affairs-related research has declined, and surveys reveal a lack of public awareness and knowledge concerning realities in other countries.

The arts and humanities have an important role to play in the international education of Americans. Such disciplines as language, literature, philosophy, and history are essential to the generation of knowledge about the world and the participation of an informed citizenry in international political, commercial, and cultural affairs. The Arts and Humanities program supports efforts to improve the teaching of foreign languages and international studies at the precollegiate level, and to encourage international programming by arts and cultural organizations and the media.

A grant to the National Council on Foreign Language and International Studies was earmarked for activities including a major national conference on certification and in-service requirements for foreign language teachers, and a survey of computer-assisted instruction in foreign languages.

With Foundation support, the University of Pennsylvania has initiated the formation of a national network of professional development groups for foreign language teachers. Each group includes from 15 to 40 teachers at all grade levels and meets monthly to discuss educational issues and current publications on foreign language and literature.

GRANTS:

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES, New York, New York, in support of its travel grants program to help American scholars attend international conferences. \$30,000

ASIA SOCIETY, New York, New York, toward the preparation of the *Encyclopedia of Asian History*. \$25,000

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES IN EDUCATION, New York, New York, to convene a national task force on cooperation between social studies and foreign language teachers. \$6,600

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for use by its Russian Research Center in preparing for publication Kirill Uspensky's *Dictionary of Unconventional Russian*. \$20,460

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, Houston, Texas, toward the costs of research for an exhibition on Hispanic art in North America from 1945 to the present. \$40,000

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, New York, New York, for projects designed to improve foreign language and international studies in the nation's schools. \$195,000

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, College Park, Maryland, for a conference on the strategy, morality, and politics of nuclear deterrence (co-sponsored by the International Relations program). \$7,500

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, Albuquerque, New Mexico, for use by the Tamarind Institute and the Latin American Institute toward the costs of a project entitled "Mexico Nine: A Suite of Lithographs." \$32,500

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for a project designed to establish regional centers for professional development of foreign language teachers in the United States. \$50,000

**FORGING CONNECTIONS BETWEEN ARTISTS,
HUMANISTS, AND SOCIETY**

Artists and humanists in the United States often work in relative isolation, their contributions slowly filtering through cultural and educational institutions to the larger public. The Foundation funds programs that strengthen the connections between individual artists and humanists and the institutions that may influence or be influenced by their work.

During 1983, the Foundation supported both institutional programs and outreach efforts that featured the work of humanists and artists. One such program, run by the American Historical Association and the American Philosophical Association, selects young historians and philosophers to work for one-year periods on the staffs of United States Congressmen. Members of Congress have endorsed the program, in which a historian may provide a Senate committee with background information on diplomacy or military aid while a philosopher works on such topics as arms control or world hunger.

Another significant grant under this guideline went to the Brooklyn Academy of Music, providing support to this institution to enable leading American avant-garde artists to create and produce large-scale works in theatre, music, and dance in the United States; to make possible national tours of these works; and to develop educational materials and activities that illuminate the works by placing them in historical contexts.

The Foundation also joined forces with the Ford and Mellon foundations in providing seed funding for the National Arts Stabilization Fund, whose major goal is to address the long-term financial and artistic health of selected cultural institutions in this country.

GRANTS:

AMERICAN ASSEMBLY, New York, New York, to hold an Assembly on the current status of national policy toward the arts.	\$15,000
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of its Congressional Fellows Program.	\$42,500
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION, Newark, Delaware, toward the costs of its Congressional Fellows Program.	\$42,500
ARTS AND BUSINESS COUNCIL, New York, New York, for a conference to improve the Business Volunteers for the Arts program.	\$10,000
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES, Washington, D.C., for use by the Women's College Coalition toward the costs of a research project on the relationship between single-sex colleges and equal protection law.	\$31,900
ASSOCIATION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, Washington, D.C., in support of its efforts to develop humanities programming and to strengthen its planning process (co-sponsored by the International Relations program).	\$15,000
BOSTON CRITIC, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in support of a series of special supplements to the <i>New Boston Review</i> devoted to the mechanisms of contemporary culture.	\$35,000

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn, New York:

Toward the costs of the 1982-83 Next Wave series of performances by artists of the avant-garde. \$40,000

To establish the Next Wave Production and Touring Fund for commissioning, producing, and sponsoring national tours of new works in theatre, music, and dance. \$250,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York:

For use by the Council for European Studies toward the publication of a series of essays on the new woman and the family. \$4,500

Toward the cost of an international conference on oral history and women's studies. \$4,000

COUNCIL ON FOUNDATIONS, Washington, D.C., toward preparation of a videotape on the importance of film and video as tools for public education and outreach. \$2,500

COUNCIL ON LIBRARY RESOURCES, Washington, D.C., for a study dealing with the quality and performance of public archives (co-sponsored by the Health Sciences program). \$10,000

FILM ARTS FOUNDATION, San Francisco, California, toward the costs of a film on quilting and the women of 19th-century America. \$25,000

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, Houston, Texas, for an educational exhibition to accompany its Lee Krasner retrospective. \$47,000

NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF MEDIA ARTS CENTERS, New York, New York, toward the costs of its administrative and service activities. \$15,000

NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND BOARD, Washington, D.C., to assist the Afro-American Editing Consortium in editing the collected papers of Frederick Douglass, the Black Abolitionists, the Freedmen's Bureau, and Marcus Garvey (co-sponsored by the Equal Opportunity program). \$50,000

NATIONAL ARTS STABILIZATION FUND, New York, New York, for its program to improve the financial management and planning of selected cultural institutions in the United States. \$500,000

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, New York, New York, in support of a conference on the presence of myth in contemporary life. \$25,000

PERFORMANCE ARTISTS NUCLEUS (GUADALUPE CULTURAL ARTS CENTER), San Antonio, Texas, in support of the San Antonio CineFestival of Hispanic film and video. \$10,000

RECORDED ANTHOLOGY OF AMERICAN MUSIC, New York, New York, to carry out publicity and advertising for new recordings and arrange for national distribution of the radio series *A New World of Music*. \$50,000

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 black dance festival. \$33,000

STATE OF CONNECTICUT COMMISSION ON THE ARTS, Hartford, Connecticut, for a study on the nature and impact of state arts agencies. \$17,300

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, Plattsburgh, New York, for use by the Institute of Contemporary Studies toward the costs of a conference on agrarian structures and economic performance (co-sponsored by the Agricultural Sciences program). \$2,000

TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, Louisiana, to develop and make accessible its archives on jazz. \$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in support of the Program in Religious Studies for Journalists. \$50,000

WENNER-GREN FOUNDATION FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH, New York, New York, toward the costs of preparing a book manuscript based on the Symposium on Theatre and Ritual held in 1982. \$8,500

WGBH EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, Boston, Massachusetts, to explore formats for a series of television programs on philosophy. \$5,500

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

In accordance with a decision made by the Trustees in 1977, the Foundation effectively completed Education for Development as a separate program in 1983 with the orderly termination of projects at the Federal University of Bahia, Brazil, and Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The objective in this program has been to assist in the development of stable universities, with good training and research capacities, that are responsive to national needs. Trustees and staff believe that such institutions now exist in many LDC's, and that the original objectives of the Education for Development program have largely been realized with the completion of the last two major university projects.

A review of the Foundation's overall program during its 50th anniversary year (1963) led to the institution of the University Development program, later to be named the Education for Development program. Basic to the program was the premise that the training of future leaders was of the greatest importance to steady progress for developing countries, many of them newly independent. Further, there was a serious lag in making available to all people the vast fund of knowledge of mankind.

The poor countries had been slow to share in the benefits of the scientific and industrial revolution. Major reasons for this lag included a weak scientific base and a lack of trained people in the countries concerned. Yet an indigenous problem-solving capacity was essential. Consequently, the Foundation focused its attention on a few universities as institutions deemed likely to accelerate social change and national development. The University Development program had as its major objective the creation or strengthening of institutions in the developing world, staffed by indigenous scholars engaged in teaching and research relevant to national and regional needs.

At each university in the program, the Foundation has followed a common strategy with a number of basic interlocking features: (1) indigenous staff training through fellowships for advanced degrees, postdoctoral experiences, or special training efforts; (2) provision of high-quality visiting staff for leadership positions while local staff members were trained; (3) assistance with institutional changes (such as the creation of multidisciplinary institutes) which would make the university more effective in dealing with urgent problems of development; (4) support for research related to development objectives; (5) encouragement of university involvement in development activities; (6) preparation of relevant teaching materials; and (7) assistance by New York-based Foundation staff to programs receiving Foundation support.

During the life of the UD/EFD program, the following university centers have been the principal recipients of assistance (date of the first appropriation in parentheses):

Universities in East Africa: Makerere, Nairobi, and Dar es Salaam (1961)

University of Ibadan, Nigeria (1961)

University of the Philippines (1962)

Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia (1963)

Universities in Bangkok, Thailand: Kasetsart, Thammasat, and Mahidol (1963)

Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia (1971)

National University of Zaire (1972)

Federal University of Bahia, Brazil (1973)

The Foundation is also commissioning a comprehensive evaluation of its \$125 million investment in this program over two decades, the strategies and techniques for educational development that have been tested, and the degree to which a model has been demonstrated for other LDC universities and funding agencies.

With the conclusion of the EFD program, the Foundation has completed a two-decade contribution to the development of advanced educational capacity in several developing countries. Throughout the developing countries, excellent and mature universities now exist that no longer require the type of generalized institutional support that has been characteristic of the EFD program. The Foundation can now look to these educational and research institutions as a means of carrying out regular ongoing programs in areas such as agriculture, population, and health.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

The year 1983 marks the beginning of the third decade of sustained Foundation support for efforts designed to advance the full participation of minority-group Americans in national life. While notable progress has been made, the problems hindering true equality of opportunity are still formidable. The unemployment rate among minorities remains double the rate of other groups. The median income of black Americans is no closer to that of whites than in 1960, and there continues to be less than full protection of basic rights where minorities are concerned.

Accordingly, the Foundation made grants in 1983 that endeavored to:

- Identify and assist in the adoption of effective strategies for improving the employment and income opportunities of minorities
- Increase educational opportunities for minorities in the natural and life sciences and economics
- Secure and protect basic rights of all citizens

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

The Foundation seeks to identify and assist in the adoption of effective strategies for improving the employment and income opportunities of minorities and for narrowing the gap in economic status between minorities and others in American society. In this area it supports three lines of activity: (a) multidisciplinary research on the nature and causes of persistent employment and income disparities between minorities and other groupings, (b) evaluation, through empirical testing, of the effectiveness of alternative public and private strategies for improving employment opportunities, so as to determine the key factors and identify strategies for replication, and (c) the replication of projects shown to have a positive impact on employment and income-earning opportunities for the disadvantaged. Its current grant procedures to expand economic opportunities give priority to employment of minority-group female heads of household and minority-group youth aged 16-24, and to occupational upgrading for minorities.

In 1981 nearly 40 percent of all U.S. families headed by women were living in poverty. Moreover, among black and Hispanic female householders with children the poverty rate was nearly 60 percent. These families largely depend for basic necessities on subsidies from various government transfer programs, assistance from the absent parent being the exception rather than the rule. While reform of the welfare system and stricter enforcement of child support can reduce some of this poverty, it is increasingly recognized that regular, stable, and well-paying jobs for the mothers of this group represent the long-term solution to such families' low incomes. Included among the barriers to this solution are lack of good basic skills and labor market experience. Not yet well understood, however, is the importance of a fourth difficulty: the need to find and maintain child-care arrangements that are both financially bearable and psychologically satisfactory. Against this background,

a team of Urban Institute researchers is examining the link between child care and mothers' employment, using a sample of 800 AFDC mothers (recipients of federal support designated as Aid to Families with Dependent Children) who have children under nine years of age.

In 1983, the Rockefeller Foundation renewed its support to six community-based organizations selected in 1982 to carry out programs of assistance for minority-group, female, single parents. The agencies offer services such as counseling, job training, and placement in the private sector, and, when necessary, child care assistance. To increase the funds available for this effort, they are committed to matching Foundation support with contributions obtained from other private and public sources.

The Foundation also made a number of grants in support of minority-group youth efforts that assess employment and training programs, or that actively endeavor to aid or encourage young people in their search for employment. These are more fully described in the following grants section.

GRANTS:

Employability Development Programs for Minority-Group, Female, Single Parents

ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE, Atlanta, Georgia	\$250,000
CENTER FOR EMPLOYMENT TRAINING, San Jose, California	\$250,000
NATIONAL CONGRESS OF NEIGHBORHOOD WOMEN, Brooklyn, New York	\$200,000
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, Washington, D.C.	\$200,000
OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER, Providence, Rhode Island	\$250,000
WIDER OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN, Washington, D.C.	\$250,000

Other Economic-Opportunity Grants

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, Waltham, Massachusetts, for use by its Center for Employment and Income Studies to assess the evaluation studies summarizing the impact of programs supported under the Youth Employment Demonstrations Project Act.
\$35,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, for use by the Conservation of Human Resources toward the costs of a study entitled "Employment and Career

Opportunities for Women and Minorities in a Changing Economy: The Experience of Large Firms." \$34,583

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for use by the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations in organizing a national conference on economic dislocation and job loss (co-sponsored by the International Relations program).

