

**PRESIDENTS REVIEW &
ANNUAL REPORT
1974**

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THE
PRESIDENT'S
REVIEW
AND
ANNUAL REPORT
THE
ROCKEFELLER
FOUNDATION

1974

**THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
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Cali

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NEIL B. MACLELLAN

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JEROME H. MANER, PH.D.

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Ibadan

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TURKEY

Ankara

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ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the Corporation and a regular stated meeting of the Board of Trustees were held on April 3, a stated meeting of the Board was held on December 2 and 3, and a special meeting of the Board was held on September 18. Five regular and two special meetings of the Executive Committee of the Trustees were held to take actions within the general policies approved by the Board.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Mr. J. Kellum Smith, Jr., who had been Secretary of the Foundation since July 1, 1964, took up his new post as Vice-President and Secretary of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation on February 2. Mr. Smith joined the staff in 1962 as Assistant to the President and was Assistant Secretary from April 1963 to June 1964.

Dr. Laurence D. Stifel, who was elected Secretary at the December 1973 meeting of the Board of Trustees, took up his duties in New York on February 1. Dr. Stifel joined the Foundation's field staff in 1967 as Visiting Professor of Economics at Thammasat University in Bangkok.

At the May meeting of the Executive Committee, Dr. Joel Colton was elected Director for Humanities, effective September 1. Dr. Colton joined the staff of Duke University in 1947 and was Chairman of its Department of History from 1967 to 1974. He has served as a consultant to the College Entrance Examination Board, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the New York State Department of Education and has been a recipient of Guggenheim, National Endowment for the Humanities, and Rockefeller Foundation fellowships.

THE

PRESIDENT'S

REVIEW

SIGNIFICANT DETERMINANTS IN POLICYMAKING

The results of our intensive and extensive review of the policies and programs of the Foundation were published in May 1974, following nearly two years of deliberation by the Trustee Program Review Committee. The report, entitled *The Course Ahead*, has been widely distributed to interested individuals and institutions, both here and abroad. In addition, a special issue of *RF Illustrated*, devoted to the results of the program review and coupled with a short history of the Foundation, was sent to over 100,000 individuals in the United States. It is now appropriate to summarize what has happened at the RF during the past year, what changes in policy and program have been accomplished, and how our organization and style have changed. It is also appropriate to review the nature of some of our problems.

The means to our ends are threefold: our trustees, our staff, and our money. How all three are organized, how talents are used most efficiently within our programs, determines how we move toward ends which admittedly will always elude our grasp.

The Uses of Governance

When, in 1971, John D. Rockefeller 3rd retired after 40 years as a trustee (the last twenty as Chairman of the Board of Trustees), he made the following comments on the eve of his leave-taking:

Our Board has not consistently made the contribution of which it is capable. The Board is not always used well and the reason may be that, as someone expressed it, the trustees are overwhelmed by the efficiency of the staff. . . . It is my belief that the officers should use the trustees to a much greater extent as a sounding board, that they should bring more true issues before them . . . no more than half of a Board meeting (should) be devoted to docket items . . . for the balance of the meeting . . . trustees, as well as officers, should (present) policy issues for discussion.

The exhaustive review of programs and policies has offered the opportunity to involve all our trustees in the Foundation's work and to shape its course for the next five years. Intensive effort was given to the expansion of the Humanities, and to the initiation of a new program, Conflict in International Relations. Every trustee was involved in the review and evaluation of all our programs, particularly those in which he or she had a special interest or expertise.

Their involvement did not end with the completion of the program review. The process of review and evaluation must be a continuing one. With the decision to add a third meeting of the full Board each year, we have initiated ongoing reviews of our programs, with the express purpose of assessing and improving the quality of our work, both in our field operations and through our grants; reinforcing the objectives of the seven program areas or changing them where necessary; and stimulating officers and trustees to take a hard and continuing look at what we are doing. At the September 1974 meeting we reviewed the Population and Health program and the first year and one half of the new Conflict in International Relations program. Each officer reviewed his area of responsibility (thus giving the trustees much greater feeling for the officer's capacities and interests); and almost the entire meeting was spent on matters of policy, program objectives, and new ideas offered by the trustees for the officers to explore. In December 1974, we reviewed the Conquest of Hunger, and the Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values programs. In April 1975, we reviewed the Equal Opportunity and Quality of the Environment programs, in particular the latter's Hudson Basin Project.

In addition to involving our trustees in the review process, we have revised the way we present material to them. Each grant proposal is divided into sections, devoted explicitly to evaluation, other sources of support and the details of financing, the relationship of the project to the stated objective of the program, as well as the usual extensive description of the work to be done by the grantee. This has given more coherence to our work and has facilitated a more rigorous examination of the rationale behind our recommendations to the trustees.

As a result of these initiatives to provide the trustees with fuller knowledge of the framework of policy and objectives within which we work, less time is necessary at meetings for discussion of specific grants and more attention can be given to Foundation policy. This continuous evaluation and scrutiny encourages self-renewal in the organization.

How We Operate

The program officer, rigorously disciplined both intellectually and through experience, largely determines the quality of the Foundation's work. Each officer is both scholar and activist, thinker and doer—a challenge and opportunity given to relatively few people in our society. The quality and coherence of his work can be strengthened by the scrutiny and criticism of colleagues, not only within the same discipline, but from other disciplines as well. The individual generates the idea or works with

the potential grantee; presents recommendations to the appropriate director; and, with his agreement, presents the proposal to the relevant Program Committee, which consists of staff representing the various disciplines of the Foundation (the social, natural, health, and agricultural sciences; arts and humanities). If the proposal meets the approval of the Program Committee, it is then presented at one of the monthly docket conferences, where it is reviewed by all the officers. It has been our experience that, when our internal debate is particularly lively and officers' questions are not answered satisfactorily, our trustees will invariably raise the same points. This final filtering process results in the rejection of a small, but highly significant, number of proposals, and suggestions for the modification of others. Those that do get through are then presented to our trustees for their review and approval, modification, or rejection.

Why stress interdisciplinary review? The major reason is that the complexities of problem solving today demand the rigorous participation of experts representing a variety of disciplines. The tunnel vision of the expert, in glorious intellectual isolation and without moral commitment to the whole, is in many instances anachronistic to the solution of today's problems. **Every human problem is determined by an amalgam of technical, psychological, medical, political, economic, or cultural factors.** In addition, we need the common sense and the objective view that the expert from another field can offer. At a time when, in institutions of higher education, we are stressing interdisciplinary work which weds the talents of diverse specialists in scrutiny of a given problem, we can scarcely afford not to do it ourselves—and it is far from easy! Increasing food production is, of course, a technical and scientific issue, but it is also an economic, medical, political, ethical (or value), and behavioral problem—particularly when we concern ourselves with the long-range goals of food production. Hence, the need for the questions of the economist, the humanist, the political scientist, the demographer, the public health expert, and the cultural anthropologist, in addition to those of the plant breeder and agronomist. The questions are what should be done, what can be done, and how best to do it.

The above method of operation has not proved excessively bureaucratic or cumbersome, and it has enhanced the spirit, coherence, and quality of our work even as the individual officer remains our prime asset.

Renewing Vitality

One never-ending problem is how best to maintain a staff of high quality and purpose. Again, John D. Rockefeller 3rd in his "farewell address" to the trustees said:

I would like to raise the question as to ease of communication within the Foundation. Particularly, I would like to ask whether staff members feel they have the privilege of dissent. I think especially of the younger staff . . . To me the questions and ideas of the young are especially important today. We of the older generation need their stimulation, as well as their prodding.

I can state most emphatically that the privilege of dissent has been encouraged at the Foundation, whether within the interdisciplinary program committees, at the officers' docket conferences for review of proposals to be presented to the trustees, or at the level of the trustees themselves. Communication has been facilitated at every turn, and I believe this has strengthened our morale, increased our energy, and improved the quality of our work. Some of the more valuable criticism, as well as supportive opinions, comes from our younger staff, whose numbers have increased markedly in the past two years, with emphasis on the promotion or recruitment of young women as program officers and program associates.

As part of our attempt to stay alive intellectually and, indeed, to constantly rejuvenate ourselves, we have had semimonthly staff meetings to hear distinguished speakers who have given us their ideas and opinions, and have shown us new ways of conceptualizing contemporary problems (see pages 6-8). Speakers (who included some of our own trustees and program officers, as well as grantees) addressed such topics as modern China; the role of women in agricultural development; the international monetary system; climate modification; global interdependence and the problems of the less-developed countries with special reference to rural development; contemporary American problems of equality and conflict with the meritocratic ideal; the support of the arts; the strengths and weaknesses of the new awareness of ethnicity; the humanities and public policy; conventional arms controls; and detailed reports on the World Population Conference, the World Food Conference (in which our officers played important roles), and the Law of the Sea Conference.

In addition, we have rotated New York staff to the field and international field staff to our New York offices, provided for study leaves, and, yes, helped a few officers to find jobs elsewhere. The process of evaluation by inside groups as well as outside experts promises to help spot deficiencies and strengths in decision-making and thereby to improve our style—style being that quality which allows individuals and institutions to reach their ends with the greatest efficiency.

LIST OF SPEAKERS AND SUBJECTS STAFF SEMINAR PROGRAM

Speaker	Subject
PROFESSOR MICHEL OKSENBERG, National Committee on U.S.-China Relations	Chinese Bureaucratic Politics, the Revolutionary Process, and Public Education in China
DR. ROBERT GOHEEN, Chairman, Council on Foundations	The Role of Foundations
PROFESSOR DANIEL BELL, Sociologist, Harvard University	On Meritocracy and Equality
DR. VINCENT P. DOLE, Professor and Member, Rockefeller University	Medical Research on Narcotics Abuse
THE HONORABLE KEVIN WHITE, Mayor of Boston	Problems in Urban America as Viewed from the Perspective of a Prominent Mayor of a Major U.S. City
THE HONORABLE NELSON ROCKE- FELLER, Vice President of the United States and THE HONORABLE RUSSELL PETERSON, formerly Governor of Delaware	Commission on Critical Choices for Americans
PROFESSOR OTTO FEINSTEIN, Chairman, Southeast Michigan Regional Ethnic Heritage Studies Center	Ethnicity as a Factor in the Social and Political Problems of the Urban Environment
MR. JAMES P. GRANT, President, Overseas Development Council	Developing Countries in a New U.S. Foreign Policy Era or Differing Views of the LDC's under Traditional (Kissinger and Fulbright Versions), Establishment, Rochdale, and Global-Humanist Foreign Policy Theories
MR. JOSEPH PAPP, Producer, New York Shakespeare Festival	A Small Revolution at Lincoln Center or A Palace Coup
DR. ALLAN C. BARNES, Vice President, The Rockefeller Foundation	Reflections on Medical Education and Research in the Soviet Union
DR. K. LAURENCE CHANG, Economist, Case Western Reserve University	Population Control, Economic Welfare, and Future Possibilities for Private Foundations in China

<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Subject</i>
DR. PETER BERGER, Sociologist, Rutgers University	Development Policy : The Calculus of Meaning
PROFESSOR EARL O. HEADY, Director, Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, Iowa State University	Rural Development in the United States
MESSRS. J. B. O'CONNELL, DAVID CORBETT, I. J. SELIGHSON, V. E. PESQUEIRA, IBM Executives	Film Clip Technique in Corporate Communications
MR. PAUL FEINBERG, Assistant General Counsel ; MR. ARTHUR TROTTERBURG, Vice President for Administration ; MR. EAMON KELLY, Officer in Charge, Program Related Investments ; and MR. JAMES JORDAN, Program Advisor for Higher Education, Ford Foundation Staff	Program Related Investments and the Ford Foundation's Use of This Device
MR. LESTER BROWN, Overseas Development Council	Implications of Global Interdependence : The World Food and Energy Situation
MR. ROBERT ROOSA, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.	The International Monetary System : Past, Present and Future
DR. E. CROFT LONG, Health Sciences, The Rockefeller Foundation	Training Program for Rural Health Techniques in Guatemala
PROFESSOR GILBERT WHITE, University of Colorado	Global Changes: Important New Areas for International Scientific Research
PROFESSOR LLOYD REYNOLDS and PROFESSOR JOHN C. H. FEI, Yale University	The Chinese Economy : Possible Lessons and Implications for the Developing Nations
DR. MARSHALL SHULMAN, Director, Russian Institute, Columbia University	The Prospects for Strategic and Conventional Arms Control
DR. GUY S. HAYES, Associate Director, Health Sciences, The Rockefeller Foundation	Candelaria Rural Health Program Film
PROFESSOR JOEL FLEISCHMAN, Duke University	Humanities and Public Policy
MR. ROBERT GARDNER, Acting Director, Carpenter Center for the Visual Arts, Harvard University	"Rivers of Sand," Film on an African Tribe

Speaker	Subject
DR. FRED BERGSTEN, Senior Fellow, Foreign Policy Studies, The Brookings Institution	The Implications of Shortages and Inflation for the International System
DR. OSCAR HARKAVY, Program Officer, Population Office, Ford Foundation; DR. PAUL DEMENY, Director, Demography Division and Vice President, Population Council; and DR. MARY KRITZ, Assistant Director for Social Sciences, The Rockefeller Foundation	Background, Events, and Implications of the Bucharest World Population Conference
AMBASSADOR JOHN R. STEVENSON, Special Representative of the President for the Law of the Sea Conference	Continuing Efforts to Reach Agreement on a Global Treaty Governing Use and Protection of the Oceans
DR. STERLING WORTMAN, as Chairman of Plant Studies Delegation, National Academy of Sciences	Impressions and Observations of Six Provinces in the People's Republic of China
DR. WALTER ORR ROBERTS, Aspen Institute Program in Science, Technology, and Humanism	What Causes Climate Changes, and How Far Can We Predict Them?
DR. MARGARET MEAD, Columbia University	Women in Agriculture

THE EROSION OF MONEY POWER

Two major factors necessitate our paying more attention to long-range planning and a logical rationalization of the Foundation's strategy: inflation and the absolute increase in cost of problem-solving; and the mobilization, particularly over the last decade, of massive national and international funds for research, development, and services in the less-developed countries.

Inflation

It took no great economic insight when I first arrived to take up my task in 1972 to repeatedly remind myself and my colleagues that our money power has been eroded by both inflation and the absolute increase in the cost of social and biological experimentation.