\$7,500

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT, City of New York, for a study assessing the performance of job training programs in reducing welfare dependency. \$75,000

JOBs FOR AMERICA'S GRADUATES, Washington, D.C., for a 30-month follow-up evaluation of the Jobs for Delaware Graduates program, on which Jobs for America's Graduates is modeled.

\$30,600

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. CENTER FOR NONVIOLENT SOCIAL CHANGE, Atlanta, Georgia, to plan and implement a national urban education program consisting of community activities to augment and support teaching and learning in urban public schools.

\$10,000

MANPOWER DEMONSTRATION RESEARCH CORPORATION, New York, New York, to develop its Youth Initiative Project, which will test the relative merits of a skills-training approach and a work-experience strategy in assisting school dropouts to achieve job stability and economic self-sufficiency.

\$30,000

MDC, INC., Chapel Hill, North Carolina, to enable it and other contracting organizations to conduct a two-year monitoring and assessment study of the Job Training Partnership Act established by federal employment and training legislation.

\$125,000

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR FULL EMPLOYMENT, Washington, D.C., to publish a biweekly bulletin on governmental actions affecting employment and to help plan statewide conferences on employment problems.

\$35,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR WORK AND LEARNING, Washington, D.C., for a study of employment in the fast food industry and its significance in the transition of youth from school to work.

\$25,000

NATIONAL POLICY EXCHANGE, Washington, D.C., for a study entitled "Employment, Training, and Education: Toward a Human Resources Development Policy."

\$35,000

NATIONAL URBAN COALITION, Washington, D.C., to organize an economic development information exchange for communities attempting to promote job creation, housing reclamation, and social services improvement.

\$300,000

URBAN INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C., to study the relationship between child care and employment among welfare mothers. \$288,087

VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, New York, New York, to develop and distribute a revised manual on its model supported-work program. \$12,295

WIDER OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN, Washington, D.C., toward the cost of a computerized management information system. \$8,515

BROADENING CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

One of the Foundation's grantmaking objectives is to increase career opportunities for minorities in the sciences. In fields such as the natural sciences, mathematics, and economics, minorities are grossly underrepresented. In giving support in this area, the Foundation places major emphasis at the graduate and postdoctoral levels on educational opportunities that aim at preparing minority-group scholars for careers in teaching and research. It also provides support, but to a more limited extent, at the secondary school and undergraduate level for projects to enlarge the pool of minority-group students interested in and prepared to pursue careers in these fields.

In 1983 the Foundation made appropriations for three experimental approaches to increase the number of minority-group high school students undertaking science studies and minority-group college students entering graduate school in the same field. One went to the Baylor College of Medicine for a project providing minority-group high school students with a one-year laboratory work experience to reinforce their interest in pursuing biomedical research careers. Two others, to the City College of New York and Carnegie-Mellon University, supported projects to prepare minority-group college students for graduate studies in the sciences. In addition, during 1983 the Foundation published a special report, *Who Will Do Science?* by Sue E. Berryman, which examines trends, and their causes, in minority and female representation among holders of advanced degrees in science and mathematics.

Through such projects the Foundation hopes to increase the participation of minorities in science-based careers.

GRANTS:

BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Houston, Texas, to help minority-group high school students enter programs in higher education leading to careers in science-based disciplines. \$180,000

CARNEGIE-MELLON UNIVERSITY, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to help minority-group college students prepare for graduate education leading to careers in science-based disciplines. \$147,210

CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK, New York, to help minority-group college students prepare for graduate education leading to careers in science-based disciplines. \$179,770

GRADUATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, New York, for a summer program to familiarize high school students with career options in scientific research. \$49,606

SECURING AND PROMOTING BASIC RIGHTS

Access to the ballot is perhaps the most fundamental right of our democracy. During the past year the Foundation, in combination with other donors, increased support for organizations conducting public education and other activities designed to assure the enforcement of voting rights protection. In addition, the Foundation continued to distribute its 1981 report *The Right to Vote*, which carefully documented the current status of voting rights protection, including the continued barriers to exercise of the franchise. Many national decision-makers and community leaders cited this report's contribution in clarifying the issues during the debate over the reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act.

A 1983 grant is enabling the Educational Fund for Individual Rights to explore alternatives to litigation in the resolution of employment discrimination disputes. This venture will be watched closely for possible new grantmaking opportunities.

Since its founding in 1973, the Jackie Robinson Foundation has served as an advocate for minority and poor youth. Its program provides financial assistance, counseling, summer internships, and placement assistance to students who are selected on the basis of their academic performance and community service. A 1983 grant aided the Jackie Robinson Foundation's efforts to respond to the growing demands for its services.

Many of the 1.4 million American Indians live on geographically isolated and underdeveloped reservations, and their legal, economic, social, and self-governance affairs are quite diverse. Given that Indian lawyers are in acutely short supply, the lot of addressing the legal service needs of Indians has fallen to the Native American Rights Fund. Established in 1971, the Fund promotes civil and human rights for American Indians and tries to enhance their educational opportunities, and in 1983 the Rockefeller Foundation awarded it a grant to support its activities.

Adolescent pregnancy and early childbearing have become increasingly important issues in the United States in recent years. The fact that most of these adolescent mothers are under 18 years of age and unmarried carries serious implications regarding not only the mother's educational opportunities but also the welfare of both mother and child. Heretofore, very few organizations have been willing to address the long-range implications and associated problems of early childbearing. The Children's Defense Fund of Washington, D.C. has developed a

comprehensive program directed toward reducing the incidence of pregnancy among black adolescents and has received a grant for that purpose.

During 1983, the fourth cycle of grants was awarded under the Research Fellowship Program for Minority-Group Scholars in the Social Sciences and Humanities. Sixteen scholars were selected by an advisory committee who reviewed proposals submitted by 150 candidates. The quality of the applications shows steady improvement, and the officers plan a fifth cycle in 1984.

GRANTS:

RICHARD F. AMERICA, Washington, D.C., for a study on the economics of slavery. \$6,500

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION, New York, New York, to continue to monitor the provisions of the reauthorized Voting Rights Act. \$150,000

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, Washington, D.C., for use by the Center for National Policy Review for a project on the use of affirmative action as a remedy for employment discrimination. \$25,000

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND, Washington, D.C., to develop a comprehensive program directed toward reducing the incidence of pregnancy among black adolescents (co-sponsored by the Population Sciences program). \$300,000

EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, New York, New York, for a national conference on techniques for resolving employment discrimination disputes in the corporate sector. \$25,000

JOINT CENTER FOR POLITICAL STUDIES, Washington, D.C., for a conference on a civil rights agenda for the 1980s. \$15,000

LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER LAW, Washington, D.C., for its program of voting rights activities. \$25,000

NALEO EDUCATION FUND, Washington, D.C., to publish and disseminate a national directory of Hispanic elected and appointed officials. \$25,000

NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND BOARD, Washington, D.C., to assist the Afro-American Editing Consortium in editing the collected papers of Frederick Douglass, the Black Abolitionists, the Freedmen's Bureau, and Marcus Garvey (co-sponsored by the Arts and Humanities program). \$50,000

NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION , Washington, D.C., for use by its Judicial Council toward the cost of its annual midwinter conference.	\$14,000
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA , Washington, D.C., to produce professional analyses of current public policy questions of special concern to Hispanic Americans.	\$350,000
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE , Washington, D.C., to publish a revised version of its handbook for increasing black participation in electoral politics.	\$25,000
NATIVE AMERICAN RIGHTS FUND , Boulder, Colorado, for litigation, advocacy, and technical assistance activities to protect the civil and human rights of American Indians.	\$300,000
BARBARA H. NELSON , New York, New York, for preparation of a book on Ralph Bunche (co-sponsored by the International Relations program).	\$21,500
PHELPS-STOKES FUND , New York, New York, in support of its Native American Philanthropic News Service.	\$25,000
PUERTO RICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND , New York, New York, for employment discrimination litigation designed to protect and promote the constitutional rights of Puerto Ricans.	\$213,068
JACKIE ROBINSON FOUNDATION , New York, New York, to develop a fund-raising operation in support of its program of financial assistance, counseling, summer internships, and placement assistance for poor and minority youth.	\$25,000
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL , Atlanta, Georgia, for its project to demonstrate the relationship between race and poverty in the southern United States.	\$23,000
STANFORD UNIVERSITY , Stanford, California, to produce a comprehensive bibliographic directory of available machine-readable data sources on Hispanics in the United States.	\$20,006
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO , Chicago, Illinois, for a symposium on the social context in which children of varying social origin and socioeconomic class acquire culturally patterned behavior.	\$25,000
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME , Notre Dame, Indiana, toward the costs of an assessment of the Mexican-American population of the United States in the 1980s.	\$45,000

Research Fellowship Program for Minority-Group Scholars

The purpose of the Foundation's program of research fellowships for minority-group scholars is to enable outstanding men and women to undertake policy-oriented social science and humanistic research on issues of high priority affecting minority citizens. In 1983, these fellowships were awarded:

- RONALD E. BROWN, research assistant, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan
- LEO R. CHAVEZ, field research coordinator, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego
- MANUEL DEL VALLE, adjunct associate professor, Fordham University
- DENNIS DICKERSON, assistant professor, Williams College
- ANDERSON J. FRANKLIN, professor and associate director, Clinical Psychology Doctoral Program, City College of the City University of New York
- HOMER D. C. GARCIA, assistant professor, Pitzer College
- ROBERT L. HAMPTON, assistant professor, Connecticut College
- RODERICK HARRISON, assistant professor, University of California, Los Angeles
- JENNIE R. JOE, assistant professor, University of California, Los Angeles
- CHIEN LIN, research assistant, University of Illinois, Chicago
- LUIS LOCAY, assistant professor, State University of New York at Stony Brook
- JOSEPH A. MYERS, associate director, American Indian Lawyers Training Program
- HILLARD W. POUNCY III, assistant professor, Brandeis University
- JOSEPH SCOTT, professor, University of Notre Dame
- DIANE SCOTT-JONES, assistant professor, North Carolina State University
- WAYNE STEEN, director, Minority Program, College of Engineering, University of Oklahoma

HEALTH SCIENCES

The overall aim of the Health Sciences program, initiated in 1977, is to improve the health of mankind, with a particular emphasis on the developing world. Subsequent to a major review of the program in December 1982, the Trustees endorsed continuation of three interactive components: The Great Neglected Diseases of Mankind, The Health of Populations, and Coping with Biomedical and Health Information. They also approved the exploration of strategies for the more efficient implementation of health programs such as selective primary health care and primary education.

- *The Great Neglected Diseases of Mankind.* Diseases such as malaria, schistosomiasis, hookworm, and the recurrent diarrheas of children are "great" in that they afflict hundreds of millions of people, largely in the developing world, and are "neglected" in that they have received relatively little attention from the global biomedical research community. The Foundation's goal is to improve the knowledge, the means of treatment, and the control of these diseases by attracting outstanding scientists to study them. The mechanism is long-term support of an international network of investigative units, each engaged in laboratory research and in collaborative clinical and field investigation in endemic areas. The results of this research will be applied quickly via operational studies in the developing countries.
- *The Health of Populations.* Maldistribution of expensive manpower, equipment, and facilities is common throughout the world. This has resulted in small numbers of individuals receiving costly, high-technology, curative care, while the vast majority lack even inexpensive, preventive primary health care. One cause of this problem is a dearth of population-based perspectives in health education, research, and management, areas that are essential for setting priorities, allocating resources, selecting cost-effective means of intervention, and evaluating their impact on the health of populations served. The Foundation is fostering research and training in clinical epidemiology—the study of the health of populations—primarily through support for major training centers in Canada, the United States, and Australia, and the introduction of clinical epidemiology units into the medical schools of the developing world, starting with Asia. The centers and units have been gathered into an interactive network.
- *Coping with Biomedical and Health Information.* The exponential growth of biomedical, behavioral, and health services data makes it increasingly difficult to utilize efficiently that small portion of the information that is either of current or of enduring value. Under this component, the Foundation encourages research on and development of improved health sciences and statistical information systems.

THE GREAT NEGLECTED DISEASES OF MANKIND

In December 1977, the Trustees approved support for an international network of investigative units, each headed by an outstanding scientist, to work on the "great neglected diseases of the developing world." As of early 1980, the planned total of 14 units was being funded. These comprise six clinical units, in Boston, Charlottesville, Cleveland, Seattle, Oxford, and Cairo; four immunology units, in Boston, Stockholm, Tel Aviv, and Melbourne; and four biochemistry/pharmacology units, in New York, Cleveland, Mexico City, and Bangkok. Three network members are in developing countries, and all the others have collaborative programs with a total of 28 different countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, devoting at least 25 percent of personnel time and 30 percent of funding to clinical and field investigation in endemic areas. The Cairo unit is in flux because of social and administrative problems; the Trustees have approved a reorganization of support for that unit and the possible establishment of a new unit in another developing country.

Eight Career Development Fellowships in Geographic Medicine have been awarded. The recipients continue to spend full time on the great neglected diseases and to advance both academically and administratively. A series of grants in aid has supported research on diarrheal diseases in Lahore and Dacca, strongyloidiasis in Perth, Chagas' disease in Rio de Janeiro, dengue hemorrhagic fever and intestinal helminths in Bangkok, leprosy in Caracas, measles encephalitis in Lima, and leishmaniasis in China.

The fruits of the research network and their field applications in the developing world are becoming apparent. The units now involve 141 scientists and 94 trainees (19 from less-developed countries), and have produced 759 publications from 1979 through 1982. Substantive developments include new diagnostic tests using monoclonal antibodies and DNA hybridization for schistosomiasis, Chagas' disease, leishmaniasis, malaria, and leprosy. Furthermore, protective monoclonal antibodies against malaria, schistosomiasis, and infectious mononucleosis (associated with Burkitt lymphoma in Africa and nasopharyngeal cancer in China) have been demonstrated, both in the test tube and in experimental animals. A potential vaccine for *Plasmodium falciparum*, the lethal form of malaria, has been produced by genetic engineering, and the toxic agent produced by the dysentery-causing amebae has been isolated and purified, leading to the possibility of an antitoxin type of vaccine. Possible new synthetic vaccines (simple strings of 8 to 12 amino acids) for cholera and malaria are in the process of development, as well as new classes of drugs for amebic dysentery, river blindness, whooping cough, African sleeping sickness, and leprosy.

Young investigators have been established not only through the Career Development Fellowships, but also through the support of research trainees within the units (averaging more than 80 at any given time). Five years ago, a summer course on the biology of parasitism was organized at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, to strengthen fundamental work in parasites and host-parasite relations. Using the latest techniques of modern molecular biology, this

course has now trained about 65 scientists from both the developed and the developing worlds.

GRANTS:

GND Network Grants

BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, Boston, Massachusetts, for use by its Robert B. Brigham Division to support an immunoparasitology division in its Department of Medicine. \$150,000

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio:

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

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

In support of a collaborative research program with the Biomedical Research Center for Infectious Diseases, Cairo, Egypt. \$150,000

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

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. \$150,000

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

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for a study of the interaction of schistosomes and triculine snails in water systems of central Asia.

\$15,000

K. P. CHANG, Chicago Medical School, Chicago, Illinois, for research on the biology of leishmaniasis in China. \$6,500

ELLEN CLOUGH, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France, for research on the use of synthetic peptides as vaccines against hepatitis and malaria. \$20,000

CUYAHOGA COUNTY HOSPITAL FOUNDATION, Cleveland, Ohio, to install at Siriraj Hospital in Bangkok a device to measure iron stored in patients with thalassemia. \$10,000

THOMAS EGWANG, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada, for postdoctoral research on the development of vaccines against lymphatic filariasis. \$31,100

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to assess and disseminate data on worldwide psychosocial consequences of parasitic diseases. \$25,000

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, London, England, for a collaborative project with Mahidol University of Bangkok on the control of helminth parasites. \$25,000

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES, Boston, Massachusetts, for a workshop on recent progress in the control of infectious diseases. \$24,955

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH AND BIOMEDICINE, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for completion of June Goodfield's *The Sharp Compassion*, a book on contemporary medical problems. \$15,525

ROLLIN B. JOHNSON, University of Cambridge, England, for a study on parasitic diseases and food selection among baboons. \$14,000

MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, to study infection and morbidity of helminth parasites in villages in Thailand. \$30,000

MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, to continue offering a summer course in the biology of parasitism (co-sponsored by the Agricultural Sciences program). \$12,500

DAVID MIRELMAN, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel, for research on amebiasis in the United States and Mexico. \$10,409

ROGER R. C. NEW, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England, for laboratory and field research on tropical diseases in China. \$7,500

NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL CENTER, Boston, Massachusetts, to study the effect of the synthetic compound CY 220 on immune response to tetanus toxoid. \$24,000

GAMAL OSMAN, Biomedical Research Center, Cairo, Egypt, for research and training in tropical medicine. \$33,000

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, Princeton, New Jersey, for research on the dynamics of infection and the evaluation of vaccination and other control programs. \$18,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a conference on selective primary health care. \$5,500

ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, New York, New York:

For studies of cell-mediated function in leprosy. \$7,718

For research on a histidine-rich protein of the malaria pathogen *Plasmodium lophurae*. \$5,000

FERRUCCIO SANTORO, Institut Pasteur, Lille, France, for work with Brazilian scientists to develop a leishmaniasis vaccine. \$18,000

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE CUYO, Mendoza, Argentina, for research on the efficiency of gossypol in immobilizing the Chagas' disease parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi* (co-sponsored by the Agricultural Sciences and Population Sciences programs). \$8,000

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA, Honolulu, Hawaii, toward development of a vaccine against dengue hemorrhagic fever. \$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Maryland, to analyze the effects of illness and dietary intake on the growth of children in rural Bangladesh. \$15,000

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto, Canada, for research on immune responses to filarial disease. \$12,000

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, Wisconsin, for research by James W. Tracy on schistosome reproduction at the molecular level. \$7,000

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

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

A. DEAN BEFUS, Department of Pathology, McMaster University Medical Center, 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.

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 the killing of *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, for studies on immunogenicity of species- and stage-independent malaria antigens.

THE HEALTH OF POPULATIONS

Under this component of the Health Sciences program, the Foundation is fostering development of the field of clinical epidemiology—a population-based approach to health care, as distinct from the traditional individual-based approach. The latter still prevails globally but has clearly been shown to be exceedingly costly. Support is being provided for three major training centers in North America and Australia and for the introduction of clinical epidemiology units—critical masses of teachers/investigators/practitioners of population-based medicine—into the clinical departments of Third World medical schools, with initial emphasis on Asia.

The three clinical epidemiology resource and training centers are located at the University of Pennsylvania, McMaster University in Canada, and the University of Newcastle, Australia. These institutions are among the very few that have clinical epidemiology units directed by physicians who both actively care for individual patients and conduct research on populations of patients. Their areas of interest include determination of the quantity and quality of illness in the population for the cost-effective allocation of educational time and health resources; evaluation in groups of individuals of vaccines, drugs, surgical procedures, and technological interventions to determine their efficacy and efficient application; and maintenance of epidemic surveillance of diseases as diverse as cholera, AIDS, and air pollution.

Over the past several years, each center has been training five or six young clinicians annually in courses usually culminating in a master of science degree. Other sources of fellowship funds are Brazil's National Science and Technology Research Council, Canada's International Development Research Council, and the Australian Development Assistance Board. Thus far, 50 individuals have been trained or are now enrolled in courses: 35 from Asia, 10 from Latin America, and 5 from Africa and the Middle East.

As a result, clinical epidemiology units are now either in place or in process of establishment in four Asian countries. In Thailand, the new units at Mahidol, Chulalongkorn, and Khon Kaen universities are forging links with field epidemiologists in the Ministry of Health and, perhaps more important, beginning to evaluate the health status and health services of their surrounding rural populations.

In China, a unit has been established at Sichuan Medical College and another is being developed at Shanghai First Medical College. Both institutions rank among that country's five key medical schools, and Sichuan is already the officially designated national training center for clinical epidemiology. At Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia, formal establishment of a unit is expected within the next year.

A second annual meeting of the resulting network—unit leaders and faculty members of the three training centers—was held in February 1984 in Bangkok. With Foundation support, McMaster University has developed a computerized compendium of all center teaching materials, and the University of Newcastle has computerized a list of all students trained and their projects.

GRANTS:

	CANADIAN INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED RESEARCH. Toronto, Canada, to establish a program of research on the biological, environmental, and socioeconomic determinants of health and health care systems. \$50,000
	CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, to support the establishment of a clinical epidemiology group at the Medical School. \$24,000

ESCOLA PAULISTA DE MEDICINA, São Paulo, Brazil, for research projects evaluating health needs and the quality of health care in São Paulo. \$50,000

DAVIDSON R. GWATKIN, Bethesda, Maryland, to complete a study on the balance between birth and death rates in the human population (co-sponsored by the Population Sciences program). \$5,000

INTERNATIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, Silver Spring, Maryland, for international meetings and to distribute the *Dictionary of Epidemiological Terms* to libraries in the developing world. \$40,000

KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY, Khon Kaen, Thailand, to support the establishment of a clinical epidemiology unit as a component of the Asian Pacific Network for Clinical Epidemiology. \$12,000

MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, for research and teaching activities in the clinical epidemiology unit of Siriraj Medical School. \$23,359

McMASTER UNIVERSITY, Hamilton, Canada:

Toward the costs of establishing an international resource center for educational materials on clinical epidemiology. \$20,000

In support of its program to train young academic clinicians from the developing world. \$700,000

For research and developmental activities related to the dissemination and application of health care knowledge. \$35,000

NORTH AMERICAN PRIMARY CARE RESEARCH GROUP, Richmond, Virginia, to further develop its Ambulatory Sentinel Practice Network for the systematic collection of data on specific health problems. \$25,000

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, Kingston, Canada, for research on methods of estimating the population served by a given health program. \$25,000

RAND CORPORATION, Santa Monica, California, to develop a cross-national study of medical procedures and their relative efficacy. \$10,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for meetings of the Asian Clinical Epidemiology Network. \$119,641

SHANGHAI FIRST MEDICAL COLLEGE, Shanghai, People's Republic of China, for research on epidemiologic projects. \$10,000

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE, Newcastle, Australia, to develop a file of sources for health statistics and health indicators in Asian and Pacific countries. \$8,000

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, to carry out a survey of U.S. and Canadian medical school faculty involved in epidemiological training. \$5,000

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

In support of its training program in clinical epidemiology. \$15,000

To develop a computerized file on research being conducted at the three clinical epidemiology resource and training centers. \$7,000

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, Southampton, England, to conduct a survey and prepare a report on the potential need for the discipline of epidemiology in Africa and the Middle East. \$20,000

COPING WITH BIOMEDICAL AND HEALTH INFORMATION

The first of a series of biennial meetings on developments in information systems was held at the New York Public Library in October 1982. In addition, the fundamental importance of information overload in medical education received in-depth consideration at a small Foundation-sponsored meeting on informatics (a combination of information science, statistics, and epidemiology), which involved representatives of the Case Western Reserve, McMaster, and Harvard medical schools. Another step was a meeting held by the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation on the role of computers in medical education, which added the fields of problem-based learning, decision analysis, and artificial intelligence as a method of diagnosis.

GRANT:

COUNCIL ON LIBRARY RESOURCES, Washington, D.C., for a study dealing with the quality and performance of public archives (co-sponsored by the Arts and Humanities program). \$10,000

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Rockefeller Foundation considers peaceful relations among nations a vital corollary to the objectives of its grantmaking efforts. It provides funding to strengthen the contribution of independent research and policy analysis to the articulation of the long-range interests facing governments in international security and economic cooperation. In this program the Foundation has set the following goals:

1. Within the United States, to strengthen the contribution of nongovernmental international relations research to U.S. foreign policy;
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 analyze problems jointly 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.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Deepening tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union affect the national security interests of all countries. Yet recent surveys of international studies in the United States have revealed serious inadequacies in our capacity to assess the Soviet Union's changing global interests and how these shape the content of its foreign relations. In 1983, therefore, the Foundation held a competition for two grants of \$1 million each to strengthen national resources for analyzing Soviet international behavior. After reviewing proposals from across the United States, a panel of experts under the chairmanship of Howard Swearer, president of Brown University, recommended grants for new programs to be offered by Columbia University's W. Averell Harriman Institute of Advanced Study of the Soviet Union and jointly by the University of California at Berkeley and Stanford University. The committee also recommended additional support for a new Center for the Study of Soviet International Behavior established by the Rand Corporation and the University of California at Los Angeles. Funding for all three projects will commence in early 1984.

The Foundation also provided funding for a variety of political research and analysis projects involving security problems in virtually every region of the world. Most of these grants were made to U.S. institutions. In 1984, the Foundation hopes to make comparable investments in international policy research institutions overseas.

In addition, the Foundation made several experimental grants to encourage American women leaders to engage in the debate over U.S. national security policy.