The changes in the value of the Foundation's assets over the past 45 years are shown on page 10. Reflected are both changes in the real value of the assets and changes in their purchasing power in current dollars.

The substantial fluctuations in the Foundation's annual expenditures over the last 45 years are shown on page 11. The fluctuations represent the deflationary and inflationary impact of changing economic conditions, the change in the real value of the expenditures, and the payout policies established by the trustees.

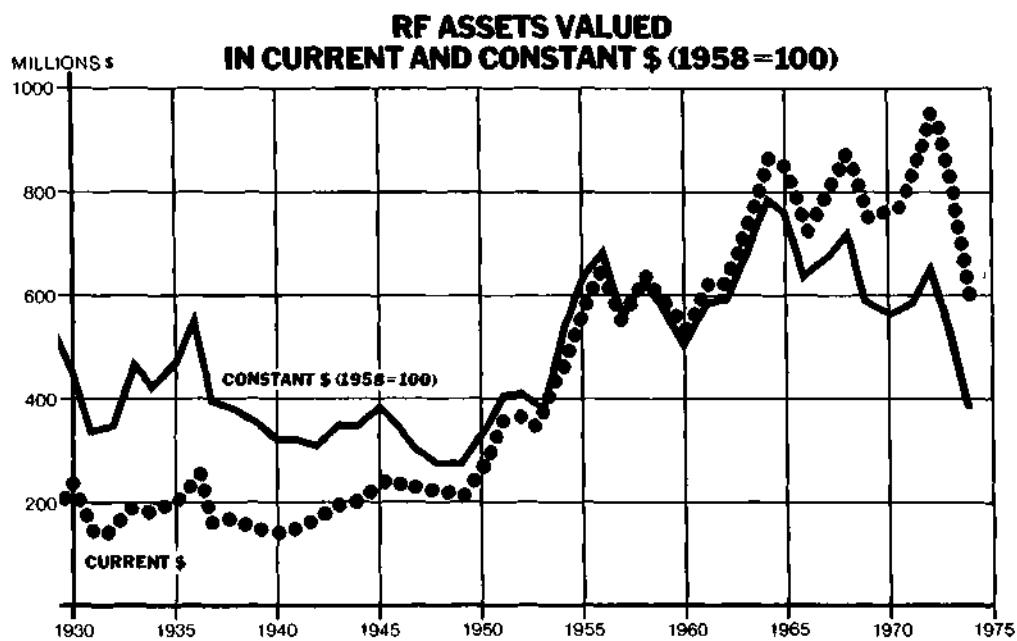
The charts show that the current low value of the portfolio and the growing gap between values in current and constant dollars are not unprecedented in the Foundation's history. Nevertheless, the joint effect of the decline in the securities market and inflation over the past decade has been particularly severe. The ten-year decline in the market value of the portfolio has been as follows:

	(millions)	
	Current Prices	Constant Prices (1958=100)
December 31, 1964	\$859.8	\$789.9
December 31, 1974	610.0	381.2
Loss in Value	\$249.8	\$408.7

The real value of the 1974 portfolio, in terms of 1958 dollars, fell \$408.7 million or 52% from 1964. Slightly over 72% of the decrease in real purchasing power was due to the effect of the inflation during the decade and the other 28% of the fall resulted from the decreased market value of the securities in the portfolio.

Double-digit inflation (domestic and worldwide) has seen many institutions—particularly those which deal in services such as education, health, the performing arts, social welfare (which are all labor intensive and have relatively fixed productivity)—teetering on the brink of disaster. And let us not forget that the large foundations are service institutions, too.

Taking the performing arts as an example, recent Ford Foundation studies have forced us to contend with some horrendous financial projections. A 1971 survey of 166 performing arts institutions (opera companies, theatres, symphony orchestras, and dance companies) showed total expenditures of \$157 million, of which about \$91 million, or 58 percent, was earned and \$66 million represented unearned income. The \$66 million came from: tax sources (\$8 million), foundations (\$8 million), local sources (\$40 million), and invasion of capital (\$2 million). (The corpus

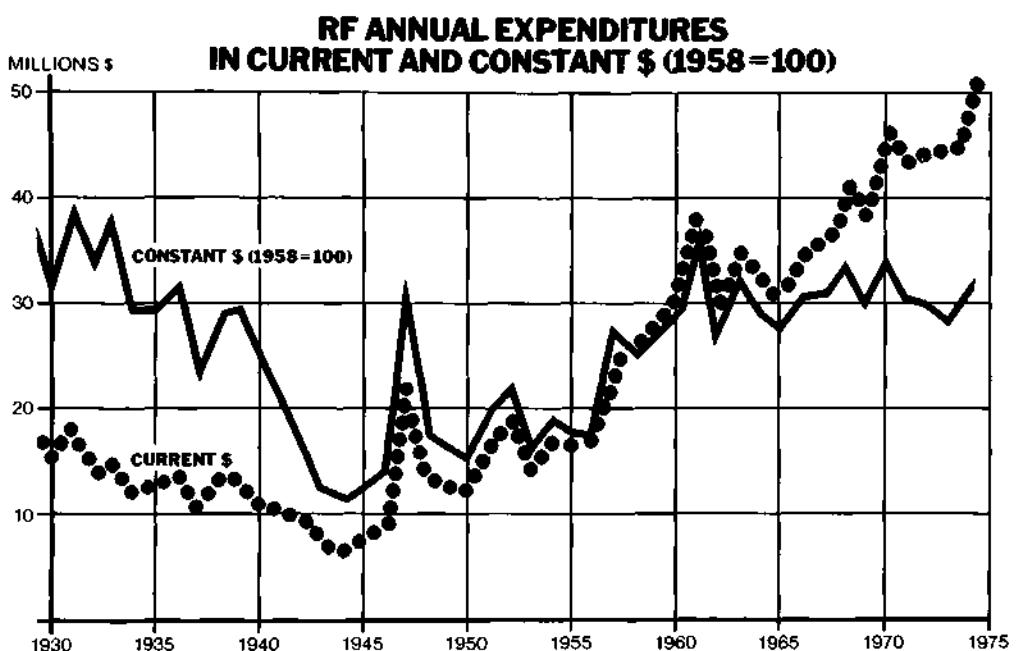


The price deflator index for gross national product constructed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce is used to deflate current dollar figures to obtain constant dollar figures.

earnings from endowments held primarily by symphony orchestras account for the differential of approximately \$8 million.) These studies revealed that \$335 million will be needed in 1981 to maintain only the present level of operation of these 166 performing art companies. Considering the proliferation of arts institutions, with some 1,500 in New York City alone, this figure makes the present annual appropriation of \$70 million of the National Endowment for the Arts and \$34 million of the New York Council on the Arts look almost minuscule—and the \$3 to \$4 million that The Rockefeller Foundation appropriates annually for the arts positively submicroscopic!

New Funds

Over just the past 25 years steadily increasing funding has become available from new sources that include assistance agencies of some 14 developed countries, currently expending about \$8 billion annually; the World Bank which will invest some \$4.4 billion in agricultural development and \$1 billion in education over the next 5 years; and various U.N. agencies (e.g., FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, WHO) which spend hundreds of millions of dollars each year. In the United States, governmental agencies—Labor; Agriculture; Health, Education and Welfare; Interior; National Academy of Sciences; Environmental Protection Agency; National



The price deflator index for gross national product constructed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, is used to deflate current dollar figures to obtain constant dollar figures.

Endowments for the Arts and for the Humanities—now allocate billions of dollars to services and research concerned with human welfare.

While inflation and the absolute increase in the costs of research and problem solving erode our money power, the growth of large sums of "new" money and expertise, nationally and internationally, clearly suggests that we must give even greater attention to efforts to influence other resources, both intellectual and financial.

Awards to Individuals

A \$500,000 grant to Harvard today means relatively less, in proportion to the whole university—its operating budgets, gifts and endowment income, and federal support—than it did in the 1930's and 1940's. This, plus the more important consideration of the nation's need for leaders and creative individuals, dictates that more efforts be directed at the gifted individual, although one cannot gainsay the fact that inflation reduces our effectiveness here too, not in the quality of fellows selected, but certainly in their numbers. Thus, our decision to emphasize new and expanded fellowship support has been implemented in our domestic programs—Arts, Humanities, Quality of the Environment, and Equal Opportunity—areas which suffer from a lack of support for potentially creative leaders. In addition, Conquest of Hunger, Population and Health, and

Conflict in International Relations have strong new fellowship components, open to citizens of the United States. If our fellowships are creative and rivet attention on new and future needs, if they do not duplicate other existing programs in the United States, and if our screening panels do an effective job of selecting the most promising candidates (and I believe all these conditions are being met), then the rebalancing of our resources will show that the right decision was made.

The point about the erosion of our money power does not need belaboring. In response to the dilemma, we have been accentuating what the Foundation has done over the years with varying degrees of success and which now deserves increased emphasis and more rigorous evaluation—namely, increasing our ability to influence the allocation of other resources and renewing emphasis in our programs on the support of individuals. This strategy will, we believe, optimize our expenditures and compound our influence far beyond the dollar amounts we spend each year.

STRATEGY FOR THE YEARS AHEAD

The acquisition, transmission, and utilization of knowledge to ameliorate human misery has been the guiding principle of The Rockefeller Foundation since its beginnings. The primary means toward this goal has been an emphasis on educated and trained individuals working in institutional frameworks so as to provide continuity and endurance to progress and reform. The strategic cycle of scientific and technical advice by professional program officers or field staff (J. George Harrar, Warren Weaver, and Alan Gregg are the prototypes), followed by grants and an extensive program of fellowship support, combined with or followed by institution building or strengthening, has been remarkably successful. It recognizes the supreme value of educated and trained individuals (or leaders) to any society, and it reaffirms the fact that such individuals must have institutions in which to work if anything of quality is to endure and be strengthened through time.

It bears repeating that, with (1) the absolute increased cost of solving complex problems attendant upon the subdivision of specialized intellectual labor, due in turn to the mammoth explosion of knowledge; (2) the devastating effects of inflation; and (3) the emergence of huge sources of money available to work toward solutions of the nation's and the world's problems in just the past twenty years, we must place more emphasis on our ability to influence policy and the allocation of resources and we must focus increased attention on leadership development.

The strategy in each of our seven programs is comprised of the judicious allocation of available funds to:

- the costs of staffing and logistics
- grants
- fellowships
- conferences in New York, the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, and other locations here and abroad
- publications and other program activities in the Information Service.

We are continuing to review the central role of the program officers, considering their numbers and the quality of their work. We have established definite objectives within each program, and these guide our grant-making activities. We have stressed the value of interdisciplinary work and facilitated communication and dissent within the Foundation. We have initiated ongoing reviews of our programs at each of the three meetings of the full Board of Trustees each year. We have established standing committees: Fellowships, Evaluation, the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Intellectual Rejuvenation, Grants in Aid, Records and Archives, and Corporate Responsibility, which continuously monitor and evaluate our activities. Leadership development through fellowships, entrepreneurial activity, and the dissemination of information deserve special consideration.

Fellowships

More than 10,000 fellowships and scholarships have been awarded since 1913, when the Foundation was established. If one had to name the single most important contribution of the Foundation, it would certainly have to be that of supporting the development of promising young men and women. In recent years, the Foundation's long-standing Fellowship Program has provided opportunities for young people, mostly from the less-developed countries of Africa, Latin America, South and Southeast Asia, to work toward advanced degrees at universities both in America and elsewhere in the world. Emphasis has been on the fields of agriculture, medicine and public health, and the social sciences (particularly economics), all as part of our Education for Development and Conquest of Hunger program objectives. In 1974 there were 322 Rockefeller Foundation fellows at study posts, 94 of whom were new awardees initiating their studies for advanced degrees. For 1975, it is estimated that 316 fellows can be supported, 96 of whom will be new awardees. Because of increasing costs, the number of fellowships active annually has declined

from 386 in 1972 to 316 in 1975. About \$2 million has been expended each year since 1972 in support of these fellowships; and increased costs have reduced the numbers supported by 18 percent since that same year. Nearly \$500,000 of institutional support is provided, funds given to those universities in which our fellows are studying to help defray the costs of their training.

Special Fellowships

My initial experience in reviewing the programs of the Foundation convinced me that in recent decades we had accomplished more in the developing countries and were more widely known for our work through fellowship support than we were in the United States. Therefore, we recommended, and the trustees approved, a much increased emphasis on fellowship support within our *domestic* programs. During 1974, we initiated a new Humanities fellowship program for which we received nearly 2,000 applications; 35 awards were made by the Selection Committee. New fellowship programs were initiated in environmental affairs and in higher education administration (Equal Opportunity). At present we have nine such fellowship programs (see chart, page 15). Now we are developing a program in the Arts to support creative artists in residence (in addition to our highly successful individual awards program for playwrights). The new Humanities fellowships and those in Environmental Affairs stress interdisciplinary work. In the Conflict in International Relations program eight of the first 21 fellows were non-American.

In the case of the Humanities fellowships, the announcement, while stressing the prime purpose of providing for a deeper understanding of contemporary values, states that "applicants with interdisciplinary skills and interests planning to apply their background and experience in new or related fields will be favored." Would that we could find a Simone de Beauvoir writing on *The Coming of Age* or a Richard Titmuss on *The Gift Relationship*, a transcultural study of the ethics of blood procurement in England and the United States!

The fellowship program in Environmental Affairs is designed to enable postdoctoral individuals with "specialized training in any relevant field to participate in interdisciplinary efforts to deal effectively with comprehensive environmental problems."

Roughly 200 fellows will be supported under the Foundation's nine new or enlarged fellowship programs, and the majority of them will be American scholars. The current annual cost is \$2.3 million.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS

	<i>Assumed For</i>				
	<i>1972</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1974</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1976</i>
<i>Humanities Fellows</i>	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000
<i>Playwrights in Residence</i>	—	360,000	—	—	200,000
<i>Creative Artists in Residence</i>	—	—	—	750,000	—
<i>Conflict in International Relations Fellows</i>	—	275,000	500,000	500,000	—
<i>Superintendent Interns</i>	100,000	600,000	—	200,000	—
<i>Resource Administration Interns</i>	300,000	—	—	—	—
<i>Higher Education Administration Fellows</i>	—	—	325,000	—	—
<i>Rockefeller-Ford Population Policy Research Fellows</i>	—	325,000	575,000	—	500,000
<i>Environmental Affairs Fellows</i>	—	—	300,000	—	300,000
Total Special Fellowship Appropriations	400,000	1,560,000	2,300,000	2,050,000	1,600,000
<i>Bellagio Scholars in Residence</i>	165,000	230,000	237,000	254,000	272,000
<i>General Fellowships</i>	2,277,600	1,910,000	2,283,700	2,512,000	2,750,000
<i>Institutional Grants in Support of Fellows</i>	562,000	122,000	465,000	465,000	470,000
TOTAL	<u>\$3,404,600</u>	<u>\$3,822,000</u>	<u>\$5,285,700</u>	<u>\$5,281,000</u>	<u>\$5,092,000</u>

It should be noted that many of our grants to universities and other institutions include support for graduate students as part of the recipient institution's program. Thus, a grant made in 1974 to Johns Hopkins University for development of a program in Atlantic History and Culture included funds for support of graduate students (in this case \$200,000 of a \$490,000 grant). The students selected are designated "Johns Hopkins-Rockefeller Foundation Fellows in Atlantic History and Culture," recognition which we hope will be helpful to the student, the institution, and the Foundation.

Fellowship programs are labor-intensive, requiring the assemblage of distinguished panels of advisers and evaluators. Within the Foundation, increased effort is needed to process the applications, and administer, follow up, and evaluate the grants to the awardees. This has required a small addition to our support staff, but no increase in program officers. A tremendous amount of work is done for us by our outside evaluators and we are enormously grateful to them for it. They are just as anxious as we to make a significant contribution to American scholarship and thought through the choice of the most promising applicants.

Entrepreneurial Activities

Webster defines entrepreneur as "one that organizes, promotes, or manages an enterprise or activity of any kind." He is a promoter, in the best sense of the word. **The officers of The Rockefeller Foundation are promoters of solutions to the larger problems which present obstacles to the well-being of mankind**—and they work largely through intellectual, scientific, and technical entrepreneurship. The tools at their disposal include the indirect function of making grants and fellowship awards ("putting fuel in someone else's tank," as Frederick Seitz says) and the direct functions of operating in the field, organizing meetings, generating other sources of interest and support, publishing results, serving as members of other organizations and task forces, and so on.

A recent example of the Foundation's entrepreneurship was the organization by Conquest of Hunger program officers at Bellagio, in 1969, of a consortium of funding agencies, leading to the formation, in 1971, of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. Since 1962, when The Rockefeller Foundation's support of \$515,000 initiated the formation of the International Rice Research Institute, eight international agricultural centers have been established, with budgets totaling \$46 million in 1975, of which only six percent is provided by The Rockefeller Foundation and the remainder by some 20 agencies, including the UNDP,

the World Bank, the assistance agencies of some 14 developed countries, and three foundations. As the mechanisms for organization and funding of international research centers become firmly established, the Foundation can increasingly turn its attention to other problems of world food production such as distribution, crop improvement, animal health, and rural development.

I believe our trustees should insist that we demonstrate similarly successful activity in all our programs. At the moment we have remarkable opportunities to do so in the Arts, Quality of the Environment (Hudson Basin Project), and Education for Development programs, while we are searching assiduously for the spark points in Equal Opportunity, Population and Health, and the Humanities. Given the quality of our staff, if we are unsuccessful, I believe we should change objectives and even entire programs in order to seize the best opportunities for compounding our influence. Again, I quote Mr. Rockefeller:

... I cannot but emphasize the need for constant critical review of programs and a continuing willingness to re-examine established assumptions. In my opinion, terminating programs that have so to speak completed their mission is often as difficult as the wise selection of new programs.

I would only add that programs should also be terminated when it is obvious that new opportunities dictate redirection of our energies and resources to more fruitful areas of endeavor. It would be paradoxical indeed if foundations themselves were least capable of change when they profess endlessly their fluidity and flexibility.

It is appropriate here to report several examples of Foundation entrepreneurship in which the success of the endeavors could have far-reaching effects.

Arts. It is clear that our limited resources cannot continue to provide significant support for performing and visual arts institutions, nearly all of which seem to be in a state of perpetual financial crisis. As we search for ways to enhance the quality of life in an otherwise rather harsh world, the long-range solution involves influencing both public and private sources of support so that the arts can flourish in America and thereby help to bring joy, human understanding, and a quickened aesthetic sense to all. To this end, we have taken the lead in assembling some of the leading citizens (public and private), with the knowledge, power, and commitment to generate greater appreciation of the central position of the arts. Together we hope to develop a successful strategy to broaden both financial and political support for the arts.

Humanities. In the New York office and at Bellagio, humanities officers have organized conferences to discuss such matters as the role of the humanities in contemporary life, the relationship between the humanities and the social sciences in coping with contemporary issues, the exploration of alternative career possibilities for young humanists faced with reduced job opportunities, and related subjects. Educators, academic administrators, editors, journalists, and representatives of other foundations have been encouraged to explore and debate issues relating to contemporary society and contemporary values. Major periodicals of opinion like *Partisan Review*, *Commentary*, *Change*, and *Dissent* have held conferences at the Foundation's office to explore basic issues of contemporary culture and to continue the search for new ways to relate the humanities to contemporary concerns.

Equal Opportunity. Entrepreneurial activities in this program take three major forms: (1) officers work directly with school systems which receive grants in community education efforts so that Foundation support is multiplied by funds from the regular school budget, HEW's Office of Education, and other sources; (2) through conferences and direct meetings with school leaders, officers have assisted additional school systems to initiate major training programs and community education efforts with funding from other sources; and (3) in the leadership development program administered by the Foundation, specific attention is given to future fund-raising and other activities the interns will face as they move on to new responsibilities. For example, meetings are arranged with leaders in the Office of Education for the superintendent interns so they will have both the knowledge and the contacts to obtain funding for future program activities.

Quality of the Environment. We have supported the Hudson Basin Project, initiated two years ago, which is attempting to demonstrate that representatives of major public and private agencies and institutions, administrators and scientists, can work together to provide long-range planning for the environment (in the broadest sense) which will affect the lives of some twelve million people. The process or the political science of planning, setting priorities, enlisting full participation of those affected, and taking action which is culturally and economically acceptable presents a magnificent opportunity to demonstrate "how best to do it" and could, if successful, vastly affect many other regions in the United States. Already, representatives of a consortium of eight Rocky Mountain states have reviewed the planning process of the Hudson Basin Project and are forming an organization for the purpose of comprehensive environmental planning in their region.

Education for Development. At the request of the World Bank, we have organized two meetings at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center to review educational models in the less-developed countries with the aim of funding opportunities to accelerate the process of relating education more closely to unique national developmental needs. (The World Bank will spend \$1 billion on education in the less-developed nations over the next five years.) The resulting consortium of agencies has produced the "front-end money"—a total of over \$1.5 million of which the Foundation has provided \$150,000. A third meeting is to be held at Bellagio in 1975 to consider task force reports and decide on the next steps. It is possible that better coordination of the investments and activities of various funding agencies could result in much more effective educational services, an imperative need for some two-thirds of the world's population presently sadly deficient in even the most elementary services. Our fifteen years of experience in university development equip us well to participate fully in this process.

Population and Health. We are stepping up our activities with the various U.N., World Bank, and development agencies in an attempt to generate wider understanding and support for augmented nutrition and public health programs. Over the long run, social and economic development, and a decline in infant mortality attendant upon improved nutrition and public health practices, might well result in a lowering of birth rates. In tropical medicine we have worked closely with the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation in the evolution of its decision to make a major commitment to the control and eradication of schistosomiasis.

Conflict in International Relations. This program, following an initial emphasis on analysis of several of the basic emerging problems in the international community, will during the next year devote more attention to the means through which international institutions capable of handling these issues can be developed. Building on the extensive discussions held with research and foundation executives in the United States and overseas during its first 18 months, the program is now encouraging leadership development through its fellowships. Such individuals are necessary for the effective management of such critical issues as scarce resources, the international monetary system, environmental conflict, and arms control; and to promote multiple funding of the larger of these efforts.

Other Examples of Entrepreneurship. Our officers played a vital role in the preparation of United Nations position papers for the World Food Conference held in Rome in November 1974.

In the three days before Thanksgiving, the following events took place—further examples of our potential ability to help in the resolution of major problems:

- Dr. Allan Barnes met with 14 overseas representatives of USAID at their request to discuss details of our long-standing fellowship program in the less-developed nations, with a view to improving and expanding their own.
- At the informal suggestion of senior officials of the U.S. Department of State, Dr. Joseph Black and Mr. Elmore Jackson hosted a meeting to consider whether it would be useful for an analysis to be made, outside of and parallel to governmental efforts, of alternative approaches to containing and possibly diminishing the Middle East conflict. In attendance were the President of the Middle East Institute (a former Ambassador to Egypt), the Executive Vice-President of the Lilly Endowment (who has had a long and fruitful interest in the Middle East), the Director of Foreign Policy Studies at the Brookings Institution, the President of the Asia Society (a former Assistant Secretary of State for the Middle East and South Asia), and a former U.S. Ambassador to the U.N.
- Finally, some 15 distinguished medical scientists, economists, political scientists, and futurologists met for a second, all-day meeting to discuss their assignments for a group of essays on a long-range domestic health policy and its relationship to the quality of life. The report will be available for the Bicentennial.

Just as we have focused the semimonthly seminars on various aspects of our seven programs, with the aims of developing more coherent Foundation efforts, of obtaining more interdisciplinary participation in complex problem solving, and of the generation of more new ideas, so we have also begun to relate more of the conferences at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center to concerns within our international and overseas programs. During 1975, 13 out of an estimated 28 conferences will be organized by RF program officers (see pages 21 and 22), whereas in 1974 nine conferences or roughly one-third were organized by The Rockefeller Foundation and related to program interests (see page 105).

The Dissemination of Information

It is difficult to measure the effectiveness of our attempts to disseminate our work more widely through personal interviews with representatives of the mass media, close work with the press and free access of

PROPOSED ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION-ORGANIZED CONFERENCES AT THE BELLAGIO STUDY AND CONFERENCE CENTER DURING 1975

Improvement of Teaching Materials in Economics in the Universities in the Less-Developed Countries. This meeting will bring together a group of university and government economists from the developing world and the United States to examine alternatives for improving teaching materials. (DR. R. K. DAVIDSON)

The Effects of Non-Poisonous Insect Control of Plant and Animal Pests. A group of scientists from the U.S., Africa, and Europe will examine the status of present research on natural products as agents in the control of insect pests.

(DR. JOHN J. MCKELVEY, JR.)

Immunologic Control of Schistosomiasis. This conference will bring together a group of internationally known parasitologists and immunologists from eight or nine countries to evaluate the newest developments in research toward the development of a vaccine against schistosomiasis.

(JOSEPH A. COOK, M.D.)

Meeting of Selected Recipients of Ford Foundation/Rockefeller Foundation Population Fellowships. A group of young men and women will exchange information concerning current demographic research as well as attempt an evaluation of their fellowship experience. (DR. MARY KRITZ AND DR. R. K. DAVIDSON)

Managing International Interdependence: The Planning Function. A group of government officials involved in national planning and international assistance programs, representatives of international organizations, and

scholars in the field of international development will meet together to examine the major limitations that are now developing in the capacity of the international institutional system to cope with the problems of population growth, food scarcity, limitations on nonrenewable natural resources, and balance of payment problems.

(MR. ELMORE JACKSON AND DR. JOSEPH E. BLACK)

Strategies for Agricultural Education in Developing Countries: Formal Training. A group of leaders from selected agricultural colleges and universities in Asia, Africa, Central America, and South America, along with RF personnel and cooperators in RF-sponsored Education for Development programs, will meet to identify means to improve the quality and performance of baccalaureate and graduate students with particular attention to national agricultural development objectives.

(DR. CLARENCE C. GRAY, III)

The Contemporary Humanities in an International Context: Critical Issues and Prospects. This second conference will bring together a group of humanist scholars from the U.S., Latin America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, along with representatives from the National Endowment for the Humanities, and foundations, to focus on such topics as traditional and newer views of the humanities in contemporary society, the interaction between high culture and popular culture, and the relationship between the humanities and the formulation of public policy.

(DR. JOEL COLTON)

Climate Change, Food Production, and Interstate Conflict. This interdisciplinary conference, organized jointly by RF officers from Conflict in International Relations, Quality of the Environment, and Conquest of Hunger programs, will bring together climatologists, scientists concerned with food production and others with experience with national public policy, and foundation representatives to examine the future implications of the global cooling trend now under way and its effects on world food production. Countries to be represented include the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, the Soviet Union, Japan, and India. (MR. ELMORE JACKSON, DR. STERLING WORTMAN, DR. JOHN A. PINO, AND DR. RALPH W. RICHARDSON, JR.)

Education in the Developing Countries. The third meeting of a group of heads of international assistance agencies and leaders from the less-developed countries to examine the general problems of promoting education and educational institutions in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. (DR. R. K. DAVIDSON)

Immunology of Hemoparasitic Diseases. A meeting of scientists in the field of hemoparasitic diseases to examine and exchange information concerning recent research into immunological mechanisms being developed for the control of such diseases as East Coast fever, trypanosomiasis, anaplasmosis, and piroplasmosis. (DR. JOHN A. PINO)

Nutrition and Government Policy in the Developing Nations. Nutrition

specialists from eight or ten countries will come together to examine the reasons for the relative lack of success on the part of most developing nations in coping with nutrition problems. Participants will include representatives from Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Zambia, Tanzania, Colombia, Mexico, Cuba, and Brazil, in addition to five or six Americans responsible for international nutrition planning programs. (BEVERLY WINIKOFF, M.D., JOHN MAIER, M.D., AND ALLAN C. BARNES, M.D.)