GRANTS:

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to publish and distribute the European Security Study report. \$35,000

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES, New York, New York, for use by the International Research and Exchanges Board for a meeting held to coordinate and prepare for U.S.-Soviet discussions. \$9,780

ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of its joint program with the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, England, for conferences of young scholars and professionals in the field of international security and arms control. \$153,500

ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES, New York, New York, for meetings of individuals from Latin America and the United States on current inter-American relations and issues. \$37,450

COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY, Washington, D.C.:

For its 1983 women's leadership conference on U.S.-Soviet relations. \$27,100

To bring women to a meeting on national security held by the U.S. Department of Defense. \$5,000

COUNCIL FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITALY, New York, New York, for a conference on Mediterranean economic and security questions. \$38,500

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, New York, New York, for a program of research, policy debate, and public education on issues in European-American relations. \$165,000

EMORY UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Georgia, for use by its Carter Center for a conference on the Middle East. \$50,000

GEOGETOWN UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C., for use by its Center for Strategic and International Studies for a series of bipartisan policy analysis studies related to Western security, defense management, and arms control. \$200,000

INSTITUTE FOR EAST-WEST SECURITY STUDIES, New York, New York, for a conference on the superpower rivalry in Middle East conflicts. \$22,510

INTERNATIONAL PEACE ACADEMY, New York, New York, to assist countries in developing closer regional cooperation as a means of reducing the risk of conflict escalation and foreign intervention.	\$24,000
CHARLES F. KETTERING FOUNDATION, Dayton, Ohio, for task force meetings to prepare for Dartmouth Conference XIV, a meeting of U.S. and Soviet private citizens.	\$20,000
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND, Washington, D.C., for a nationwide citizen education project on national security issues.	\$50,000
MOHONK PRESERVE, New Paltz, New York, for a conference on Middle East issues.	\$15,000
PEACE THROUGH LAW EDUCATION FUND, Washington, D.C., toward the costs of its project to educate and develop the interest of members of Congress in the nature of U.S.-Soviet political, diplomatic, economic, and military relations.	\$15,000
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, Princeton, New Jersey, for use by its Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs to help prepare a publication on Kampuchea in the 1980s.	\$3,000
SECURITY CONFERENCE ON ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, Marina del Rey, California, in support of its program of conferences and publications on problems affecting U.S. and Japanese security interests.	\$15,000
TRANSAFRICA FORUM, Washington, D.C., to commission and publish monthly commentaries by African journalists on U.S. policy toward Africa.	\$19,435
UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, New York, New York, to engage U.S. and Soviet citizens in unofficial discussions of bilateral and global issues.	\$120,000
UNIVERSIDAD INTERAMERICANA DE PUERTO RICO, San German, Puerto Rico, for a conference on international relations in the contemporary Caribbean.	\$14,100
UNIVERSITY OF IFE, Ile-Ife, Nigeria, for a conference on Africa and the great powers.	\$40,000

ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Since 1978 the Foundation's major effort has been to support the Group of Thirty, an international assembly of experts from 15 countries who meet to analyze policy problems affecting the international monetary system and the world economy. The Group has succeeded in creating a public role for itself and in reaching a wide international audience, and has moved effectively to establish itself as a publicly valued, independent institution.

The Foundation now seeks to diversify its investments in the field of economic cooperation, particularly with regard to regional economic problems and to the evolving, complex, and difficult relationships among trade, finance, and economic policies that affect developing countries and developed countries alike.

GRANTS:

ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES, New York, New York, for national and international meetings on the topic of governance in a world economy.

\$50,000

CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH, London, England, for research on economic policies and international economic relations.

\$40,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, toward the costs of a conference on general equilibrium trade policy modeling.

\$18,500

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS, New York, New York, to enable the Group—known as the Group of Thirty—to analyze international economic and monetary problems and to identify and assess consequences of alternative policies and institutional arrangements for dealing with them.

\$450,312

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for use by its New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations to hold a conference of speakers from the United States and other industrialized countries on the causes and impact of economic dislocation and job loss (co-sponsored by the Equal Opportunity program).

\$7,500

GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE CENTER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, toward the costs of the fifth International Monetary and Finance Conference.

\$15,000

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Washington, D.C., for use by its Board on Science and Technology for International Development for an assessment of renewable energy technologies and the factors affecting their use in developing countries.

\$13,000

NATIONAL CHAMBER FOUNDATION, Washington, D.C., for an assessment of the feasibility of establishing a new mechanism for development assistance, a multilateral investment corporation, to increase the flow of capital to sub-Saharan Africa. \$105,000

PAN-PACIFIC COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., for its activities to encourage American interest in developing Pacific regional cooperation. \$20,000

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, Princeton, New Jersey, for research on the political economy of the international monetary system. \$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, Tucson, Arizona, for a conference on regional impacts of U.S.-Mexican economic relations. \$25,000

GRANTS RELATED TO OTHER FOUNDATION PROGRAMS

ASIA SOCIETY, New York, New York, in support of its Asian Agenda and China Council programs (also funded from the Special Interests and Explorations budget). \$15,000

ASSOCIATION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, Washington, D.C., in support of its activities to promote a better understanding of Congress and the workings of government (co-sponsored by the Arts and Humanities program). \$15,000

BARBARA H. NELSON, New York, New York, for research on the career of Dr. Ralph Bunche at the United Nations (co-sponsored by the Equal Opportunity program). \$21,500

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, toward the costs of planning for an international conference on Polish agriculture (co-sponsored by the Agricultural Sciences program). \$20,000

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, College Park, Maryland, for use by its Center for Philosophy and Public Policy for a conference, "Nuclear Deterrence: Strategy, Morality, and Politics" (co-sponsored by the Arts and Humanities program). \$7,500

WOMEN AND FOUNDATIONS/CORPORATE PHILANTHROPY, New York, New York, in support of a dialogue between Soviet and American women (also funded from the Special Interests and Explorations budget). \$10,000

Rockefeller Foundation Fellowships in International Relations

The Foundation's program of international relations fellowships requires that applicants' proposals be centered on a one- to two-year research project involving work overseas. The principal purpose of the fellowship program is to enable, anywhere in the world, men and women who have completed their education and professional training and established their career interests in international relations to enrich their professional skills and experience. A secondary purpose is the generation of published policy-relevant analyses of international relations problems.

The following awards were made in 1983:

VINOD K. AGGARWAL, University of California, Berkeley, California. Research: the prospects for coordination among private banks and public regulating agencies in international finance.

PETER F. COWHEY, University of California, San Diego, California. Research: the role of the telecommunications and data processing sectors in the future of the world economy.

CONNIE M. FRIESEN, Debevoise & Plimpton, New York, New York. Research: reform in the legal regulations and supervision of international banking.

GILLIAN R. GUNN, Business International, London, England. Research: U.S. policy toward Mozambique and Angola.

GERMAINE A. HOSTON, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. Research: comparative perspectives on Marxism and nationalism in China and Japan.

MILES KAHLER, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. Research: an examination of the links between external international economic relations and domestic politics in Japan, China, Singapore, and Sri Lanka.

JANICE McCORMICK, Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston, Massachusetts. Research: labor-management relations in the computer and electronics industries of Japan, the United States, and France.

RASUL B. RAIS, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan. Research: the implications for South and Southwest Asian security of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

J. MOHAN RAO, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts. Research: growth, equity, and employment in Asian agriculture.

ANIBAL ROMERO, University of London, London, England. Research: Venezuelan foreign policy.

GHASSANE SALAME, Saint-Joseph University, Beirut, Lebanon. Research: an evaluation of U.S. strategies in the Middle East.

MITCHELL A. SELIGSON, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona. Research: domestic and international causes of the widening gap between the rich and poor in developing nations, focusing on the role of commodity marketing boards in Latin America.

SALLAMA SHAKER, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Cairo, Egypt. Research: Egyptian-Turkish relations and regional security in the Middle East.

SUSAN L. SHIRK, University of California, San Diego, California. Research: an analysis of the domestic political constraints on foreign economic policymaking in China since 1979.

POPULATION SCIENCES

The Rockefeller Foundation awards grants in the field of population to advance research on the determinants of fertility and the consequences of population growth, on methods of contraception that will meet the world's needs, and on related scientific and technical subjects. Its population grants are grouped under these guidelines:

- Research in reproductive biology—strengthening of basic research related to fertility regulation, with emphasis on application of molecular biology, and expansion of scientific and technical capacity in developing countries
- Research on contraceptive technology—application of basic research results to contraception research and technology; development of new contraceptive methods, including testing for acceptability; and exploration of health and safety issues relating to existing and new methods
- Policy studies—improvement of understanding of fertility determinants, with emphasis on the status and role of women; of determinants and consequences of population growth in developing countries; and of selected population issues in the United States

Twenty-two fellowships, awarded by the Foundation's Population Sciences program and administered by its Fellowship Office, were made in 1983 to young scientists from China, Finland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Uganda, and the United States. These awards, largely for postdoctoral scholars, were offered to facilitate advanced training in reproductive biology and in population studies combined with a social science discipline. A listing of the 1983 recipients appears in the Fellowships section, which begins on page 79 of this report.

REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY

A greater understanding of the hormonal, physiological, biomedical, and molecular mechanisms involved in the reproductive system is required in order to develop improved methods of fertility regulation. In supporting research and training in reproductive biology, an area of interest that it has maintained for some years and that it funds both in the United States and abroad, the Foundation continues to give special consideration to the concepts and principles of molecular biology—the biochemistry of protein synthesis, molecular genetics, membrane and receptor biology, molecular immunology—and their application to human reproduction.

In 1983 the Foundation supported various lines of research on male contraception. One is a method involving analogs of the brain hormone, LHRH, which can be used to inhibit the production of sperm. Another prospective method

is based on gossypol, a cotton plant pigment the antifertility action of which was discovered accidentally in rural China. A third possibility, the development of a vaccine that acts to suppress sperm motility, was the basis for a 1983 grant to the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. It enabled a Foundation fellowship recipient to establish, upon her return to Beijing, a laboratory of molecular biology where she is managing a project to isolate specific proteins of sperm cells that could be used as the basis for an antisperm vaccine.

A major grant to the Catholic University of Chile enables its Laboratory of Endocrinology to continue research on the reproductive physiology of the female. Over the past three years the Laboratory has sought to determine how normal physiological mechanisms may be utilized to facilitate safe and effective procedures for intervening in the reproductive process. Through collaborative efforts with other universities in Santiago and Valdivia, the facility is available to a large network of Chilean scientists. Since 1980 the Laboratory has produced over 50 publications, many of them appearing in prestigious journals, and its research is proving relevant not only to fundamental research in reproductive biology but also to the active issues of fertility regulation, infertility, and women's health.

GRANTS:

BEACON HILL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, Seattle, Washington, for research on the use of gossypol as a contraceptive for use by men. \$4,000

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, Santiago, Chile, to enable its Laboratory of Endocrinology to continue research on the reproductive physiology of the female. \$224,200

CENTRO DE PESQUISAS E CONTROLE DAS DOENÇAS MATERNO-INFANTIS DE CAMPINAS (CEMICAMP), Campinas, Brazil, for a study to analyze the relationship between contraceptive use and the incidence of breast cancer. \$20,100

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

For its program to develop a vaccine that will act to suppress sperm motility. \$75,000

For research on the safety and effectiveness of gossypol as a contraceptive for use by men. \$6,646

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for studies on the immunological consequences of sperm antibody formation. \$25,000

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA, Bahia, Brazil, to study an immunological approach to contraception. \$28,650

DAVIDSON R. GWATKIN, Bethesda, Maryland, for a study of the balance between birth and death rates in human population (co-sponsored by the Health Sciences program).	\$20,000
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE LA NUTRICION SALVADOR ZUBIRAN, Mexico, for research on the functioning of reproductive hormones.	\$17,200
KEIO UNIVERSITY, Tokyo, Japan, for research on inhibin as a possible male contraceptive.	\$25,000
MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, for research aimed at restocking depleted populations of the conch species in the Caribbean area.	\$15,000
POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, New York, for research on hormone action and egg cell maturation.	\$25,000
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Stanford, California, for research on the effectiveness of an LHRH agonist as a contraceptive for women.	\$25,000
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, toward the costs of providing developmental biology research for Chinese scientists.	\$25,000
UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE CUYO, Mendoza, Argentina, for research on the efficiency of gossypol in immobilizing the Chagas' disease parasite <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> (co-sponsored by the Agricultural Sciences and Health Sciences programs).	\$8,000
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, Birmingham, Alabama, to perform research on the cardiac effects of gossypol.	\$22,000
UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, Santiago, Chile, to study endocrine control of the fallopian tube.	\$25,000
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, Ibadan, Nigeria, for research on sperm-egg binding during fertilization.	\$27,500
UNIVERSITY OF SALZBURG, Salzburg, Austria, for research on the effect of gossypol on sperm-producing cells.	\$10,000
WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, Rehovot, Israel, toward the costs of an interdisciplinary research program on the physiological basis of fertility regulation.	\$200,000

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Connecticut, to study relationships between hormonal contraceptive agents and abnormal embryonic development. \$26,844

CONTRACEPTIVE DEVELOPMENT

Countries implementing family planning programs seek improved, simplified, inexpensive, safe, effective, and culturally acceptable contraceptive methods. No single method may be expected to satisfy the different needs of the world's diverse population. An effective method may be acceptable in one society and have limited value, at best, in another part of the world for reasons of culture, religion, environmental conditions, lack of medical services, or even because of physiological differences. The Foundation's program seeks to involve developing-country scientists fully in all aspects of research on contraception in order to bring to the process of contraceptive development the perspectives of women and men sensitive to local needs and sociocultural factors.

The Population Council's International Committee for Contraceptive Research (ICCR) continued in 1983 to carry out contraceptive programs that in previous years have received substantial Foundation support. An international group of scientists undertaking collaborative research, the ICCR seeks to test the effectiveness and safety of potential contraceptive methods and to determine whether they are suitable for large-scale use. Clinical research units from North and South America, Europe, and Asia are included in the ICCR network. Over its thirteen-year history, the ICCR has proven to be a 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 with health and population programs that can benefit from its research.