Strategies for Agricultural Education in Developing Countries: Non-Formal Production Training. A meeting will bring together leaders in ministries of agriculture and other agencies interested in national production programs for the purpose of making available the experiences of the Foundation and other organizations. (DR. CLARENCE C. GRAY, III)

Humanities: Women in Higher Education. A group of twenty men and women from four countries will examine and analyze the changes in higher education for women that have come about within the last ten years. Specific issues to be considered include the value of coeducation vs. one sex education, the similarities and differences of women's and men's educational needs, the influence of sex role stereotyping within educational systems, and the relationship of work opportunities for women to educational training. (DR. JOEL COLTON AND DR. LYDIA BRONTE)

reporters to our work, and through our publications. Traditionally, foundations gave to others, remained silent, took their pleasures vicariously, and were hidden from view. Their functions were indirect and there was little scrutiny of their activities and, therefore, almost no understanding of their work and no public demand for accountability. All of this has changed. There is increasing public scrutiny of our work and demands for accountability, matched by increasing intolerance of the private sector in the United States. Criticism of all institutions (whether educational, corporate business, or voluntary groups) is often coupled with the tendency to look to government, new legislation, and tax funds to solve problems.

If foundations are valuable, they must prove it, and therefore public visibility is essential. It is ridiculous to isolate knowledge, experience, and successful problem solving from widespread dissemination and public view. If we are as good as we think we are, we should expose ourselves fully and let the public make the final decision. Furthermore, our ability to spread our influence and make the most of our energies and resources depends on the widespread dissemination of the results of our work. Time and time again, we have countered the problem of intellectual isolation within American universities with insistent demands that before we will make a grant the recipient must have a built-in mechanism for general as well as targeted dissemination of the results of his or her studies. Politicians and powerful men of affairs rarely spend afternoons in the university library.

It has now become routine for reporters and writers from major publications to attend, often as participants, Foundation conferences dealing with the leading national and international issues. The following three events are illustrative:

(1) Several science editors were asked to participate in Foundation meetings on climate change, food production and interstate conflict, genetic resistance in plants to pests, and aquaculture. Stories appeared subsequently on the front page of *The New York Times*, and the Associated Press carried substantial stories which were widely used. In each instance, the writers were introduced to our program officers and encouraged to use them as resource people. (Officers are now, in fact, being called on by journalists, particularly in areas of current high news interest such as food production, population problems, environmental issues, and the arts.)

(2) Dr. Sterling Wortman led a plant science team into China in September 1974 (under National Academy of Sciences auspices with partial

RF support). Articles appeared in *The New York Times* and scores of other newspapers following a press conference at the Foundation immediately upon his return. These stories led to major television and radio coverage in New York, Chicago, and Washington (including "Meet the Press") featuring Dr. Wortman and others not only on agriculture, but also on the world's food problems in general.

(3) In preparing its remarkable 25-part series on the world food situation, the *New York Times* reporters have become acquainted and have established fruitful ongoing relationships with a good many of our officers. Our staff have provided substantial information and further contacts for Bill Moyers in his television series dealing with the problems of global interdependence.

These are only a few of the many productive new relationships we have established with representatives of the mass media.

Another vital area of disseminating information to enhance public knowledge and understanding is the new quickly reproduced and inexpensive series of publications under the generic title of *Working Papers*. These seek to relate expertise available to the Foundation to current public interests. Eight have been completed and distributed so far:

- *Third Bellagio Conference on Population*
- *Values in Contemporary Society (five printings)*
- *Perspectives on Aquaculture (two printings)*
- *Food Production and the Energy Dilemma (three printings)*
- *Reaching the Developing World's Small Farmers (three printings)*
- *Strategies for Agricultural Education in Developing Countries*
- *International Development Strategies for the Sahel*
- *Ethnic Studies.*

An efficient method for their distribution has been adopted to eliminate expenditures based on guesswork. Postcards describing individual publications in preparation are mailed to several thousand potentially interested people, with a deadline for responding. When all responses have been received, the proper number of copies are printed, plus an additional amount for mailings to field staff, press, the Congress, and specialists within the field of interest; reserves are also established.

Occasionally, a small ad is taken in an appropriate magazine. In every case, the publication is described in *RF Illustrated* and offered to the readership. The enthusiastic response is summarized by two examples following:

- For *Values in Contemporary Society* (1973) a small ad was placed in *Harper's*, *Atlantic Monthly*, and *Commentary*. A total of 32,500 reports was published. Total production costs were approximately \$9,000, giving a per-copy cost of 28 cents.
- For *Food Production and the Energy Dilemma* a mailing of 5,000 postcards resulted in 1,554 requests—a 31 percent response. The publication was listed in *RF Illustrated*, and another 1,213 requests were received. The total cost of the publication was \$1,619 with a unit cost of 59 cents.

Finally, we have published the new *RF Illustrated*, and the response has been exceptional in both volume and degree of approval. There is no doubt that we are reaching a great many people we have not been able to reach before, people who should have some idea of the work of The Rockefeller Foundation. *RF Illustrated* is our only opportunity to tell a story from our point of view. The letters we get would indicate that the paper has given the Foundation a new dimension—a human dimension—in the eyes of many people who were quite skeptical of foundations.

Articles from *RF Illustrated* have been reprinted or adapted for many uses, particularly for textbooks for secondary schools. Such national publications as *Science Digest* regularly use *RF Illustrated* material.

A single indication of the response to this publication is that, following an announcement in *RF Illustrated*, we have received more than 2,000 requests for the trustee review, *The Course Ahead*.

On a more general note, the number of requests for information received daily by mail and telephone can be considered a rough indication of public interest in, and awareness of, Foundation work. During 1974 the number of such requests doubled, and an average of 2,300 publications were sent out each month. Many Foundation publications are kept in print for years to meet requests for information ranging from government agencies to students doing research papers.

All of this activity has increased our visibility and therefore our workload. We have received more requests for funds, and the number of annual declinations has increased from 5,590 to 8,492 (more than 50 percent).

PROBLEMS

The Rockefeller Foundation is best known for its direct operations—whether through its field staff in public health, agriculture, and university development abroad, or through the entrepreneurial activities (plus the indirect function of grants) of such giants as Alan Gregg and Warren

Weaver on the domestic scene. Taken to the extreme, we could become, exclusively, a think tank, or an activist consulting firm, or an atypical university. Taken to the other extreme, we could phase out our direct operations, reduce our staff markedly, and assume only the indirect operation of grant-making. Here we would lose the essence of our scholar-activist, entrepreneurial role for which we are best known and respected. Extremism in either direction would seem unwise. The question is, *what is the best balance of functions?*

What proportion of our annual expenditures should be devoted to direct operations (New York program officers, professional and support staff, international field staff, and including the New York administrative budget) and what proportion to our indirect functions of grant-making and fellowships? No rules or arbitrary bottom-line figures should be set. Changing conditions such as inflation; the ebb and flow of public support, both nationally and internationally; and the sudden emergence of remarkable opportunities for major grants could and should alter such ground rules at a moment's notice. Then, too, the ratio between direct and indirect operations varies among our programs, depending upon the needs of each for research—requiring ("indirect") grant support versus coordination of resources and utilization of existing knowledge, therefore requiring the entrepreneurial function ("direct"). It is clear that both functions are interdigitated in many instances. We must constantly review the subdivision and balance of our activities and present our recommendations within each program annually to our trustees.

LONG-TERM BALANCE BETWEEN GRANT APPROPRIATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROGRAM BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

Recent inflationary pressures have caused the budgets for general administration and program operations to rise, thus reducing the funds available for direct grants, including fellowships. The change in the balance between grant appropriations and budget appropriations for administrative and program costs is shown for the period 1972 actual to 1976 estimate on page 27. It is an illuminating exercise indeed to project the trend for an additional five years to show the implications, under one particular set of assumptions, of the persistence of current economic conditions.

If inflation causes program and administrative costs to rise at 7% annually for the following five years, 1977-1981, with a \$45 million level of appropriations, grants would decline to 48.7% of appropriations. In

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION APPROPRIATIONS 1972-1976

(in millions)

	<i>Total Appropriations</i>	<i>Budget Appropriations</i>		<i>Appropriations for General & Special Fellowship Programs</i>	<i>Total Grant Appropriations</i>
		<i>General Admin. Budget</i>	<i>Program Budgets</i>		
1972	\$45.5 (100%)	\$3.3 (7.2%)	\$ 7.4 (16.3%)	\$3.4 (7.5%)	\$31.4 (69.0%)
1973	44.0 (100%)	3.6 (8.2%)	8.6 (19.5%)	3.8 (8.6%)	28.0 (63.7%)
1974	49.0 (100%)	1.6 (3.3%)*	10.7 (21.8%)	5.3 (10.8%)	27.4 (55.9%)
1975 (assumed)	45.5 (100%)	4.2 (9.2%)	11.2 (24.6%)	5.3 (11.7%)	24.8 (54.5%)
1976 (assumed)	45.0 (100%)	4.5 (10.0%)	12.0 (26.7%)	5.1 (11.3%)	23.4 (52.0%)

APPROPRIATIONS BY PROGRAM

	<i>1972</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1974</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1976 (assumed)</i>
Conquest of Hunger	\$ 7.5 (16.5%)	\$ 8.6 (19.6%)	\$ 7.4 (15.1%)	\$ 7.0 (15.4%)	\$ 6.9 (15.4%)
Population and Health	8.9 (19.6%)	7.1 (16.1%)	7.1 (14.5%)	7.0 (15.4%)	6.9 (15.4%)
Education for Development	9.3 (20.5%)	8.1 (18.4%)	8.2 (16.7%)	8.0 (17.6%)	7.9 (17.6%)
Equal Opportunity	5.1 (11.2%)	3.8 (8.6%)	6.7 (13.7%)	6.5 (14.3%)	6.4 (14.3%)
Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values	5.1 (11.2%)	5.5 (12.5%)	7.2 (14.7%)	6.0 (13.2%)	5.8 (13.2%)
Quality of the Environment	3.5 (7.7%)	4.0 (9.1%)	2.9 (5.9%)	2.8 (6.1%)	2.7 (6.1%)
Conflict in International Relations	0.2 (0.4%)	1.4 (3.2%)	2.8 (5.7%)	3.0 (6.6%)	2.9 (6.6%)
Special Interests and Explorations	2.6 (5.7%)	1.9 (4.3%)	1.1 (2.2%)	1.0 (2.2%)	1.0 (2.2%)
Total Program Appropriations	<u>\$42.2 (92.8%)</u>	<u>\$40.4 (91.8%)</u>	<u>\$43.4 (88.5%)</u>	<u>\$41.3 (90.8%)</u>	<u>\$40.5 (90.0%)</u>
General Admin. Budgets	3.3 (7.2%)	3.6 (8.2%)	1.6 (3.3%)*	4.2 (9.2%)	4.5 (10.0%)
Total Appropriations	<u>\$45.5 (100.0%)</u>	<u>\$44.0 (100.0%)</u>	<u>\$49.0 (100.0%)</u>	<u>\$45.5 (100.0%)</u>	<u>\$45.0 (100.0%)</u>

*Non-recurring expense to cover relocation of New York Office.

Note: Budgets and Appropriations may not be identical; Budgets may contain funds carried over from prior years.

order to keep grants at the same relative level as at present, it would be necessary to cut back program and administrative staff, the major cost component in these budgets, by about one-fourth. This scenario is worked out on page 29.

What becomes clear is that in order to maintain 1981 Total Grants at the 1976 percentage, 63.3%, it would be necessary to cut Administrative and Program Budgets from the projected 1981 level (based on the 7% increase per year) of \$23.1 million to \$16.5 million. Since salaries and related employee costs represent over two-thirds of Administrative and Program Budgets, the alternative of holding grants to the 1976 level would require a substantial reduction in staff.

If the economy strengthens, the appreciation of foundation assets may provide a basis for increasing appropriations and avoiding this squeeze on the funds available for grants. However, the assumed \$45 million level of appropriations is already high (prior to 1974, appropriations exceeded \$45 million only three times) and the formula for calculating spending guidelines on a four-year moving average will probably cause appropriations to decline in the next several years. Unless the stock market rises substantially, it will take four years to digest the low 1974 portfolio value. Stated in a different way, in order to maintain the spending guidelines at the \$45 million level, asset values would have to rise from \$610 million at the end of 1974 to \$773 million in October 1975 and to \$912 million by October 1976.

The projection is based upon only one set of a wide range of assumptions. The historical fluctuations in the value of the Foundation's assets and rate of appropriations make clear the impossibility of predicting the future. The purpose of the projection is simply to emphasize the implications of present trends and to demonstrate how inflation could work significant changes within the Foundation in a period as short as a single decade.

The officers have assumed responsibility, at the first stage, for reviewing the balance between grants and other types of expenditures by program. Currently efforts are under way to realize the maximum value from both budget expenditures and grants. New measures have been introduced to control administrative and program expenditures and to eliminate superfluities. While fully recognizing the need to preserve the grant-making function, not as an end *per se*, but as one critical means of advancing toward program objectives, we believe that there is no magic ratio which can be adopted for all time to relieve us of continuing responsibility for review and evaluation of the balance.

**PROJECTED BALANCE BETWEEN GRANT AND
ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROGRAM BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS**
(in million dollars)

	<i>Total Appropriations</i>	<i>Program Budget Appropriations</i>	<i>Grant Appropriations</i>		
			<i>Fellowships</i>	<i>Other Grants</i>	<i>Total Grants</i>
1972 actual	\$45.5	\$10.7	\$3.4	\$31.4	\$34.8
1976 assumed	45.0	16.5	5.1	23.4	28.5

(Assume 7% increase in budget appropriations and
a constant level of total appropriations)

1977	45.0	17.7			27.3
1978	45.0	18.9			26.1
1979	45.0	20.2			24.8
1980	45.0	21.6			23.4
1981	45.0	23.1			21.9

(in percentage)

1972 actual	100.0 %	23.5 %	7.5 %	69.0 %	76.5 %
1976 assumed	100.0	36.7	11.3	52.0	63.3
1977	100.0	39.3			60.7
1978	100.0	42.0			58.0
1979	100.0	44.9			55.1
1980	100.0	48.0			52.0
1981	100.0	51.3			48.7

Overall Balance of Activities

Pertinent to the above discussion are the following details of the Foundation's 1975 budgets which were approved by the trustees at their meeting in Williamsburg in December 1974:

- New York Program Budget \$4.6 million
- General Administration Budget \$4.0 million
- International Programs Budget \$7.2 million.

Within the total for direct operations, the 1975 General Administration Budget was about the same as 1974, due to a reduction in staff positions and the allocation to program costs of a portion of office expenses, equipment rentals, and miscellaneous expenses which in prior years were charged entirely to general administrative costs.