In recent years, the ICCR has made considerable progress in expanding the field testing of a long-term (five years) steroid implant as a reversible contraceptive method to be offered under national planning programs. A device of this type was approved for registration in 1983 by the Board of Health of Finland. The approval will enable the manufacturer to distribute the implant, registered under the name Norplant, in both private and public sectors internationally.

GRANTS:

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, Washington, D.C., for a symposium on contraceptive drugs. \$7,500

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for studies on steroid receptors and contraceptive methods for use by women. \$40,000

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA, Brazil, to study health effects of a contraceptive implant on lactating women and their infants. \$7,500

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for biomedical studies on antispermatogetic effects of gossypol. \$36,838

POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, New York, for research on the development of a radioimmunoassay technique for gossypol. \$10,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a conference of principal investigators of Foundation-supported gossypol studies. \$15,000

SLOAN-KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH, New York, New York, for research in the Laboratory of Membrane Regulation on the interaction of gossypol with human erythrocytes. \$39,000

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, Oslo, Norway, to carry out research on gossypol as a contraceptive for use by men. \$150,000

YAYASAN KUSUMA BUANA (KUSUMA BUANA FOUNDATION), Jakarta, Indonesia, toward the costs of field studies of the acceptability of contraceptive implants.

\$45,000

Centers for Disease Control—Rockefeller Foundation International Training Program in Family Planning Evaluation and Epidemiology

In 1979, to help alleviate a critical shortage of epidemiologists and family planning professionals in the developing countries, the Foundation and the Centers established a joint training program. The two-year course, conducted in Atlanta, where the Centers are based, is designed primarily for Third World physicians and health professionals and provides experience in applied epidemiology, statistics, and family planning program and evaluation.

Entering the course in 1983 were Chen Yu-de of Beijing Medical College and Eliane Franco of the Centro Paranaense de Reprodução Humana e Planejamento Familiar de Londrina in Brazil.

POPULATION POLICY

The Foundation's grants in population policy have been directed toward expanding technical capacity in the social sciences/demography and developing the population knowledge base required for policy formulation. Three major activities are undertaken to carry out this objective: (1) fellowship awards; (2) support for graduate-level training and research programs; and (3) research on selected population and developmental issues.

In 1983, the Foundation continued to provide support for the Population Council's Fellowship Program in the social sciences for the study of population. Under the Council's program, the largest source of support for predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships for developing country scholars, 32-35 awards are made annually for the study of population in the disciplines of sociology, economics, demography, and other social science disciplines. In addition, the Foundation maintains a fellowship program of its own under which awards are made for postdoctoral study.

The Foundation emphasizes the strengthening of graduate-level training and research programs in developing countries. In 1983, support was provided to the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil, to enable it to continue its master's degree program in economic demography and to develop a doctoral program in population studies for Brazilian and foreign students. The new doctoral program—the first in Latin America—should help expand the technical capacity in population studies within the region.

Support for research on population and development issues and dissemination of research findings to the policy community continued. In support of this activity, the Foundation continued to give major support to the Population Council for the research activities carried out by its Center for Policy Studies. Comparative and interdisciplinary in scope, the Council seeks to develop new conceptual and methodological frameworks to analyze population trends. The Foundation is supporting the Council's work on the institutional determinants of fertility, determinants of family planning use and effectiveness, and determinants of infant feeding patterns.

In 1983, the Foundation initiated its research program on the relationship between the status and roles of women and fertility. In collaboration with the Foundation's Health Sciences program, support was provided to Harvard University for a study of the effect of women's education on fertility and mortality in developing countries. Field work will be undertaken in Mexico to determine: the development of values and attitudes of young girls toward health, fertility, family, and other roles; the decision-making context within the family regarding desired family size and health care; parents' allocation of time to children and the styles of interaction with children; and the content of curriculum materials and instruction, and their effects on attitudes and behavior. Several other awards on related topics will be supported in 1984.

Other research topics supported are: population trends in countries and regions where policy determination requires a substantial improvement in the knowledge base; socioeconomic and other consequences of population growth in developing countries; and policy issues related to population growth and distribution in the United States.

GRANTS:

	BRAZILIAN CENTER FOR ANALYSIS AND PLANNING, São Paulo, Brazil, for a study on the determinants of fertility change in Brazil.	\$33,332
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CENTER FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES AND SERVICES, San Diego, California, for a pilot program in career development and motivation for teenage girls. \$25,000

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION ACTIVITIES, Washington, D.C., for support of the evaluation component of its program to train women of developing countries to manage family planning and health programs. \$35,000

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND, Washington, D.C., to develop a comprehensive program directed toward reducing the incidence of pregnancy among black adolescents (co-sponsored by the Equal Opportunity program). \$200,000

EL COLEGIO DE MEXICO, Mexico City, for a regional conference on population dynamics and development in Latin America. \$7,500

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, to process data on population, health, and nutrition interrelationships in Guatemala. \$10,000

JOY DRYFOOS, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, for a review of interventions in the field of teenage pregnancy. \$24,750

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF MINAS GERAIS, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, for use by its Center for Regional Planning and Development to develop a doctoral-level training and research program in demography. \$300,000

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland, to analyze data from a survey on adolescent sexuality in the Baltimore school system. \$23,000

WALTER MERTENS, Boston, Massachusetts, for a study of the determinants of fertility in China. \$10,000

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Washington, D.C.:

To undertake a comprehensive examination of adolescent pregnancy and childbearing, including the state-of-the-art of existing knowledge, an assessment of preventive services, and policy strategies. \$100,000

For a study of the consequences of population growth and the effectiveness of family planning programs. \$35,000

ALBERTO PALLONI and MARTA TIENDA, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, for research on institutional determinants of mortality differentials in Peru. \$7,280

POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, New York:

To award fellowships in the social sciences related to population, to conduct selected research projects on the determinants of fertility and family planning effectiveness, and to monitor population dynamics. \$800,000

For a program to provide selected institutions in developing countries with books and other publications on population to strengthen their libraries. \$23,000

POPULATION INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C., to prepare individual country assessments and plans of action to increase contraceptive use in developing countries. \$10,000

POPULATION RESOURCE CENTER, New York, New York, to continue its population briefings and policy discussions for senior leaders from government, foundations, and corporations, and to establish a program to strengthen interaction between population experts and the business community. \$100,000

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, OFFICE OF POPULATION RESEARCH, Princeton, New Jersey:

To analyze data on fertility determinants in developing countries. \$50,000

To prepare for analysis the data from a Chinese fertility survey. \$10,000

AURORA RABAGO DE RODRIGUEZ, MANUEL URBINA FUENTES, SERGIO CORREU AZCONA, AND BLANCA RAQUEL ORDONEZ, Academia Mexicana de Investigación en Demografía Médica and Instituto Mexicana de Seguro Social, for research on the patterns and determinants of breastfeeding and contraceptive use in Mexico. \$17,500

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a workshop, co-sponsored by the Ford Foundation, on child mortality and determinants of child survival in the developing world. \$22,500

UNIVERSIDAD PERUANA CAYETANO HEREDIA, Lima, Peru, for dissemination of research on institutional determinants of mortality differentials in Peru. \$9,160

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for a multilevel comparative analysis of fertility in 12 countries. \$24,512

SPECIAL INTERESTS AND EXPLORATIONS

Special Interests and Explorations is a program category utilized by the Foundation to maintain flexibility in grantmaking. In 1983, this program comprised grants made for two purposes:

- To examine opportunities or support activities of importance 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

GRANTS:

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to enable the United States to maintain its membership in the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis by facilitating a transition from government funding to private funding managed by the Academy. \$150,000

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, Washington, D.C., to co-organize with the UN Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development a panel on science, technology, and women.

\$150,000

ASIA SOCIETY, New York, New York, in support of its Asian Agenda and China Council programs (co-sponsored by the International Relations program).

\$35,000

ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT, Washington, D.C., to encourage interchange among researchers and practitioners on the subject of food and energy policies. \$5,000

\$5,000

CENTER FOR COMMUNICATION, New York, New York, for a seminar series for academics and communications professionals to explore how the media can help to stimulate American public interest in global issues. \$7,500

\$7,500

CENTER FOR INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS, New York, New York, to examine the economic, political, and social impact of foreign debt on the domestic politics of Latin American nations. \$5,000

\$5,000

COUNCIL ON FOUNDATIONS, Washington, D.C.

In support of its experiment with video programming to augment the proceedings of a conference. \$2,500

\$2,500

For the efforts of its Committee for International Grantmakers to increase the scope and effectiveness of grantmaking for international programs.	\$25,000
DEVELOPMENT GROUP FOR ALTERNATIVE POLICIES, Washington, D.C., to identify methods to increase the effective delivery of development assistance by international aid organizations.	\$7,500
FOUNDATION CENTER, New York, New York, in support of its program to provide information about U.S. foundations.	\$60,000
FUND FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK, New York, for a conference and follow-up program to explore the benefits of nonprofit organizations to New York City and its people.	\$5,000
FUNDACION PARA LA APLICACION Y ENSENANZA DE LAS CIENCIAS, Cali, Colombia, to produce a series of textbooks appropriate to the experiences and needs of rural high school students in Colombia.	\$100,000
HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to study the effect of women's education on fertility and mortality in developing countries.	\$80,000
INDEPENDENT SECTOR, Washington, D.C., toward a project entitled "Studies in Leadership."	\$50,000
INTERLINK PRESS SERVICE, New York, New York, toward the costs of developing its Third World news service.	\$5,000
GRACE KAGONDU, Kenya Institute of Administration, to undertake graduate training to be applied to educational development in Kenya.	\$23,396
KENYATTA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Nairobi, Kenya, to support its program of awards for research on educational issues.	\$32,000
KOSCIUSZKO FOUNDATION, New York, New York, toward the costs of a conference to plan the revision of its English-Polish, Polish-English dictionary.	\$5,300
ROMAN LABA, Russian Research Center, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for research on the Solidarity movement in Poland.	\$7,500
LEGAL RESOURCES TRUST, Johannesburg, South Africa, for its project to provide black community services centers with counseling on legal recourse for grievances.	\$28,688

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, Nairobi, Kenya, for
use by its Central Bureau of Statistics to improve the collection, analysis, and use
of national educational statistics. \$10,000

MISSISSIPPI ACTION FOR COMMUNITY EDUCATION, Greenville, Mississippi, in support of its project on parenting and employment training for teenage mothers.

\$10,000

NEW YORK BAR FOUNDATION, New York, New York, toward the cost of implementing the New York State Interest on Lawyers Account (IOLA) program.

\$7,500

NEW YORK HOSPITAL-CORNELL MEDICAL CENTER, Westchester Division
(Society of New York Hospital), White Plains, New York, for a study on writing
poetry as a means of expression for psychiatric patients. \$7,500

\$46,000

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, toward the costs of printing and distributing the report of the National Commission on Student Financial Assistance, "Signs of Trouble and Erosion: A Report on Graduate Education in America." \$9,000

\$7.500

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, Washington, D.C., in support of its activities to enhance American understanding of development issues and to strengthen the U.S. role in the development process. \$125,000

Ergonomics and Work

POPULATION COUNCIL, New York, New York, toward the costs of a publication on women and income. \$15,300

\$15,300

RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE, Washington, D.C., for a multi-institutional research program on development of policy options designed to protect the productive capacity of U.S. agriculture (co-sponsored by the Agricultural Sciences program). \$200,000

\$200,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for a workshop on the role of genetics in resolving issues in health, agricultural production, and population growth. \$40,000

\$40,000

JOSEPH A. RUGUMYAMHETO, Ministry of Manpower Development and Administration, Tanzania, to undertake graduate training to be applied to educational development in Tanzania. \$15,115

\$15,115

SCIENCE POLICY FOUNDATION, London, England, in support of its program to distribute information on scientific and technological development to Third World educators and decision makers. \$7,500

\$7,500

SICHUAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, Chengdu, People's Republic of China, for the development of a clinical epidemiology department. \$25,000

SKOTAVILLE PUBLISHERS, Johannesburg, South Africa, to engage a full-time book designer. \$18,700

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL, New York, New York:

For a conference on the effects of inserting state school systems into traditional Southeast Asian village communities. \$24,450

For a study on gender, household, and association in relation to the food crisis and agrarian change in Africa (co-sponsored by the Agricultural Sciences program). \$25,000

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMITTEE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION TRUST, Johannesburg, South Africa, for education and training of potential labor union leaders. \$44,688

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, Johannesburg, South Africa, in support of its program to improve the quality of education for blacks. \$30,000

JOSEPH W. SSENNYONGA, Institute of African Studies, University of Nairobi, Kenya, for research on the interrelation of social, cultural, economic, and population factors in Kenya. \$7,000

UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, in support of social science research, evaluation, and training in its Department of Education. \$12,000

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, Nigeria, to develop an econometric model of the Nigerian economy. \$20,000

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, College Park, Maryland, for a study of the effect of shift work on the American family. \$27,133

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, Kenya:

To document Kenya's successful program of utilizing national examinations in reforming educational development. \$7,480

In support of its M.A. fellowship program in economics. \$8,300

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, Manila, Philippines, in support of a new clinical epidemiology unit. \$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, Wisconsin, for use by its Department of

South Asian Studies to produce a documentary film on the Self-Employed Women's Association of Ahmedabad, India.