Program Budgets: New York and International

The New York Program Budget of \$4.6 million represents an increase of 32 percent (or \$1.13 million) over 1974 due to (1) reallocation of administrative costs as noted above, which accounts for 25 percent of the increase; (2) seven and one-half new staff positions, roughly 11 percent of the increase; and (3) higher rent, salary increases and perquisites, 64 percent of the total increase.

The International Programs Budget of \$7.2 million represents an 11.7 percent increase over the budget in 1974, largely due to world-wide inflation (the number of field staff assigned to overseas posts has actually decreased over the last decade). Although it represents a small percentage of the total budget, we have markedly increased the amounts budgeted for international conferences (under RF auspices) and special publications as noted previously (total \$335,000 as contrasted with \$204,000 in 1974).

For planning purposes the spending guideline for 1975 has been assumed to be \$45.5 million. For direct operations we estimate \$15.4 million or 34 percent of our total appropriations guideline, leaving \$30.1 million or 66 percent of the total for indirect operations, i.e., grants and fellowships (general—i.e., largely international—and special—i.e., largely domestic fellowships).

Page 27 shows the subdivision of RF appropriations from 1972, with estimates for 1975 and 1976 (based on 7 percent annual increase in program budgets). In 1972, \$10.7 million or 23.5 percent of total appropriations was spent for administration and program as contrasted with \$15.4 million or 34 percent estimated for 1975. Careful inspection of the table reveals the dilemma: **the increased cost of direct operations due to inflation and to increased numbers of professional and support staff erodes the absolute amounts available for grants and fellowships which are vital parts of all our seven programs.** In 1972 a total of \$34.8 million or 76.5 percent of total appropriations was spent on these "indirect functions," and for 1975 it is estimated that \$30.1 million or 66 percent will be available for grants and fellowships.

Even though our grants to other institutions mean less in absolute dollar amounts, the well placed grant can accomplish much. In truth, if done properly, it should have a marked "promotional" (or entrepreneurial) effect by generating interest and other sources of support.

The number of general fellowships awarded has decreased over the past three years, due to inflation, e.g., roughly \$2.2 million has been expended each year since 1972 for general fellowships and the number of annual awards has dropped from 386 to 316 for 1975—an 18 percent decline. Meanwhile, expenditures for special fellowships have risen in the past several years to a high of \$2.3 million in 1974.

Reference to the table on page 32, however, reveals that over the past ten years there has been no increase in total (both New York and field) staff. However, since 1972 there has been some increase in professional, support, and field staff (partially compensated for by reduction in administrative staff). This has reflected: (1) our desire to promote women, (2) the labor-intensive nature of our expanded and new fellowship programs, and (3) increased use of short term or *ad hoc* consultants. (One should note that there has been a much increased workload over the past three years due to the rigorous ongoing program reviews; interdisciplinary committee and weekly staff "rejuvenation" work; increased entrepreneurial activities; an additional program, Conflict in International Relations; and increased emphasis on domestic fellowships which are labor-intensive.)

The 1975 total budgeted positions will be reduced from 336 to 329 when staff on special assignment are phased out, and further reductions are in sight. As of December 1974, we made the decision not to fill any vacant positions and to let attrition take its course because of current economic conditions. However, unless staff or other costs are reduced, 10 percent inflation during 1975 could add \$1.6 million to the costs of our existing direct operations for 1976, thus reducing resources available for grants to institutions and fellowship support. We have assumed a 7 percent inflation in program and administration budget, or \$1.1 million additional cost. Clearly, such economic effect must be anticipated and budgeted for, and policy, however flexible, must be established as to what proportion of our annual appropriations will be devoted to "direct" functions versus "indirect" grant-making and fellowship functions.

In the indirect functions we should consider the balance between investments in fellowships and other types of grant-making. In 1975, the appropriation for General Fellowships is estimated at \$2.5 million and Special (domestic) Fellowships at roughly \$2.0 million (see page 15) with

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION STAFF

Ten-Year Comparison (1966-1975)

SUMMARY

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
1. NEW YORK STAFF										
Program										
Officers	25	21	23	23	24	21	21	21	22	24
Professional Staff	3	3	3	4	3	3	9	13	16	15
Support Staff	67	63	64	63	54	54	54	55	58	64½
Total Program	95	87	90	90	81	78	84	89	96	103½
Administrative										
Officers	11	12	12	12	14	14	14	14	13	13
Professional Staff	4	5	5	5	5	8	7	7	8	7
Support Staff	118	128	130	121	124	118	114	111	103	101½
Total Administrative	133	145	147	138	143	140	135	132	124	121½
Archives	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	4
Total New York Staff	<u>228</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>229</u>
2. FIELD STAFF										
<i>(including staff on special assignment in the United States)</i>										
Total RF Staff	<u>116</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>107</u>
	<u>344</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>316</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>336</u>

\$46 million for institutional support and \$.3 million for Bellagio Scholars in Residence. Adding this \$5.3 million to the \$15.4 million for direct operations leaves roughly \$24.8 million for other grants during 1975, down from \$31.4 million in 1972. Clearly, if inflation is reduced and the economy strengthens, our assets will appreciate and our appropriations will go further.

The best balance among direct "entrepreneurial" functions, indirect grants, and fellowships varies among our seven programs depending on the needs in each for research (grants) versus the need for leaders (fellowships) versus the availability of and potential for mobilizing other sources of support, largely governmental and international in character. (The subdivision within each field of interest or program will determine the overall balance. Inflation erodes both sides of the equation.) For the moment, I believe the Foundation as a whole is well-balanced between direct and indirect functions. The overall trend over the past three years has been to emphasize our entrepreneurial role and fellowships with some consequent decrease in our grant-making functions. Simultaneously, however, as the size of our grants has decreased, we have increased the emphasis on the symbolic significance of our grants and stressed the importance of other sources of support to our grantees (*de facto* "matching"). For the future, the balance will continue to vary considerably among the individual programs depending on the needs within these fields (see pages 34, 35). A brief review of each program will illustrate the points.

Conquest of Hunger. Here the entrepreneurial function is paramount. There are massive resources available, nationally and internationally, and our direct functions will be stressed. However, certain key areas of research deserve emphasis and our grants for work on aquaculture, wide crosses of plant species, nitrogen fixation, and plant and animal pest and disease resistance are important, as well as our increased emphasis on "second generation" problems of the Green Revolution which require the disciplines of the social sciences.

Population and Health. Here grants for research, whether biological or sociological and cultural, receive highest priority. Massive outside funds for research are not available. Also there is a need for leaders in the field of population—both scientific and administrative—hence the emphasis on fellowship support.

In health, we have both direct field operations (the St. Lucia schistosomiasis program) and individual fellowships (largely in our Education for Development program), and we intend to increase the emphasis on the entrepreneurial function vis-à-vis the World Bank, World Health Organization, and the various agencies for international development.

DETAIL OF APPROPRIATIONS BY PROGRAM 1972-1976
 (in thousands)

		<i>Program Budget Appropriations</i>				<i>Appropriations for General & Special Fellowship Programs</i>	<i>Total Grant Appropriations</i>		
		<i>NY</i>							
		<i>Total Appropriations</i>	<i>Programs & Staff on Special Assignment</i>	<i>International Programs</i>	<i>Total</i>				
Conquest of Hunger	1972	\$7,484	\$ 636	\$ 995	\$1,631	\$ 668	\$5,185		
	1973	8,614	791	1,157	1,948	519	6,147		
	1974	7,459	1,283	1,290	2,573	815	4,071		
	1975	7,000	1,372	1,381	2,753	884	3,363		
	1976	6,900	1,469	1,477	2,946	957	2,997		
Population and Health	1972	8,916	452	679	1,131	135	7,650		
	1973	7,107	841	561	1,402	454	5,251		
	1974	7,087	701	820	1,521	740	4,826		
	1975	7,000	602	877	1,470	181	5,340		
	1976	6,900	644	939	1,583	697	4,620		
Education for Development	1972	9,317	841	2,642	3,483	1,908	3,926		
	1973	8,080	728	3,041	3,769	1,210	3,101		
	1974	8,210	1,058	3,337	4,395	1,572	2,243		
	1975	8,000	1,132	3,571	4,703	1,699	1,598		
	1976	7,900	1,211	3,821	5,032	1,834	1,034		
Equal Opportunity	1972	5,098	157	—	157	400	4,541		
	1973	3,758	214	—	214	600	2,944		
	1974	6,693	346	—	346	325	6,022		
	1975	6,500	370	—	370	200	5,930		
	1976	6,400	396	—	396	—	6,004		

Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values	1972	\$5,103	\$ 269	\$ —	\$ 269	\$ 13	\$4,821
	1973	5,511	391	—	391	445	4,675
	1974						
	Arts	3,209	347	—	347	—	2,862
	Hum.	3,943	380	31	411	679	2,853
	1975						
	Arts	3,000	375	—	375	762	1,863
	Hum.	3,000	403	34	437	674	1,889
	1976						
	Arts	2,900	401	—	401	213	2,286
	Hum.	2,900	431	36	467	681	1,752
Quality of the Environment	1972	3,485	352	—	352	23	3,110
	1973	4,042	420	—	420	26	3,596
	1974	2,881	491	—	491	336	2,054
	1975	2,800	373	—	373	39	2,388
	1976	2,700	399	—	399	343	1,958
Conflict in International Relations	1972	161	100	—	100	—	61
	1973	1,419	187	36	223	275	921
	1974	2,843	276	26	302	500	2,041
	1975	3,000	295	28	323	500	2,177
	1976	2,900	316	30	346	—	2,554
Special Interests and Explorations	1972	2,605	50	243	293	258	2,054
	1973	1,953	52	219	271	293	1,389
	1974	1,096	74	300	374	319	403
	1975	1,000	80	320	400	342	258
	1976	1,000	85	342	427	367	206

NOTE: Estimated 1975 and 1976 appropriations are based on annual guidelines of \$45.5 million and \$45.0 million respectively.

Education for Development. Here the entrepreneurial function and training fellowships are central and relatively little is needed for research functions except to relate faculties to the problems of national development. The prime need is for indigenous faculty in stable institutions.

Equal Opportunity. Here the emphasis is mainly on grants and fellowships. Grants are largely for strengthening education and services for minorities with very little for research of a fundamental nature. As we review the Equal Opportunity program, we are reviewing the balance of activities. Should more emphasis be placed on our entrepreneurial role and on fundamental research into the causes and effects of racism?

Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values. The Arts program is turning more and more to the entrepreneurial role and to fellowships, recognizing the potential for mobilizing new sources of support and the need for support for the creative artist. The Humanities program stresses fellowships and research and an increasing emphasis on the entrepreneurial role. Research within universities and the reintegration of the humanities into a more central position, and juxtaposed to other graduate disciplines, will call for continuation of the grant-making function.

Quality of the Environment. Here the direct and indirect functions are about equally balanced. More emphasis on the entrepreneurial role (as exemplified by the Hudson Basin Project) and on fellowships is indicated in view of the continued growth of resources external to the Foundation and the need for leaders in this relatively new field.

Conflict in International Relations. The Conflict program has already developed an entrepreneurial role in the general field—a role welcomed by practitioners in the field, by research centers, and by other foundations. In addition, fellowship support has been given high priority as have indirect grants. Clearly, we will not develop a large field staff (as in agriculture) of “conflict reducers”!

SUMMARY

The Board of Trustees must regularly review its policies as to how available resources will be allocated. Clearly, there will be marked differences of opinion depending on where one sits. Nonetheless, the balance of effort devoted to fellowships and grants, to officers, field staff, and administration, must be constantly reviewed and rationalized in light of changing national and world conditions, be they economic, social, or institutional. The world is changing rapidly and the Foundation must constantly seek to make the most of its limited resources.

The above observations are mostly personal. Conceptually, it may make no sense to separate the direct entrepreneurial role from the grant-making function. After all, the program officer who influences the World Bank and other international agencies one day may develop a grant the next—and the grant ideally should generate other sources of support. Yet, with continuing inflation, increased costs for solving complex problems, and the growth of massive resources external to the Foundation, our future effectiveness will more and more hinge on the quality of our staff and its entrepreneurial functions and less on the absolute dollar amounts for grants. At the moment, the present balance seems rational within our various programs and *in toto*.

Based on timeliness and benefit, it is quite easy for each trustee to form a personal opinion as to the allocation of resources in each program. The advice of the officers and the judgment of the trustees will therefore determine how much of our resources will go to grants for research to teaching personnel and fellowships, and to entrepreneurial work.

John H. Knowles, M.D.

April 1975

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GRANTS

AND

PROGRAMS

CONQUEST OF HUNGER

This substantial undertaking, which had its origins in 1943, is largely an operational one with 40 members of the Foundation's field staff serving in 17 countries (see Field Staff, pages viii to xiii).

Stated in measurable terms, the basic objective of this program is to assist developing nations toward a greater degree of independence in the production of some of the basic food crops on which their populations depend.

Despite considerable recent gains in farm productivity, world food production is still barely keeping pace with population growth. If population continues to grow at today's rate, and if the diets of the world's poor are to be improved even modestly, output will have to be more than doubled in the next twenty years. During the last two decades a substantial number of nations have actually lost ground, moving from food-surpluses to food-deficits. There remain only a handful of countries with significant exportable surpluses; the poorer countries neither can nor should be dependent upon them indefinitely.

In the past, the Foundation has assisted with the development of technology and the training of scientists and technicians. Through these means, a rapid increase in the productivity of a few basic food crops has been achieved in some areas. Several country programs and international institutes, established with Foundation help, have been instrumental in assisting nations to increase substantially their production of food crops.

Today, a substantial part of the Foundation's work is directed to the improvement of the lot of the poorest of the world's people—a most difficult task, considering that it entails efforts by more than 100 developing nations to effect changes on millions of farms and the development of institutions to train the people and create the technology for such a massive undertaking.

The means toward this long-term goal include socioeconomic and environmental considerations as well as production-oriented strategies. They are:

- Diversification and strengthening of the world network of international institutes
- Improvement of the nutritional quality, as well as the yields, of selected food crops; improvement of animal health and production
- Exploratory research to broaden the food production base

- Assistance to nations to strengthen agricultural institutions promoting rural development
- Strategies to improve the quality of life of the rural poor
- Socioeconomic analyses of food production and distribution.