\$40,000

URBAN INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C., for a study of change in women's lifetime work experience and earnings and in the male-female earnings differential.

\$7,500

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tennessee, for a conference on recent political and economic change in Latin America.

\$3,500

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Middletown, Connecticut, to expand and revise its guide to internships and careers in international development.

\$3,000

WILGESPRUIT FELLOWSHIP CENTRE, Roodepoort, Transvaal, South Africa, for use by the Self-Help Associates for Development Economics for community development projects in Limehill, a resettlement area between Johannesburg and Durban.

\$29,763

WOMEN AND FOUNDATIONS/CORPORATE PHILANTHROPY, New York, New York:

In support of its program to promote issues of importance to women and girls.

\$25,000

In support of a dialogue between Soviet and American women (co-sponsored by the International Relations program).

\$5,000

WOMEN'S LEGAL DEFENSE FUND, Washington, D.C., for a research project that seeks to encourage equitable standards governing child custody decisions.

\$49,800

WORKING WOMEN EDUCATION FUND, Cleveland, Ohio, toward the costs of editing, publishing, and disseminating the proceedings of a briefing on women's employment and the future.

\$2,000

Research Program on U.S. Immigration

In 1982 the Foundation established a research program to develop the knowledge and analysis base necessary for assessing the causes and effects of current immigration to the United States, including refugee migration, and to disseminate these findings to the policy community. Since immigration and refugee issues cross-cut the Foundation's activities, all the programs joined together in support of this effort. Social scientists, policy analysts, and humanists have been invited to submit proposals for research that would clarify the public policy debate in the United States on immigration and refugee issues. During 1983 nine grants were made for scholarly research in this field:

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE, New York, New York, for use by its United States Committee for Refugees to undertake a national survey of U.S. public opinion toward refugees and other immigrants. \$40,094

ANN P. BARTEL, Columbia University, New York, New York, for research on internal settlement patterns of current immigrants to the United States. \$20,000

GEORGE J. BORJAS, Community and Organization Research Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara, for research on the impact of immigrants on the earnings of Americans in the labor market. \$24,000

BARRY R. CHISWICK, University of Illinois at Chicago, for an analysis of the labor market adjustment of current immigrants to the United States as compared with that of previous immigrants. \$25,481

PATRICIA WEISS FAGEN AND CHRISTOPHER MITCHELL, Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, New York University, for a comparative study on decision-making factors in granting asylum in New York City to applicants of various nationalities. \$17,126

CHARLES HIRSCHMAN, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, for research to determine the factors that influence the educational mobility of ethnic and immigrant populations. \$30,000

DAVID M. REIMERS, New York University, New York, for research on changing patterns and policies regarding immigration to the United States. \$23,000

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, College Park, Maryland, for use by its School of Public Affairs for a project on the interrelations between migration and development in the Caribbean region. \$25,000

ARISTIDE R. ZOLBERG, New School for Social Research, New York, New York, and ASTRI SUHRKE, American University, Washington, D.C., for research on the determinants of international refugee movements and implications for U.S. policy. \$40,000

INTERPROGRAM

ROCKEFELLER ARCHIVE CENTER

The Rockefeller Archive Center, a division of the Rockefeller University, serves as a permanent repository and research center for the archival material of the Rockefeller University, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Rockefeller family, and individuals and organizations associated with their activities.

Since it opened in August 1975, a total of 2,866 scholar visits have been made to the Center. The authors of 57 articles and 37 books have acknowledged use of the records at the Center in their writing. In 1983, 90 scholars made 494 visits to do research. The topics investigated included the population control movement, social sciences and biology in 20th-century China, industrial sociology, child psychology, medicine and medical education, tropical agriculture, and biographies of prominent scientists and educators.

Research grants were made to assist 23 scholars.

In April 1983, the Center sponsored a conference on private philanthropy and black higher education, which was attended by 35 scholars, educators, and foundation officials.

GRANT:

■	ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY, New York, New York, toward the operating costs of the Rockefeller Archive Center.	\$395,570
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BELLAGIO STUDY AND CONFERENCE CENTER

The Bellagio Study and Conference Center is an historic estate in the Italian Alps located high on the promontory that divides Lake Como and overlooks the town of Bellagio. Bequeathed to the Foundation in 1959, the Center, also known as the Villa Serbelloni, is administered from the Foundation's New York office by a committee; Nan S. Robinson was the chairman in 1983.

The center has been the venue for a great variety of stimulating meetings for scholars from all over the world who meet in small groups 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. In 1983, 26 meetings were organized by the following:

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR FOOD DATA SYSTEMS—Vernon R. Young, Laboratory of Human Nutrition, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

CONTROL OF SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES WITHIN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE—Kenneth S. Warren, director for health sciences, Rockefeller Foundation.

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES RELATED TO DOCTORAL PROGRAMS—Alan Dodds, United States Embassy, Rome, Italy.

INFECTION PROCESSES OF FUNGI—Donald W. Roberts, Insect Pathology Resource Center, Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

NATO AND THE MEDITERRANEAN—Lawrence S. Kaplan, Center for NATO Studies, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, and Raimondo Luraghi, Centro Studi sulla Difesa, University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy.

BEHAVIORAL EPIDEMIOLOGY AND DISEASE PREVENTION—Robert M. Kaplan, Center for Behavioral Medicine, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

PROTEIN-ENERGY INTAKE AND ACTIVITY—Ernesto Pollett, University of Texas Health Center, Houston, Texas.

THE STATE IN CHINA: CONCEPTS AND REALITIES—Stuart R. Schram, University of London, London, England, and John Goormaghtigh, European Science Foundation, Strasbourg, France.

DETERRENCE, STRATEGY AND PSYCHOLOGY—Richard N. Lebow, The Johns Hopkins University, School of Advanced International Studies, Bologna Center, Bologna, Italy.

SECOND WORKSHOP ON ANTIPARASITIC DRUG DESIGN—Anthony Cerami, Rockefeller University, New York, New York; Steven Meshnick, New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, New York, New York; and Christopher Walsh, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

THE EVALUATION AND APPLICATION OF SURVEY RESEARCH IN THE ARAB WORLD—Tawfic Elias Farah, Middle East Research Group, Fresno, California; Saad ed-Din Ibrahim, American University in Cairo, Cairo, Egypt; Monte Palmer, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida; and Mark Tessler, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

THE PERFORMANCE IN ITALIAN INSTITUTIONS—Robert D. Putnam, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Samuel H. Barnes, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Peter M. Lange, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

SUBVIRAL PATHOGENS OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS: VIROIDS AND PRIONS—Karl Maramorosch, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

REGIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS IN THE 1980s—William H. Kincade, Arms Control Association, Washington, D.C., and Robert O'Neill, International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, England.

UNITED STATES-EUROPEAN LEGAL PERSPECTIVES ON DEFAULT BY FOREIGN SOVEREIGN DEBTORS—Ralph Reisner, Office of Graduate and International Legal Studies, and Peter Hay, School of Law, both of the University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois.

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION ON ADOLESCENT FERTILITY REGULATION SERVICES—Pramilla Senanyake, International Planned Parenthood Federation, London, England.

WOMEN AND THE INDUSTRIALIZATION PROCESS IN HISTORICAL AND MODERN PERSPECTIVE—Mary Beth Norton, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and Peggy Dulany, Population Council, New York, New York.

SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION AND PUBLIC DECISION-MAKING ON CANCER-CAUSING SUBSTANCES: AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON—Ronald Brickman, American Enterprise Institute, Washington, D.C., and The Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Stanford, California.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE WELFARE STATE: DANGERS AND POTENTIALITIES FOR WOMEN—Frances Fox Piven, Graduate Center of the City University of New York, New York, New York.

NATO CONFERENCE ON HUMAN ERROR—Neville P. Moray and John W. Senders, both of the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

WAR AND SOCIETY IN EAST CENTRAL EUROPE IN THE ERA OF NATION STATES, 1870-1920—Béla K. Király, Program on Society in Change, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York.

MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES, ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING, AND INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS—J. H. Dunning, University of Reading, Reading, England.

CHILD SURVIVAL: STRATEGIES FOR RESEARCH—Oscar Harkavy, Ford Foundation, New York, New York, and W. Parker Mauldin, senior scientist, Rockefeller Foundation.

TOWARD A MORE MEANINGFUL AND USEFUL EXCHANGE OF DRAMA AMONG NATIONS—George C. White, Eugene O'Neill Theater Center, New York, New York.

RESEARCH NEEDS AND STRATEGIES FOR THE CONTROL OF SORGHUM ROOT AND STALK ROT DISEASES—L. K. Mugogho, Sorghum Improvement Program,

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Andhra Pradesh, India.

PHILOSOPHICAL IMPLICATIONS OF PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY—Emanuel Donchin, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

In addition to conferences at Bellagio, the Foundation offers on a competitive basis four-week residencies to scholars, writers, composers, and artists engaged in major projects. During 1983 the Center was able to accommodate the following 82 men and women of recognized distinction from 15 countries:

OLADIPUPO O. ADAMOLEKUN, professor of political science, University of Ile-Ife, Ife, Nigeria—politics and administration in Nigeria and some comparisons.

SHLOMO AVINERI, Herbert Samuel professor of political science, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel—the quest for social redemption and national self-identity in the writing of Moses Hess.

BERNARD BAILYN, Adams university professor of history, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts—the peopling of America.

LOTTE BAILYN, professor of organizational psychology and management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts—a comparative study of technical careers in engineering research and development in the United States and Britain.

FRANCISCO D. BARBIERI, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas y Tecnicas, Universidad Nacional de Tucuman, Tucuman, Argentina—a book on amphibian fertilization (with Dr. Humphries, below).

ROBERT BARRASS, principal lecturer in biology, Sunderland Polytechnic, Sunderland, England—the impact of advances in biology on some world problems: population growth, food supply, overcrowding, disease, and hunger.

FRANK ALEXANDER BARRETT, associate professor and chairman, Department of Geography, Atkinson College, York University, Downsview, Ontario, Canada—“The Origins and Development of Medical Geography, Geographical Pathology, and Geomedicine.”

MARY CATHERINE BATESON, dean of the faculty, Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts—studies dealing with the life and thought of Gregory Bateson and Margaret Mead.

RICHARD BEARD, professor of art, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois—acrylic landscape paintings.

ROSEMARIE BECK, professor of art, Queens College, Flushing, New York—sketches, drawings, and notes, using Ovid's *Metamorphoses* as a theme and the Italian landscape as background.

DANIEL BELL, Henry Ford II professor of social sciences, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts—"The Information Society."

TODD BRIEF, Boston, Massachusetts—a cello concerto.

LEONARD JAN BRUCE-CHWATT, associate, Wellcome Museum of Medical Science, London, England—the second edition of *Essential Malariaiology*.

PAULA CIZMAR, New York, New York—a play about America's Slavic immigrants, their descendants, and their contributions to our culture entitled *The House of Glass/A Trilogy*.

WILLIAM DAVID DAVIES, A. A. Bradford distinguished university professor, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas—*The Territorial Dimension of Judaism*; also Volume II of *The Cambridge History of Judaism: The Hellenistic Period*.

DAVID DEL TREDICI, professor of music, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts—a composition for two voices and several instruments for the Santa Fe Music Festival.

ROBERT S. DESOWITZ, professor of tropical medicine and medical microbiology, Leahi Hospital, Honolulu, Hawaii—the roles of behavior, nutrition, and research policies in the expression and control of parasitic infections of humans; also, recent advances in the control and chemotherapy of the human filariases.

JACK DIGGINS, professor of history, University of California, Irvine, California—*The Autumn of Authority: Dilemmas of Liberal Social Thought in America, 1880-1980*.

RUDOLPH DOLZER, senior research fellow, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Law and International Law, Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany—"Indirect Takings of Alien Property Under International Law."

HENRI DUNAJEWSKI, professor and director, Centre d'Economie Internationale Comparée Est-Ouest, Université d'Aix-Marseille-III, Aix-en-Provence, France—*Soviet and East European Economics and East-West Economic Relations* (with Dr. Fallenbuchl, below).

JEAN BETHKE ELSHTAIN, professor of political science, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts—*Women, War, and Feminism: A Historical and Theoretical Inquiry*.

ZBIGNIEW M. FALLENBUCHL, professor of economics, University of Windsor, Ontario, Canada—*Soviet and East European Economics and East-West Economic Relations* (with Dr. Dunajewski, above).

DAVID FLAHERTY, professor of history and law, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada—"Data Protection Compared: An International Perspective."

MARVIN E. FRANKEL, Kramer Levin Nessen Camin & Frankel, New York, New York—"Lawyers as Ministers of Justice."

JOAN FREEMAN, Cheshire, England—"The Psychology of Gifted Children."

PETER J. GODMAN, elected fellow, tutor, and college lecturer, Pembroke College, Oxford, England—*Poetry of the Carolingian Renaissance*; also *The New Oxford Book of Medieval Latin Verse*.

HANNAH GOLDBERG, professor of history, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio—"Welcome to England: Jewish Immigrant Women in London, 1880-1914."

JULIA HARTWIG-MIEDZYRZECKA, Warsaw, Poland—a Polish volume of modern American poetry (with Mr. Artur Miedzyrzecki, below).

BARBARA G. HASKELL, associate professor of political science, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada—"Preempting Tax Backlash: The Comparative Politics of Tax Reform."

YUJIRO HAYAMI, professor of economics, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan—the second edition of *Agricultural Development: An International Perspective* (with Dr. Ruttan, below).

EARL O. HEADY, director and distinguished professor, Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa—evaluation of agricultural sector and development models; also the future structure of American agriculture.

ASA A. HUMPHRIES, JR., vice-president and dean of the college, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky—a book on amphibian fertilization (with Dr. Barbieri, above).

W. A. DOUGLAS JACKSON, professor of geography, School of International Studies, University of Washington, Edmonds, Washington—"Russian Colonization of Central-Black Earth Region, 16th-19th Centuries: A Case Study in Russian Frontier Expansion."

HARRY J. JERISON, professor of behavioral sciences and psychology, School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, California—*Mind, Language, and Evolution*.

ALBERT R. JONSEN, professor of ethics in medicine, University of California, San Francisco, California—"Casuistry and Moral Reasoning."

BARBARA LOUISE KELLERMAN, associate professor, Institute for Leadership Studies, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Hackensack, New Jersey—*The Political Presidency: A Theory of Leadership*.

PRESTON KING, professor of political science, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia—*Facts and Values in Social Analysis*.

GABRIEL M. KOLKO, professor of history, Glendon College, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada—“Principal Factors Determining the Outcome of War between Technologically Advanced Agrarian Societies: The United States and Vietnam (1950-1975).”

ENNO E. KRAEHE, William W. Corcoran professor of history, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia—“Metternich’s German Policy: The Contest with Alexander of Russia, 1815-1820.”

BETSY EPSTEIN KUHN, senior agricultural economist, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Washington, D.C.—“Developing Countries’ Use of Futures Markets.”

RICHARD D. LAMBERT, professor of sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—“A Global Perspective on Ethnic and Racial Relations.”

CARLOS A. LEON, professor emeritus, Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia—“Course and Outcome of Schizophrenia in Cali: Ten-Year Follow-Up.”

R. W. B. LEWIS, Neil Gray professor of rhetoric, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut—*The Jameses: A Family Narrative*.

BERNARD MALAMUD, Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont—short stories.

JAY MARTIN, Leo S. Bing professor of literature, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California—“The Fictive Personality: Literature, Culture, and Personality in America.”

LEO MARX, William R. Kenan, Jr., professor of American cultural history, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts—*American Pastoral: Literature, Ideology, and Left-Wing Dissent in the United States*.

HEATHER D. MAYOR, professor of microbiology, Baylor College of Medicine, Texas Medical Center, Houston, Texas—architecture of virus particles.

CARL H. McMILLAN, professor of economics, Institute of Soviet and East European Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada—“The Soviet Union’s External Energy Relations: Oil and Gas.”

JOHN A. MCPHEE, Ferris professor of journalism, Princeton University,

Princeton, New Jersey—a study in geology involving people and places in Cyprus and California.

ARTUR MIEDZYRZECKI, Warsaw, Poland—a Polish volume of modern American poetry (with Ms. Julia Hartwig-Miedzyrzecka, above).

MARGARET R. MILES, associate professor of historical theology, Harvard University Divinity School, Cambridge, Massachusetts—"Word and Image in Medieval Theology."

PAUL S. MINEAR, Winkley professor of Biblical theology (emeritus), Yale University Divinity School, Guilford, Connecticut—"Musical Composers as Biblical Exegetes," a study of J.S. Bach, J. Brahms, L. Bernstein, and K. Penderecki.

THOMAS NOWOTNY, Austrian Consul General, New York, New York—the future of the Central European Social Democratic parties, tentatively entitled "Faith in Progress, Freedom, and Socialism."

RODNEY OAKES, director, Electronic Music Studios, Los Angeles Harbor College, Wilmington, California—a multimovement work for brass quintet.

MARGARET SAYERS PEDEN, Middlebush professor of romance languages, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri—translation of a representative collection of poetry of the 17-century Mexican nun Juana Inex de la Cruz.

MOGENS N. PEDERSEN, professor of political science, Institute of Social Sciences, Odense University, Odense, Denmark—a review of recent books on European parliaments, their inner working, and their role in society.

MARK PERLMAN, university professor of economics, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania—"The Development of Modern Macroeconomics: Its Sources, Its Boundaries, and Its Relationship to General History of Ideas."

DANIEL JAMES PERLONGO, associate professor of composition and theory, Indiana University, Indiana, Pennsylvania—concerto for orchestra.

KENNETH L. ROBINSON, professor of agricultural economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York—a study of international food policy issues to be incorporated into a textbook on food and agricultural policy.

W.W. ROSTOW, professor of economics and history, University of Texas, Austin, Texas—*LBJ and Asian Regionalism*, the sixth book in his "Ideas and Action" series.

CHARLES DUNFORD ROWLEY, visiting fellow, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Hawker, Australia—"Australian Aboriginal Development: Problems and Recommendations."

VERNON W. RUTTAN, professor of agricultural and applied economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota—the second edition of *Agricultural Development: An International Perspective* (with Dr. Hayami, above).

ERNEST W. SAWARD, professor of social medicine, University of Rochester Hospital Center, Rochester, New York—a study describing the policy implications of the Rochester Hospital Experimental Payment Plan and how it might be applied to other regions of New York State in comparison with the present state reimbursement system.

JAMES P. SCANLAN, professor of philosophy, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio—“Marxism in the USSR: A Critical Survey of Current Soviet Philosophy.”

LARS SCHOUTZ, associate professor of political science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina—“Conflicts and Consensus over United States Policy toward Latin America.”

DAN V. SEGRE, professor of international relations, Haifa University, Haifa, Israel—the evolution of an Italian-Jewish family in the period 1900-1945.

RICHARD SHAFFER, associate professor of painting/drawing, University of Texas, Arlington, Texas—hand-pressed monotypes.

ELIE SIEGMESTER, professor emeritus, Hofstra University, Great Neck, New York—*Symphony No. 6* for full orchestra.

GEORGE A. SILVER, professor of public health, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut—*Medical Odyssey*.

SIR IAN SINCLAIR, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London, England—*The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties*.

JEROME L. SINGER, professor of psychology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut—“The Role of Television Viewing in the Psychological Development of Children: An International Perspective.”

ROBERT STONE, Westport, Connecticut—his fourth novel.

LUCIEN STRYK, professor of English, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois—new poems for *Collected Poems*.

JOHN TEMPLE SWING, vice-president and secretary, Council on Foreign Relations, New York, New York—a short policy book on the law of the sea.

H. DAVID THURSTON, professor of plant pathology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York—a textbook on plant pathology in tropical developing countries.

LEO TREITLER, professor of music, State University of New York, Stony Brook, New York—*From Oral Tradition to Literacy: An Interpretation of the European Musical Culture from the Ninth to Thirteenth Centuries*.

WILLIAM R. UTTAL, professor of psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan—"Visual Cognition—Its Philosophical Basis and Implications."

IN KEUN WANG, professor of rural sociology and rural development, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea—"International Agricultural Technology Transfer to LDCs."

ROBERT E. WHITE, senior fellow, Center for Development Policy, Washington, D.C.—a book on Central America, with special emphasis on El Salvador.

REVEREND MAURICE FRANK WILES, regius professor of divinity, Christ Church, Oxford, England—a book on how the notion of God's actions can be understood in Christian theology.

ANN DRYDEN WITTE, associate professor of economics, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina—"A Multinational Perspective on Unrecorded Economic Activity" and "Macroeconomic Conditions, Labor Market Adjustments, and Irregular Activity."

ELLEN TAAFFE ZWILICH, New York, New York—Symphony No. 2.

In 1983 as in previous years, the Foundation made funds available to assist selected applicants, principally from developing countries, in meeting the costs of travel to undertake residencies at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, New York, New York, to enable selected applicants to travel to the Bellagio Study and Conference Center. \$15,000

The 1983 Bellagio Study and Conference Center Annual Report will be available in May 1984.

FELLOWSHIPS

There are two categories of Foundation fellowships. One consists of fellowships funded directly by appropriations from Foundation program funds and administered by the programs involved. Awards of this kind that were made in 1983 are listed on previous pages as follows:

- Arts and Humanities, pages 18-22
- Equal Opportunity, page 38
- International Relations, pages 53-54
- Health Sciences, page 44

A second category of fellowships is made up of two kinds of awards: general fellowships administered by the Foundation's Fellowship Office, and postdoctoral awards administered by the Agricultural Sciences program.

GENERAL FELLOWSHIPS

General fellowship awards are made to people 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 1983 a total of 130 persons held general Foundation fellowships. Of this total, 99 that began in previous years continued active in 1983, and 31 new awards became active during the year. Their distribution is as follows:

	<i>Study awards from previous years continued into 1983</i>	<i>New awards in 1983</i>	<i>Number of awards active in 1983</i>
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES	35	12	47
HEALTH SCIENCES	13	2	15
POPULATION SCIENCES	23	12	35
SOCIAL SCIENCES	26	5	31
HUMANITIES	2	—	2
	<hr/> 99	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 130

Rockefeller Foundation fellows in 1983, 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		Kenya	3	1
Brazil	10	4	Korea	2	2
China	13	4	Mexico	5	
Colombia	1		Nigeria	2	
Ethiopia	1	1	Philippines	2	1
Finland	1		Poland	1	
Ghana		1	Tanzania	3	
Guatemala	1		Thailand	12	
India	6	2	Turkey	2	1
Indonesia	16	6	Uganda	1	
Israel	2		United Kingdom	1	
Italy		1	United States	7	4
Japan	3	3	Zaire	3	
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				99	31

1983 GENERAL FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

Key to abbreviations used in the following sections:

AS—Agricultural Sciences, HS—Health Sciences, PS—Population Sciences, SS—Social Sciences.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

China

KANG YU-LIN, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, 1979. Soil fertility/plant nutrition. Appointed from Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

Ethiopia

FISSELLA TIGEBENE, Strathclyde University, United Kingdom, 1977. Economics. Appointed from Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

Ghana

ADANSI, P. MAWULOM, University of New Hampshire, 1975. Livestock production. Appointed from the African Development Bank, Abidjan. Place of study: U.S.A. as

India

KASHYAP, LALLAN RAM, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, 1983. Genetic engineering. Appointed from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. Place of study: U.S.A. as

SINGH, AQBAL, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, 1976. Genetic engineering. Appointed from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. Place of study: U.S.A. as

Kenya

NAMU, ARTHUR RUNYENJE, University of Nairobi, 1977. Economics. Appointed from the Kenya Commercial Bank, Nairobi. Place of study: U.S.A. as

Turkey

ARUOBA, CELIK, Ankara University, 1971. Agricultural economics. Appointed from Ankara University. Place of study: U.S.A. as

U.S.A.

CLEVELAND, THOMAS EDGAR, III, Louisiana State University, 1980. Plant pathology. Appointed from the University of Kentucky. Place of study: U.S.A. as

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Brazil

BORGES DE OLIVEIRA, CELSO LUIZ, Federal University of Bahia, 1977. Statistics. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: Mexico. as

GENTIL MARQUES, CARLOS ALBERTO, Boston University, 1980. Economics. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. ss

GONZAGA SANTOS, JORGE ANTONIO, Federal University of Bahia, 1982. Soil science. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. as

GUERRA, OSWALDO FERRERIA, Federal University of Bahia, 1982. Economics. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. ss

Indonesia

HAKIMI, MOHAMMAD, Gadjah Mada University, 1971. Clinical epidemiology in reproductive health. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: Australia. HS

KOSWARA, EDDY, Gadjah Mada University, 1979. Experimental psychology. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. ss

RETNO WIDANINGROEM WIROSOEBROTO, Gadjah Mada University, 1974. Fisheries. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

RISWANDHA IMAWAN, Gadjah Mada University, 1979. Political science. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S. ss

SABARNURDIN, MOHAMMAD SAMBAS, Gadjah Mada University, 1974. Agroforestry. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. AS

SUGIONO, Gadjah Mada University, 1978. Political science. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. ss

POPULATION AND HEALTH

China

LIN WAN-LU, Szechuan University, Chengtu, 1964. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Academia Sinica, Beijing. Place of study: U.S.A. ps

REN YUNG-FENG, Academia Sinica, Shanghai, 1961. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Academia Sinica, Shanghai. Place of study: U.S.A. ps

SHEN YU-FEI, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing, 1966. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Chinese Academy of Medical Science, Beijing. Place of study: U.S.A. ps

Italy

IELA, LUISA, University of Naples, 1972. Reproductive biology. Appointed from University of Naples. Place of study: U.S.A. ps

Japan

FUJIWARA, HIROSHI, Osaka University Medical School, 1971. Immunology. Appointed from Osaka Prefectural Habikino Hospital. Place of study: U.S.A. iis

TAKETO, TERUKO, Kyoto University, 1978. Reproductive biology. Appointed from The Population Council. Place of study: U.S.A. ps