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTERS

The concept of the autonomous international institute, with a highly professional staff focusing on production-oriented research, training, and extension, grew out of the Foundation's national programs in Mexico, Colombia, Chile, and India. The rapid and significant contributions made by the first center, the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, confirmed the value of such instrumentalities.

Today there are nine institutes, linked into a problem-solving system capable of providing in a strategic manner technological information and assistance within the developing world.

The system consists of three elements, some in place, others in the process of evolution. The pivot of the system is the international institute *network* itself. These institutes in turn draw on the sophisticated resources of universities and other research institutions in the *developed* world. Concurrently, the centers work with nations in the developing world to *adapt* the advanced technology for extension to their farmers.

Since 1971 the institutes have been supported by an informal coalition of governments, assistance agencies, and the Rockefeller, Ford, and Kellogg Foundations known as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. In 1974, during which the Group allocated more than \$45 million for the institutes, Nigeria became the first developing nation to join the Group as a funding member. The following grants were made by The Rockefeller Foundation:

GRANTS:

International Center of Tropical Agriculture

Completion of CIAT's headquarters facilities will enable it to continue its role in the agricultural and economic development of the tropics of Latin America.

\$400,000

International Rice Research Institute; International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center; International Institute of Tropical Agriculture; International Center of Tropical Agriculture

The network of international agricultural research institutes represents one of the most effective modern-day operations in international cooperation and plays a vital role in meeting world food needs.

\$2,475,000

GRANT IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Los Baños, Philippines, for publication of "A Manual for Rice Breeders."

\$8,000

MORE AND BETTER FOOD

Even though much is known concerning the improvement of both the nutritional quality and the yields of major food crops, this knowledge is not being disseminated or applied widely. The Foundation is now taking a particular interest in expanding the international research base for work on the *legumes*. The food legumes (about 20 species of beans and peas, including the soybean and peanut) are variously adaptable to a wide range of climates, have more than twice the protein value of cereals, and do not need large supplemental amounts of chemical nitrogen fertilizer. Despite these advantages, many have received relatively little research attention in the tropics.

As it has for many years, the Foundation is continuing to play an active part in bringing together *germ plasm* collections of major food crops to lessen the danger that valuable genetic material may be irretrievably lost and insure that genetic variability is readily available for crop improvement purposes in various regions of the world.

Systematic support is also being given to four important avenues of research and action toward protecting plants from *pests and pathogens*. This includes support for (1) the development of selective, nonpersistent pesticides to replace nonbiodegradable ones; (2) the exploration of pheromones and juvenile hormones as they may affect insect population dynamics; (3) the testing of anti-hormones and hormone mimics as potential selective insecticides; and (4) the breeding of plants with generalized, "horizontal" resistance. Support is also directed toward cooperative international strategies for disease control.

The Foundation's efforts in the field of *animal health* and production are focused chiefly on research dealing with hemoparasitic infections of livestock, which cause great losses in the tropical belt.

GRANT:***University of Minnesota***

A team of scientists in the Laboratory of Plant Hardiness is conducting physiological and genetic studies of potato tuber protein, research designed to provide information on increasing tuber protein levels, and on the nature of frost injury and frost resistance.

\$75,470

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

COLOMBIAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, Bogotá, Colombia, for participation of an international expert in a committee to formulate a national plan to control foot-and-mouth disease.

\$6,000

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for a comprehensive study of the biochemical and biophysical mechanisms of resistance of maize to its principal pests and diseases.

\$35,000

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Cambridge, for an International Symposium on Nutrition and Agricultural and Economic Development in the Tropics.

\$5,000

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, Scotland, for a conference on beef cattle production in developing countries.

\$5,000

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, St. Paul, for a study on generalized resistance in wheat to rust.

\$35,000

PIONEERING RESEARCH

The Foundation is supporting research aimed at broadening the food production base through unconventional approaches and new application of the concept of biological engineering, and new approaches in managing living aquatic resources. Of particular interest and promise are attempts to make crosses between different genera, such as the successful wheat-rye cross; cell and tissue culture techniques aimed at artificially fusing somatic cells of plants too different to mate; and the development of plants that can manufacture their own fertilizer in relationships with nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

The recent establishment of the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management, initially located in Hawaii, is a step toward mobilizing efforts to revitalize off-shore fishing as a food source for the Pacific region.

GRANT:**Kansas State University**

Scientists are studying intergeneric plant crosses between wheat and barley and between wheat and oats, to achieve man-made species which offer tremendous opportunities for crop improvement.

\$110,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

INTERNATIONAL CENTER OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE, Cali, Colombia, for research on nitrogen fixation with tropical grasses and cassava.

\$4,500

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, East Lansing, for research on the effect of immunochemical suppressants on a wide cross in the genus *Vigna*.

\$19,605

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY, Corvallis, for work on biological nitrogen fixation.

\$25,000

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Philadelphia, for genetic research on amphibian and avian species.

\$15,000

UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY, Christchurch, New Zealand, for film documentation of aquatic resources research in the South Pacific.

\$2,700

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, Honolulu, for research on ciguatera in the Pacific Archipelagoes.

\$15,000

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, Honolulu, for technical assistance in development of siganid aquaculture in Fiji.

\$2,260

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

The aim here is to design and follow up on programs that will enable low-income countries and food-deficit nations to take advantage of appropriate existing technology, particularly strategic assistance available from the international institutes. At the invitation of the Government of Nepal, an RF team has been examining the problems of "hill-country" farming in that nation. A more advanced example is the Foundation's well-developed wheat research and training project for Turkey. More recently, investigations have been initiated concerned with agricultural development in Central America and the countries of the Sahel.

Mid-East Wheat Research and Training Program

The wheat improvement program initiated by the Foundation and headquartered in Ankara is not only increasing wheat production but also strengthening the agricultural research capabilities of the region where wheat originated thousands of years ago.

\$340,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES IN AFRICA, Ibadan, Nigeria, for appointment of an executive secretary.

\$15,000

TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER, Turrialba, Costa Rica, for reorganization of its structure and programs.

\$15,000

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Improving the quality of life for the rural poor remains one of the great challenges of our times. There are no set answers despite decades of effort within greatly varying political contexts. By concentrating on very carefully selected rural development demonstration projects, the Foundation hopes to help identify strategies which can be employed to simultaneously improve small farmer incomes, health and family planning, education, housing, and nutrition while maintaining indigenous cultural values.

GRANTS:

Central American Agricultural Project

Functioning as a coordinating and consultive agency, the Central American Agricultural Project will assist the governments of Central America in meeting the challenge of increasing both basic food production and small farm income.

\$115,000

International Rice Research Institute

The ultimate test for new agricultural technology is whether the small farmer can use it. IRRI is now entering the final phase of a program ("Masagana 99") to bring high-yield technology to small rice farmers in upland and rainfed areas of the Philippines.

\$90,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

COASTAL PLAINS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATING COUNCIL, Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, for its advisory program.

\$30,000

PONTIFICAL UNIVERSITY OF SAINT THOMAS AQUINAS, Rome, for programs of the Center for Social Training and Action in Developing Regions of its Institute for Social Sciences.

\$15,000

SOCIOECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS

Food production and consumption are influenced as much by governmental policy as by the adoption of new technology. The Foundation is giving increasing attention to such issues as sources of income generation and rural employment and unemployment, marketing, credit, land tenure arrangements, the impact of farm mechanization, the adoption of new seed varieties, and other elements of new production technology; the availability of inputs; and policies affecting trade, distribution, and storage of basic food products.

GRANT:

University of Chicago

Through the Agricultural Economics Workshop, graduate students from less-developed countries can examine local increases in food productivity and farm income in their countries in relation to the larger issues of international agricultural production and trade.

\$100,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

AGRIBUSINESS COUNCIL, New York, for a conference on "Science and Agribusiness in the Seventies."

\$20,000

CLARK UNIVERSITY, Worcester, Massachusetts, for a study on "Development Strategies for the Environmentally Constrained: The Least Developed Nations."

\$35,000

INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTER, El Batán, Mexico, for a study to identify the parameters governing the production and marketing of maize in Central America.

\$7,500

INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Los Baños, Philippines, for a study explaining the rice yield gap in the Philippines.

\$5,000

INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Los Baños, Philippines, for a study of the effects of risk and uncertainty on farmer decision-making in rice production in the Philippines.

\$1,800

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, London, for a joint research program with the University of Reading to develop improved administrative methods and institutions to promote agricultural development.

\$15,000

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, for research on "Technology, Institutions, and Development: Minnesota Agriculture, 1880-1970."

\$10,000

UNIVERSITY OF READING, England, for the Second International Seminar on Change in Agriculture.

\$5,000

POPULATION AND HEALTH

THE POPULATION PROGRAM

The Foundation has had a long and substantial interest in the problems posed for human welfare by rapid population growth. It began with support of demographic studies in the 1920's, continued in the 1930's in the then new field of reproductive endocrinology (which led to the development of the contraceptive pill), and culminated in a full-fledged Population Program in 1963. Over the past decade the Foundation has been particularly active in promoting research in reproductive biology and on the social and economic determinants and consequences of population behavior; strengthening population studies in social science research and training centers; supporting field action programs which provide family planning services; and underwriting education programs in the population field.

CURRENT TRENDS

The decade of the sixties saw a very rapid, world-wide evolution of public and governmental concern, of action programs, and available funds. In 1963, funds committed by *outside* sources to research, training, and service programs totaled only about \$5 million, almost all of it coming from private sources, principally the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. In 1974, the total outside amount available had grown to about \$240 million, almost all of it from governmental agencies here and abroad—convincing evidence, incidentally, that private foundations can and do pioneer on the growing edge of fundamental problems.

Because of this enormous increase in funds and concern for family planning programs and public education, The Rockefeller Foundation has been able over the past few years to significantly shift its support to areas of investigation less well funded.

Today, the main thrusts of the Foundation's program in population are the support of:

- Research in the social sciences related to population
- Basic research in reproductive biology, emphasizing the development of major centers for research and training in reproductive biology
- Applied developmental research in contraceptive technology.

A SHIFT TO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

The long-term goal of world population stabilization requires not only safer, more efficient methods of contraception, but, as importantly, concomitant economic, social, and legal policies conducive to reductions in family size. Policy-makers in both developed and developing countries know little of precise interrelationships between population and social, economic, cultural, and political factors. Strengthening social science research on population policy issues is a means of remedying this situation. Because in developing countries research conducted by indigenous social scientists is more likely to receive the attention of policy-makers than that conducted by independent foreign scholars, emphasis in the population program has shifted to strengthening the former. Toward these goals, the following grants were made in 1974:

GRANTS:

Council for Asian Manpower Studies

This regional organization of economists, demographers, sociologists, and other scholars promises to emerge as the authoritative source of applied, policy-oriented research on problems of population growth, employment, and manpower development for all of South and South-east Asia.

\$61,500

London School of Economics and Political Science

Begun in 1965, the postgraduate training program in demography enrolls 25 to 30 students annually, primarily from developing nations,

to study the collection and analysis of demographic data, and to prepare them to undertake research on population areas relevant to policy formulation in their respective countries.

\$100,000

University of Minnesota

The university's new teaching and research program will offer to promising young scholars from both developed and developing countries an opportunity to focus on major issues interrelating population and economic development.

\$200,000

Northwestern University

A continuing workshop-seminar program, directed by the noted economist Marc Nerlove, undertakes research on the economics of family decision-making within the general framework of population and economic growth.

\$100,000

Rockefeller-Ford Program of Social Science, Humanistic, and Legal Research on Population Policy

Now in its fourth year, this program has made a significant contribution to stimulating high-quality research on population policy by researchers throughout the world. In 1974, awards were made to:

\$575,000

ADERANTI ADEPOJU, University of Ife, to undertake research on the policy implications of migration into medium-sized towns in Nigeria.

TAHIR ALI, University of Rochester, to undertake research on the relationship between changes in population and the distribution of land rights in Hunza.

JOHN A. BALLWEG, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, to undertake research on child loss and compensatory reproductive behavior.

RODRIGO ESCOBAR-HOLGUIN, Fundación para la Educación Superior y Desarrollo, to undertake research on planned human settlement in the peripheral areas of Colombia: a case study of El Meta.

DAVID GAUNT, Uppsala University, to undertake research on the factors determining fertility in pre-industrial Sweden.

DAVID GOLDBERG AND BARON MOOTS, University of Michigan, to undertake research on population clustering in cities in developing nations.

CALVIN GOLDSCHIEDER, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, to undertake research on immigration policies in Israel.

HARRINGTON GOSLING AND HARBANS TAKULIA, University of Dar es Salaam, to undertake research on the intellectual development of school children as a function of family size, birth order, and birth spacing in East Africa.

DONNA LEONETTI AND SYLVIA YANAGISAKO, University of Washington, to undertake research on the interaction of kinship and demography in a Japanese-American population.

FRANK MILLER AND ROLF SARTORIUS, University of Minnesota, to undertake a philosophical and anthropological study on the voluntary limitation of family size.

JOHN J. MULHERN, Haverford College, to undertake research on the philosophies of Plato and Aristotle on population policy.

GEORGES SABAGH, University of California, Los Angeles, to undertake research on the relationship between migration and fertility in selected developing countries.

JACQUES SILBER, Centre d'Enseignement Supérieur des Affaires, to undertake an economic analysis of fertility and some other demographic variables in France.

LAWRENCE STERNSTEIN, Australian National University, to undertake research on the effects of the development of a regional center in Thailand on internal migration.

LOUISE A. TILLY, Michigan State University, to undertake research on the role of women in the growth of an urban industrial economy in Europe.

RICHARD K. VEDDER, Ohio University, to undertake research on the determinants of migration in Sweden, 1952-1966.

MYRON WEINER, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to undertake research on government policies toward ethnic migrations in India: determinants, rationale, instruments, and effects.

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

AMERICAN ASSEMBLY, New York, for two Regional Assemblies on Population and Hunger. \$25,000

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Pasadena, for a book on population change, resources, environment, and their interrelationships. \$23,400

CENTER OF CONCERN, Washington, D.C., for a program to promote the consideration of social justice in the development of global population policy. \$10,000

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, to enable its College of Engineering to recruit an environmental engineer with special experience in problems of underdeveloped countries. \$21,000

CORPORACION CENTRO REGIONAL DE POBLACION, Bogotá, Colombia, for a study to determine the effectiveness of methods for disseminating economic and social development research to policy-makers. \$22,800

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Bloomington, for a study of ethics, law, and biology. \$15,000

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Washington, D.C., for a retrospective appraisal of the Social Security system. \$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, for an analytical study of the role of multi-lateral agencies in family planning technical assistance programs in developing countries.