YAZAKI, KATSUMI, Gunma University, Maebashi, 1981. Reproductive biology.
Appointed from Tomioka-kousei Hospital, Japan. Place of study: U.S.A. ps

Korea

KIM, DOO-SUB, Brown University, 1983. Population studies. Appointed from Brown University. Place of study: U.S.A. ps

KIM, IN KYO, Yonsei University, Seoul, 1981. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Yonsei University. Place of study: U.S.A. ps

Philippines

PADERANGA, CAYETANO, JR., Stanford University, 1979. Population sciences. Appointed from the University of the Philippines. Place of study: U.S.A. ps

United States

MENSCH, BARBARA SENA, Princeton University, 1983. Demography. Appointed from Princeton University. Place of study: U.S.A. ps

SAMUELS, FRED GENE, Yeshiva University, New York, 1982. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Yeshiva University. Place of study: U.S.A. ps

SWEZEE, ROBERT RHYS, University of California, 1982. Reproductive biology. Appointed from Scripps Institution of Oceanography. Place of study: U.S.A. ps

POSTDOCTORAL AWARDS UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES PROGRAM

This program provides opportunities for young North American social and agricultural scientists to conduct research at foreign institutions. Six fellows were appointed in 1983:

JOHN A. COLMAN—a water chemist conducting research on wastewater aquaculture for the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management while located at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand. As

W. THOMAS CONELLY—an anthropologist conducting research on current insect management practices of resident farmers in Africa while located at the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, Nairobi, Kenya. ss

ANGELIQUE HAUGERUD—an anthropologist conducting research on potatoes in tropical Africa for the International Potato Center while located in Kigali, Rwanda. ss

THOMAS A. REARDON—an agricultural economist conducting research on elasticities of demand for major foodgrains and of marketed surplus for foodgrains in Upper Volta for the International Food Policy Research Institute while located in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. ss

DENNIS TULLY—an anthropologist conducting research on the agricultural transformation of rural areas at the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, Aleppo, Syria. ss

JOACHIM H. VOSS—an anthropologist conducting research on the role of bean cropping systems within the rural economy of the highlands of Central Africa for the International Center of Tropical Agriculture while located in Kigali, Rwanda. ss

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 1983 are summarized as follows:

GRANTS AND PROGRAMS:	GRANTS ANNOUNCED AND PROGRAM COSTS INCURRED	EXPENDITURES
Agricultural Sciences	\$ 6,654,113	\$ 6,343,312
Arts and Humanities	6,239,716	5,492,829
Health Sciences	4,788,230	4,223,738
International Relations	3,126,948	2,892,150
Population Sciences	4,648,105	5,106,950
Social Sciences—Equal Opportunity	6,050,709	5,889,260
Education for Development	3,109,629	3,297,041
Special Interests and Explorations	1,933,182	2,017,755
Interprogram	1,562,235	1,523,151
Quality of the Environment	—	16,000
Deduct: Lapses, refunds, and reversions	(744,666)	—
TOTAL GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	<u>\$37,368,201</u>	36,802,186
General administrative expenditures		5,729,652
Capital items and major improvements		1,544,897
Federal excise tax paid		3,037,897
TOTAL		<u>\$47,114,632</u>

The market value of the Foundation's investments on December 31, 1983 was approximately \$1.1 billion, the highest year-end market value in the Foundation's history. The first half of 1983 produced strong investment returns that were dampened by slightly negative returns in the second half. Total investment return for the full year was 17.2%, compared to 22.4% for the S&P 500 and 8.0% for the Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Bond Index. At year-end the portfolio had 65% in equity investments, 16% in bond investments, and 19% in cash equivalents.

The equity portion of the portfolio is managed by six external managers. Bonds are managed by two external managers. A cash equivalent fund is managed internally.

Since its founding in 1913, the Rockefeller Foundation has paid out more than \$1.6 billion.

The financial statements for 1983 and 1982, and the opinion of Arthur Young & Company, certified public accountants, are presented on the following pages.

ACCOUNTANTS' OPINION



A MEMBER OF ARTHUR YOUNG INTERNATIONAL

ARTHUR YOUNG

277 Park Avenue
New York New York 10172
Telephone (212) 407-1500
Telex 177704

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, 1983 and 1982 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, 1983 and 1982, 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, 1984

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, OBLIGATIONS AND PRINCIPAL FUND
DECEMBER 31, 1983 and 1982

ASSETS	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>
Marketable securities, at quoted market value (Note 6)	\$1,104,906,025	\$1,002,637,424
Cash (including interest bearing accounts)	157,003	224,074
Accounts receivable (primarily security sales)	5,114,106	1,744,186
Dividends and interest receivable	7,306,632	8,117,141
Property—at depreciated cost	<u>1,879,932</u>	<u>1,631,467</u>
Total assets	<u>\$1,119,363,698</u>	<u>\$1,014,354,292</u>
OBLIGATIONS AND PRINCIPAL FUND		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (primarily security purchases)	\$ 2,601,553	\$ 12,392,445
Federal excise tax payable (Note 2)	3,443,427	3,039,006
Deferred federal excise tax (Note 2)	3,358,397	3,413,497
Appropriations by the Trustees, announced and released for specific purposes but not yet paid (Note 4)	<u>24,332,458</u>	<u>23,682,462</u>
Total obligations	<u>33,735,835</u>	<u>42,727,410</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)	65,917,795	60,775,831
Unappropriated	<u>1,019,710,068</u>	<u>910,851,051</u>
Total principal fund	<u>1,085,627,863</u>	<u>971,626,882</u>
Total obligations and principal fund	<u>\$1,119,363,698</u>	<u>\$1,014,354,292</u>

See accompanying notes.

**STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES
IN PRINCIPAL FUND
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1983 and 1982**

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>
Investment Income:		
Dividends	\$ 21,731,247	\$ 24,200,944
Interest	34,442,813	43,662,614
Other	<u>108,847</u>	<u>191,977</u>
	56,282,907	68,055,535
Less: investment expenses	<u>4,041,125</u>	<u>2,880,540</u>
Investment income before federal excise tax	52,241,782	65,174,995
Less: provision for federal excise tax (Note 2)	<u>1,039,831</u>	<u>1,303,500</u>
Net investment income	<u>51,201,951</u>	<u>63,871,495</u>
Grants announced and program costs incurred during the year	37,368,201	41,605,500
General administrative expenses	5,565,168	4,951,408
Capital items and major improvements	<u>1,544,897</u>	—
	<u>44,478,266</u>	<u>46,556,908</u>
Net investment income over grants announced and program costs and general administrative expenses incurred	6,723,685	17,314,587
Principal fund at beginning of year	971,626,882	849,336,374
Decrease in unrealized appreciation of marketable securities net of deferred federal excise tax—1983: reduction \$40,000; 1982: provision \$329,000 (Note 2)	(9,653,829)	(55,803,881)
Realized gain on sale of marketable securities net of provision for federal excise tax—1983: \$2,387,387; 1982: \$1,721,051 (Note 2)	116,925,995	160,773,494
Contributions to the Foundation	<u>5,130</u>	<u>6,308</u>
Principal fund at end of year	<u>\$1,085,627,863</u>	<u>\$971,626,882</u>

See accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1983 and 1982

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982*</u>
Sources of funds:		
Investment income before federal excise tax	\$ 52,241,782	\$ 65,174,995
Securities and repurchase agreement transactions:		
Proceeds from sales	8,999,479,130	6,036,480,698
Less: purchases	<u>8,992,128,178</u>	<u>6,065,554,966</u>
	7,350,952	(29,074,268)
Cash contributions to the Foundation	<u>5,130</u>	<u>6,308</u>
	<u>59,597,864</u>	<u>36,107,035</u>
Applications of funds:		
Net change in accounts receivable, dividends and interest receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12,550,303	(10,629,470)
Expenditures for grants and programs:		
Agricultural Sciences	6,343,312	7,925,393
Arts & Humanities	5,492,829	5,738,553
Health Sciences	4,223,738	4,267,667
International Relations	2,892,150	2,977,997
Population Sciences	5,106,950	5,099,332
Social Sciences — Equal Opportunity	5,889,260	5,340,896
Education for Development	3,297,041	3,979,940
Special Interests & Explorations	2,017,755	1,755,971
Interprogram	1,523,151	1,526,152
Quality of the Environment	<u>16,000</u>	<u>29,707</u>
	<u>36,802,186</u>	<u>38,641,608</u>
General administrative expenditures	5,729,652	5,767,304
Capital items and major improvements	1,544,897	
Federal excise tax paid	<u>3,037,897</u>	<u>2,184,743</u>
	<u>59,664,935</u>	<u>35,964,185</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash	(67,071)	142,850
Cash balance at beginning of year	<u>224,074</u>	<u>81,224</u>
Cash balance at end of year	<u>\$ 157,003</u>	<u>\$ 224,074</u>

*Reclassified to conform to 1983 presentation.

See accompanying notes.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1983 and 1982

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

Marketable securities are reported on the basis of quoted market value, and investment income and expenses are reported on the 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, general administrative expenses and expenditures for capital items and major improvements 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. The net change in the property account in 1983 was caused by an increase of \$1,468,880, mainly attributable to headquarters renovation, and a decrease of \$1,220,415 attributable to depreciation, amortization and the write-off of unamortized expenses of the 1974 headquarters relocation. The depreciation and amortization expense amounted to \$166,824 in 1982.

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. Accordingly, net realized gains on disposition of securities subject to federal excise tax were \$119,369,344 in 1983 and \$86,052,572 in 1982. The basis for calculating taxable gains on securities held at December 31, 1983 is approximately \$943,896,000.

3. Pension plan

The Foundation has a non-contributory 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 which were \$1,600,000 in 1983 and \$1,691,000 in 1982. Annual pension expense under this Plan is calculated on a basis which determines costs for future pension benefit accruals and for amortization of the unfunded value of accrued benefits as a level percentage of payroll of plan participants. A comparison of accumulated plan benefits and plan net assets is presented below.

	<u>1/1/83</u>	<u>1/1/82</u>
	(IN THOUSANDS)	
Actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits:		
Vested	\$22,762	\$21,018
Nonvested	<u>711</u>	<u>703</u>
	<u><u>\$23,473</u></u>	<u><u>\$21,721</u></u>
Net assets available for benefits	<u><u>\$23,309</u></u>	<u><u>\$18,676</u></u>

The actuarially assumed annual rates of investment return underlying the determination of the value of accrued benefits at January 1, 1983 was 8%, (6% at January 1, 1982), with 3% used for the expected period of pension cost-of-living augmentation. The change in investment return assumption was made to better reflect anticipated plan earnings.

At December 31, 1983 the total of annual premiums payable through March 1, 1987 to complete the purchase of supplementary annuities for personnel who retired under the Rockefeller Foundation's retirement plans in effect prior to April 1, 1975 was approximately \$1,194,000.

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, 1983	\$84,458,293	\$23,682,462	\$60,775,831
Appropriations by the Trustees	52,610,000	11,860,857	40,749,143
Less: lapses and refunds	(2,698,180)	(537,617)	(2,160,563)
reversions	—	(210,899)	210,899
Released from prior years' appropriations	—	33,657,515	(33,657,515)
Expenditures for grants, program costs, general administrative expenses, and capital items	<u>(44,119,860)</u>	<u>(44,119,860)</u>	<u>—</u>
Balance, December 31, 1983	<u><u>\$90,250,253</u></u>	<u><u>\$24,332,458</u></u>	<u><u>\$65,917,795</u></u>

5. Long-term leases

At December 31, 1983 minimum base rental commitments under non-cancellable leases, principally for headquarters office space, aggregate approximately \$7,408,000

and are payable approximately \$720,000 annually until 1994. The Foundation also is required to pay additional amounts for maintenance, electricity and taxes for the headquarters office. Rental expense included in the statement of operations was approximately \$1,291,000 in 1983 and \$1,179,000 in 1982. Future rental expense will be reduced as a result of rental income to be received under a sublease effective January 15, 1984 through April 29, 1994 and a second sublease still under negotiation. Net rental income under the first sublease will be approximately \$1.2 million during the period of lease.

6. Marketable securities

	DECEMBER 31, 1983		DECEMBER 31, 1982	
	LEDGER AMOUNT*	QUOTED MARKET VALUE	LEDGER AMOUNT*	QUOTED MARKET VALUE
U.S. Government Obligations	\$186,375,808	\$ 183,508,391	\$201,370,259	\$ 213,940,360
Money Market Fund	—	—	18,700	18,700
Certificate of Deposit	8,000,242	8,000,000	15,934,210	15,930,179
Corporate Obligations	193,284,185	191,018,767	102,605,002	104,143,279
Other Investments	1,296,910	450,000	1,296,910	450,000
	<u>388,957,145</u>	<u>382,977,158</u>	<u>321,225,081</u>	<u>334,482,518</u>
Preferred Stock	---	—	88,200	82,320
Common Stock	<u>528,598,085</u>	<u>721,928,867</u>	<u>484,279,519</u>	<u>668,072,586</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$917,555,230</u>	<u>\$1,104,906,025</u>	<u>\$805,592,800</u>	<u>\$1,002,637,424</u>

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



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