\$18,680

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, for an analytical study of the organization and function of U.S. university population centers.

\$10,000

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, for its African Health Training Institutions Project.

\$15,000

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Green Bay, for research on the economic and sociocultural determinants of population control on the island of Pantelleria, Italy.

\$6,351

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, for completion of data processing for the Zambia Study of Urbanization and Housing.

\$10,800

BASIC RESEARCH IN REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY

The widespread use of the pill and the intrauterine device over the past decade has shown that these methods, although unquestionably more effective than those in use previously, have defects which limit their usefulness. Because there is general agreement that better methods are a necessary (though not a sufficient) condition for world-wide limitation of population growth, the support of basic research in reproductive biology is essential: better contraceptive methods can come only from more complete understanding of the complex events involved in the reproductive process.

A large part of this aspect of the Foundation's program has been assistance for the establishing of major centers for research and training in reproductive biology in a number of U.S. laboratories. Such centers, which typically include a group of senior investigators working with post-doctoral research associates and graduate students in an integrated program of research on a number of related topics, have been supported in previous years at the University of California, San Diego, the University of North Carolina, the Salk Institute, Rockefeller University, Harvard Medical School, and the University of California San Francisco Medical Center, at a total cost to the Foundation of more than \$12 million.

Grants are also made on a highly selective basis for research by smaller groups in single university departments, particularly when there is a good opportunity to add reproductive biological research to laboratories

of high quality which have been working in other areas relevant to little-studied aspects of reproductive biology, or as a means of increasing the contribution of other fields to reproductive biology. In 1974, two grants were made illustrative of these approaches:

GRANTS:

Sloan-Kettering Institute For Cancer Research

Scientists at Sloan-Kettering are studying the chemical nature of the surface antigens of sperm and ova to define their role in fertilization and to explore potential immunological means of contraception.

\$275,000

University of Texas

A unique training program at the Center for Research and Training in Reproductive Biology and Voluntary Regulation of Fertility will combine instruction in social science population studies with basic biology and clinical medicine, to produce a core of population workers conversant with all aspects of population problems.

\$475,000

The Foundation awards a small number of special postdoctoral fellowships each year to outstanding individuals for advanced laboratory training for one to three years. In 1974, eight such awards were approved, three of them renewals (see Study Awards, page 112).

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for a study of early detection of normal and abnormal pregnancy conducted by its Medical College, New York City.

\$25,000

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, for research in reproductive biology in the Department of Physiological Chemistry, School of Medicine.

\$25,000

MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, for research in reproductive biology in the Department of Biochemistry.

\$15,000

MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, for research in reproductive immunology in the Department of Microbiology.

\$11,600

APPLIED DEVELOPMENTAL RESEARCH IN CONTRACEPTIVE TECHNOLOGY

Potential new contraceptive agents, most of them variations in the steroid hormones used in the pill, had been partially developed in recent years, but these leads were not being followed for various reasons. There are no spectacular solutions in sight, but the Foundation renewed its support for the International Committee for Contraception Research to continue intensive laboratory and clinical research to provide definitive answers as to which leads are promising enough to warrant further exploration.

GRANT:

Population Council

A major international program of applied laboratory and clinical research tests the effectiveness and safety of potential new contraceptive methods and determines their suitability for large-scale use.

\$500,000

In order to link basic and applied research in reproductive biology and to strengthen both in the effort to develop better methods, the Foundation helps to establish basic science research positions in medical school departments of obstetrics and gynecology. Ten such positions have been established over the past three years, one of them in 1974 at the Baylor College of Medicine, Houston.

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, for a research position in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of its College of Physicians and Surgeons.

\$22,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, for a research position in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of its College of Physicians and Surgeons.

\$19,800

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, for a survey of plants with possible contraceptive action.

\$8,700

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, for a research position in the Reproductive Endocrinology Program.

\$9,200

OTHER GRANTS:

Planned Parenthood Federation of America

The Center for Family Planning Program Development is working actively and innovatively toward the goal of universally available family planning information and services.

\$900,000

Population Council

With the aim of improving family planning and population instruction, the council is distributing high-quality teaching materials to all developing country medical schools, thus offering teachers in those countries a simple means to structure an adequate teaching course.

\$78,500

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF ABORTION, New York, for its information programs.

\$15,000

CENTER FOR INFORMATION ON AMERICA, Washington, Connecticut, for preparation of educational materials on population for use in secondary schools.

\$15,000

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for preparation of an exhibit on population problems in Latin America.

\$9,400

EWHA WOMANS UNIVERSITY, Seoul, Korea, for a teaching program in family planning in the College of Medicine.

\$15,000

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C., for increased distribution of the Population Reports by its Population Information Program.

\$25,000

NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO, Washington, D.C., for broadcast coverage of the World Population Conference and preparation of a one-hour documentary report.

\$20,000

PATHFINDER FUND, Boston, to prepare a technical family planning manual for physicians and paramedical personnel.

\$14,000

PRETERM INSTITUTE, Newton, Massachusetts, for a series of nine manuals which will provide technical assistance for organizing fertility control services.

\$25,000

SEX INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNCIL OF THE U.S., New York, for its information and education programs.

\$25,000

UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO, Washington, D.C., for educational material on population.

\$35,000

HEALTH

The provision of adequate health care is one of the problems besetting most nations, including our own, but the problem is more serious in the Third World. The evolution over the past several decades of international and national agencies with an interest in health relieves The Rockefeller Foundation from filling its once unique, historic role of targeting attacks on the control of specific diseases (schistosomiasis is a notable exception). Instead, the intent is to focus, largely through the Education for Development program, on increasing support for community medicine, which, currently defined, would include training and research in generic problems of nutrition, maternal and child health, sanitation, infectious diseases, population dynamics, family planning, and health care delivery systems (with specific attention to the training of auxiliaries)—each in the context of a defined population and with due consideration of related socio-economic and cultural factors. “The renewed emphasis on health,” explains *The Course Ahead*, “will be pursued not in isolation but in close conjunction with other major Foundation programs.” Unlike the Foundation’s interest in population, the health components of the program are largely staffed by RF personnel.

HEALTH SCIENCES IN EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

At all of the institutions which since 1963 have been supported as University Development Centers (see Education for Development, page 58), very substantial strides have been made to prepare young men and women for careers in the health sciences with a special, first-hand awareness of the health problems of rural populations.

To varying degrees, the means have been to strengthen undergraduate and graduate science departments, to help structure good medical schools, and, importantly, to expose medical students to the real-life health problems of rural people as a regular part of their training.

Comparable working relationships are beginning to take shape (as always, somewhat hesitantly at first) at the three institutions which have come more recently into the Education for Development orbit.

At the *National University of Zaire* (Lubumbashi), a Foundation staff member helped to explore the possibility of establishing a new medical faculty. At the *Federal University of Bahia* in Brazil, the program is involved with structuring community health components for both rural and urban development efforts. And at *Gadjah Mada University* in Indonesia, work is progressing to create, at the Faculty of Medicine, teaching and training programs, as well as medical research, relevant to the nation's priorities. Fourteen members of the Foundation's professional field staff in the health sciences were assigned to centers in the Education for Development program during 1974.

TROPICAL MEDICINE

In a modest, exploratory way, the Foundation is resuming its interest in basic research in the human parasitic diseases indigenous to the tropics, in large part because it is being demonstrated ever more clearly that the economic and social development of those regions can be thwarted by the prevalence of such diseases in humans and animals. Of particular interest is the program begun in 1967 to study control of schistosomiasis on the island of St. Lucia. Nine RF staff members are resident on the island. Results are encouraging; interest is growing in this disease which is endemic to tropical and semi-tropical zones and is spreading because of the altered ecology of hydroelectric, draining, and irrigation systems. Recently, the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation has committed substantial funds toward experimental research on schistosomiasis. The Rockefeller Foundation is also supporting basic studies in other locations on the snail vectors, new drugs, and immunology.

GRANTS:

University of California, Davis

Research on onchocerciasis, or "river blindness," has been hampered by lack of a satisfactory small-animal model. Scientists at Davis will inoculate four potentially suitable experimental hosts—the spider monkey and three species of macaques—with infected material and observe them for three years.

\$55,000

Harvard University

Chief among the tasks of Harvard's new Office of International Health Programs will be the development of programs of immunization and dietary and sanitary improvements which can significantly reduce infant mortality and thus speed the process of eventually lowering birth rates in developing countries.

\$100,000

Vanderbilt University

Researchers at Vanderbilt have discovered several previously unknown components of the immune reaction which seem to play a role in cell-mediated immunity. The team will collaborate with Foundation staff in St. Lucia in an attempt to better understand immunity in schistosomiasis.

\$100,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, New York, for preparation and publication of a synopsis of the Triatominae.

\$25,000

DUKE UNIVERSITY, Durham, North Carolina, for research on ocular onchocerciasis.

\$3,000

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE, for research on the development of a live vaccine for schistosomiasis.

\$25,000

LOWELL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Massachusetts, for establishing a laboratory of research in schistosomiasis.

\$15,000

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, Ohio, for the training of a biologist from the Dominican Republic.

\$2,700

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, Athens, for studies of schistosome interactions with host blood proteolytic systems by the Department of Zoology.

\$25,000

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, for the medical malacology program of the Mollusk Division of the Department of Zoology.

\$9,000

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, for systematic studies of the molluscan genus *Bulinus*.

\$9,000

UNIVERSITY OF VALLE, Cali, Colombia, to enable one graduate and two students in the Faculty of Engineering to provide technical assistance in the design of water systems to the Research and Control Department, St. Lucia.

\$7,000

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The history of the West is one of change, often slowly and painfully arrived at over a period of centuries. Capital was accumulated; modes of governance were modified; the base of education broadened; science and technology steadily opened up new horizons; and a body of social experience was built upon trial and error.

The nations of the underdeveloped world, more than fifty of which have come into being since World War II, accepted many of the ideas and aspirations that had evolved in the West. But they lacked capital, trained leadership and an educated people, political stability, and, perhaps more than anything else, time.

The Foundation believes that a university can be a powerful force in social and economic development, provided it is structured as an institution responsive to the needs of society and not as an end in itself.

A University Development program was formally adopted in 1963 as an international, primarily field staff-operated program (see pages viii to xiii), with the objective of strengthening selected universities in the developing world which show the will and ability to contribute to national needs and goals.

The change in 1974 of the program's designation from University Development to Education for Development reflects the desirability to mesh more closely the resources of the university with the planning and executive functions of other public agencies and institutions. Of particular interest today are the university's potential in planning and training for elementary and secondary education, and for rural development.

The main thrusts of the program are fourfold:

- To strengthen indigenous faculties
- To develop curricula appropriate to indigenous needs
- To encourage research relevant to national needs
- To help structure outreach programs that address themselves to fundamental national deficiencies, particularly in rural life.

THE FIRST ROUND

After more than a decade of close working relationships with the universities that came under the original program, the Foundation is phasing out its financial support, if not its interest. Much of hopefully lasting value has been achieved.

At the University of Valle, in Cali, Colombia, one of the best medical schools in Latin America has been developed. An important component of its curriculum is a mandatory period of clinical residency in the Candelaria Rural Health Center to make students more aware of the needs of rural people and to teach the rudiments of preventive medicine.

At the University of the Philippines, a graduate program in economics has been built from the ground up. The faculty has provided graduate training to young economists from approximately a dozen Asian countries. A rural health center in the Bay district is training medical students in the delivery of health care to isolated villages.

In Bangkok, a basic science curriculum has been structured at Mahidol University, which has emerged as the major graduate training center in the basic medical sciences in Southeast Asia; here again, medical students are exposed to rural health problems. At Kasetsart University, agricultural training and research have been focused on the problems that limit yields of basic food crops, and the concept of practical research in the field has been successfully introduced in connection with the development of a modern experimental farm. Studies in economics to the M.A. level have been built up at Thammasat University and a close working relationship established with the Faculty of Economics at the University of the Philippines.

In Nigeria, the University of Ibadan, once a university college in the British tradition, is today a full-fledged university. Graduates who have done advanced work either there or overseas now form 75 percent of the faculties of Nigeria's other universities.

The three institutions in Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya cooperate closely, sharing some of the professional schools and their graduates' accomplishments. Particularly noteworthy are the Institute for Development Studies, the Faculty of Veterinary Science, and the development of graduate studies in economics at the University of Nairobi in Kenya, and the Faculty of Agriculture at Makerere University in Uganda. The impact of these institutions on both education and economic development has crossed the boundaries of the sponsoring countries to reach into much of Africa.

GRANTS:

Universities in East Africa

With this three-year grant, the Foundation ends a decade of support for the three major national universities of East Africa, which have

now established competent indigenous faculties, sound undergraduate teaching programs, and applied research programs attuned to national and regional development needs.

\$434,469

Kasetsart University

Kasetsart University, along with Thammasat and Mahidol Universities, is conducting planning surveys for an integrated rural development project in the Mae Klong River Basin of western Thailand, designed to improve living conditions for the region's inhabitants and to provide training in development and health care delivery for government and university personnel.

\$90,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

INSTITUTE OF FINANCE MANAGEMENT, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, for staff development.

\$25,000

MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, for development of a self-instructional system in pharmacology.

\$8,600

MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, to enable the Director of Nursing, Ramathibodi Hospital, to study organization and training programs, and the role of leadership in nursing at selected U.S. institutions.

\$3,100

MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, Bangkok, Thailand, to enable the Medical Consultant to the Nurse Practitioner Program, Ramathibodi Hospital, to study techniques for utilizing nurses for primary care at two selected U.S. institutions.

\$500

UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, for appointment of a visiting professor in the Department of History.

\$1,500

UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, for the first meeting of the African Association of Political Sciences.

\$3,000

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, Kenya, for administrative staff development.

\$6,369

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, Albuquerque, for a study on central banking in East Africa.

\$4,939

UNIVERSITY OF VALLE, Cali, Colombia, for visits of teaching and administrative personnel to consult with Brazilian counterparts at the Federal University of Bahia.

\$12,000

UNIVERSITY OF VALLE, Cali, Colombia, to enable two faculty members to visit selected nurse-practitioner training programs in the U.S. and Canada.

\$2,870

THE SECOND ROUND: INDONESIA

Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta is the oldest of the universities established by the Indonesians themselves and thus the source of considerable national pride. The Rockefeller Foundation and Gadjah Mada joined in a cooperative effort to strengthen the university beginning in 1971.

In the area of the health sciences, teaching and research are being directed toward community medicine with the assistance of two Foundation specialists in nutrition and infectious diseases. A maternal/child health program is also operational locally.

With the acquisition of land, the agricultural complex is now developing new agricultural research and development station facilities to provide training in adaptive research and extension work with small farmers. The Foundation has contributed an animal scientist to the agricultural team; a plant scientist is to be added soon.

The social sciences faculties at Gadjah Mada have been a significant influence in creating a system of higher education responsive to national and regional needs through appropriate teaching, research, and outreach programs. In the past two years, two special institutes have been created to this end: the Institute of Population Studies, which has an interdisciplinary staff under the leadership of a highly regarded Indonesian scholar; and the Institute of Rural and Regional Studies, devoted to improving the quality of life for all Indonesians.

ZAIRE

In 1971 Zaïre (formerly the Belgian Congo) set for itself the task of reorganizing its entire system of higher education. Today, with the aid of Foundation field staff and support funds, the National University of Zaïre has embarked on an ambitious plan, calling for a complete departure from the colonial university system, the introduction of a solid, practical component into the curriculum, and a drastic reduction of the enormous wastage that characterized the previous system.

At the Lubumbashi campus, the Faculty of Social Sciences has achieved remarkable improvements in the past year due in no small measure to

the exceptional leadership of several experienced scholars. The quality of teaching has been upgraded through the institution of quality controls, and assistants working for their doctorates are now receiving close professional guidance. Even more important is the introduction of a "book culture"—for almost the first time, students are engaged in regular reading assignments and have a core collection of books and journals available to them. Revised programs in political science and public administration are now established. Soon to be added is an entirely new program in sociology and anthropology which will emphasize rural development.

The health sciences program now located at the Kinshasa campus includes a developing medical faculty plus an institute for the training of paramedical personnel, including nurses.

The Agricultural Sciences Faculty is in the process of structuring a program that has the potential for producing a competent cadre of agronomists and other agricultural scientists capable of applying the principles of modern agriculture to local conditions and enabling farmers to raise food crop production levels.

A ten-week intensive English language program is open to students from all three campuses and will, coincidentally, create a small group of Zaïrois skilled in the teaching of English as a second language.

GRANT:

National University of Zaïre

Government and university officials in Zaïre are actively engaged in creating a university system attuned to national and regional needs. Foundation support is assisting the training of indigenous faculty, establishment of sound teaching programs, and development of relevant applied research programs.

\$354,187

BRAZIL

The cooperative program at the Federal University of Bahia, Brazil, which began in 1973, has several innovative aspects. The Program of Research and Education for Development (PROPED), described by one Foundation official as "ambitious and challenging," is an attempt to make the university more relevant to community and regional needs through a carefully designed general program and five centers, or institutes, that are now being created.

The Center for Social Sciences and Administration (CECISA) is designed to strengthen university efforts at socioeconomic development and to prepare future leaders in rural, urban, and general economic development through advanced degree programs. Two are already in existence: a master's degree program in economics, and a master's degree program in community health.

The Center for Rural Development (CEDER) will undertake an extensive development program in the Cruz das Almas area, west of Salvador, whose 40,000 inhabitants are for the most part small farmers.

The Center for Urban Development (CEDUR) will study the problems of health care delivery, housing, education, and underemployment.

The Center for Marine and Environmental Sciences (CECIMA) will study intensively the problems and future development of the Bay of Todos Santos, one of Bahia's greatest natural resources.

And the Center for Education for Development (CEDES) is developing pilot projects for the schools of Nordeste de Amarolina and Cruz das Almas.

GRANT:

Federal University of Bahia

This Brazilian university is the most recent addition to the group of regional centers being aided under the Education for Development program. Currently, the major emphasis is on assisting the university to focus on community and regional development through five institutes and interdisciplinary research and training.

\$318,600

CONFFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Within this new program, the Foundation seeks to contribute to the development of stable, cooperative international systems in an increasingly interdependent world through the anticipation, control, and resolution of conflict. Grants to *institutions*, *individual awards* to clearly outstanding people in the field of international relations, and sponsorship of *conferences* are used to focus on three areas of particular urgency:

- International economic and resource issues
- Arms control and international security
- New approaches to world order.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND RESOURCE ISSUES

Population growth, energy shortages, environmental pollution, food scarcities, and the possibility of climate change now raise basic questions about the capacity of the planet to sustain a qualitative life for its inhabitants. How these issues, which are fueling the competition for natural resources and also are posing new trade and balance of payment problems, are handled will have a decisive influence on the future of world order.

GRANTS:

Columbia University

Developments in the international monetary system have placed a heavy burden on foreign exchange markets. At the Graduate School of Business Administration, a research project will attempt to develop improved means of forecasting the need for governmental and institutional intervention in the foreign exchange market, thus strengthening the international monetary system.

\$55,000

International Institute For Strategic Studies

The Institute, which is located in London, will add a new dimension to its research program through an analysis of the strategic implications of energy shortages and natural resource limitations—issues that have a bearing on alliance systems and other basic patterns of international security.

\$120,000

University of California, Berkeley

Fundamental to world order is the management of international competition centering on the world's oceans, atmosphere, and scarce resources. Research by Berkeley's Institute of International Studies would develop guidelines for conflict avoidance and conflict management arrangements in these critical areas.

\$200,000

University of East Anglia

The Climatic Research Unit of this English university is now accelerating its work in mapping the major climatic changes and their societal impact over the past 1,000 years. It hopes to establish parameters of changes due to "natural factors," data from which recent climatic developments can better be assessed. (Jointly with the Quality of the Environment program)

\$120,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, Washington, D.C., for a conference on the resolution of international environmental disputes.	\$24,800
ASIA SOCIETY, New York, for a conference to consider national vulnerabilities and conflicts over resource issues in the Pacific region.	\$15,000
ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, D.C., for a project on the management of international economic interdependence.	\$20,000
BROOKINGS INSTITUTION, Washington, D.C., for a conference to review recent experience with flexible exchange rates.	\$20,600
INSTITUTE FOR WORLD ORDER, New York, for a conference on the "International Brain Drain and Income Taxation."	\$20,000
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, for a project on the international economics of environmental management.	\$11,048
SIERRA CLUB FOUNDATION, San Francisco, for an expanded educational program on conflict avoidance over oceanic resources.	\$10,000
SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, New York, for an interreligious conference to consider means through which the Protestant, Jewish, and Catholic communities can relate effectively to the issues presented by the world food crisis.	\$15,000
UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Colorado, for completion of a study on external investment in South Africa and Namibia.	\$6,000

ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The arms control field illustrates dramatically the profound dilemmas facing the nation-state system. Caught in global and regional arms competitions, nations have not yet found a way to halt the arms race, let alone to begin some balanced reductions.

GRANTS:

Brookings Institution

With congressional encouragement, Brookings is undertaking an analysis of U.S. military assistance and arms sales policies designed to produce recommendations by the summer of 1975.

\$60,000

International Research Fund

World peace has increasingly become an internationally shared responsibility. The training program of the International Peace Academy, held each summer in Austria, acquaints diplomatic and military personnel with the special problems of international peacekeeping and the effective use of United Nations peacekeeping forces.

\$150,000

Stanford University

A new United States/China Relations Program provides for analyses and conferences on major science and technology issues of concern to the two countries.

\$180,000

United Nations Association of the United States of America

A national panel established by U.N.A.-U.S.A. will consider and present recommendations on how best to initiate international measures for control and reduction of conventional arms.

\$175,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., for an international conference on nuclear nonproliferation.

\$10,000

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES, London, for an analysis of the need for improved safeguards against nuclear proliferation.

\$16,000

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, New York, for a conference on problems of conflict avoidance in U.S.-European relationships.

\$15,000

NEW APPROACHES TO WORLD ORDER

The need is urgent to conceptualize and bring into being a more effective system of world order—one with a greater capacity to respond effectively to the many stresses inherent in emerging global interdependence. The following grants were made last year toward this end:

GRANTS:

Brookings Institution

Now that China is emerging once again from self-imposed isolation, a study of its policies and relations with other major powers can fur-

ther an avoidance of future international conflict in the critical area of Asia.

\$100,000

Council on Foreign Relations

The Council's "1980's Project" is an attempt by foreign policy experts to think through the essential characteristics of an international system that would be responsive to the emerging conditions and problems of the next decades.

\$250,000

Harvard University

With the growth of transnational corporations and other large entities operating across national boundaries, the Center for International Affairs is reconsidering the traditional concept that international conflict is a characteristic particular only to states.

\$350,000

Princeton University

A project of the Center for International Studies will analyze recent international experience to see which multilateral processes have been most useful in affecting national behavior, and will recommend measures for improving the management of international institutions. A component of the project will be concerned with the management of scarce resources.

\$105,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES, New York, for an analysis of alternatives for the future of Jerusalem.

\$35,000

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, for a study of "Social Science as a Transnational System."

\$3,000

PETERHOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, England, for the work of the British Committee on the Theory of International Politics.

\$14,100

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, London, England, for a study of the development of American foreign policy since World War II.

\$11,000

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, Brighton, England, for research on policy issues for the institutions of a post-growth European Community.

\$28,500

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWS IN CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The trustees appropriated \$500,000 in 1974 to continue the selection, with the advice of an experienced committee, of outstanding individuals who are working on issues of major importance. Each is required to submit a report on the work accomplished under the award. Between July 1, 1973 and December 31, 1974, the following awards were made from this and previous appropriations:

GREGORY B. BAECHER, formerly of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to explore the direct and indirect impacts of national patterns of land-use planning on interstate relations, while attached to the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Austria.

ASIT K. BISWAS, Head, Systems Analysis Division of the Canadian Department of the Environment, to explore how systems analysis can be used in the development of monitoring and control arrangements for international environmental problems, while attached to the U.N. Environment Programme in Nairobi.

ANNE H. CAHN, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to examine the conventional arms trade and develop proposals for effective control, while attached to the Program for Science and International Affairs at Harvard University.

JAMES A. CAPORASO, Professor of Political Science, Northwestern University, to explore the effect of the European Community on European and North Atlantic relations.

BENJAMIN J. COHEN, Professor of International Economics, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, to analyze possibilities for world monetary reform and European monetary unification, while attached to the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs, Paris.

WILLIAM EPSTEIN, former Director of the Disarmament Affairs Section, United Nations, to do research on means of controlling nuclear nonproliferation and conventional armaments, while attached to the U.N. Institute for Training and Research.

JEROME FRIED, Washington, D.C., to investigate large-scale desalination possibilities in the Palestine area and the economic contribution which such a program might make to the welfare of the people in that region, while attached to the Middle East Institute.

WILLIAM B. GOULD, Professor of Law, Stanford University, to undertake a comparative study of arbitration as a method of conflict resolution in labor relations in Britain, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, with particular emphasis on labor's relationships with multinational corporations.

SEEV HIRSCH, Dean, School of Business Administration, Tel Aviv University, to further develop a means of forecasting future strains in trade relationships between developed and less-developed countries, while located at Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford.

GENE T. HSIAO, Professor, Asian Studies Program, Southern Illinois University, to examine contemporary Sino-Japanese relations, while located at the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

HONGKOO LEE, Chairman, Political Science Department, University of Seoul, to investigate conflicts over natural resources in East Asia, while located at the Harvard Law School.

SVEIN O. LØVAS, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, to explore the potential for conflict arising from international inflationary processes, while a guest scholar at the Brookings Institution.

ANDREW MACK, Research Fellow, Richardson Institute for Conflict and Peace Research, London, to undertake an analysis of several asymmetric international conflicts in which an external power confronts indigenous insurgents.

THEODOR MERON, Professor of International Law, to evaluate and make recommendations for improvement in United Nations personnel policies, while on leave as Israel's Ambassador to Canada and attached to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

JOSEPH S. NYE, JR., Professor of Government, Harvard University, to complete research on United States/Canadian conflicts.

CHOON-HO PARK, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, D.C., to examine onshore, and competition over offshore, oil resources in East Asia, while at Harvard Law School.

NATHAN A. PELCOVITS, formerly of the United States Department of State, to explore the potential of United Nations peacekeeping operations, while attached to the School for Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University.

CHRISTIAN P. POTHELM, II, Professor of Political Science, Bowdoin College, to study tensions and conflicts resulting from movements of refugees from southern Africa.

BHABANI SEN GUPTA, formerly of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, to analyze the role of the Soviet Union as a factor making for the stability of South Asia.

DANIEL SERWER, Princeton University, to investigate means of monitoring and controlling land-based pollution caused by toxic chemical compounds and adversely affecting more than one state, while attached to the Geneva office of the U.N. Environment Programme.

GENE SHARP, Professor of Political Science, Southeast Massachusetts State College, to complete three manuscripts on nonviolent struggle as a political technique and to explore the possibility of establishing a research program in this field, while attached to the Program for Science and International Affairs, Harvard University.

DONALD B. STRAUS, President, Research Institute, American Arbitration Association, to study how experience in dispute settlement in the United States can be utilized in the anticipation and resolution of international conflicts.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

This program, formally adopted in 1963, grew out of the Foundation's historic concern for black people in America. Since then it has been periodically reviewed by trustees and staff to keep it consonant with

changing times. What has not changed is the program's overall goal of furthering a society which protects the basic rights of individuals from all racial groups.

Over the last fifteen years considerable headway has been made in creating opportunities for non-white Americans—of the kind that are more or less taken for granted by those who are white and middle class. The fact that so much remains to be done should not blind us to what *has* been done.

Minority-group enrollments in our best universities and colleges have increased substantially. A black professional and managerial class is today an important and growing characteristic of our society. Some 3000 black elected officials in all parts of the country testify to an expanded franchise and an enlightened, participating electorate.

But as the trustees recently emphasized in their review, *The Course Ahead*: "Even while significant and far-reaching gains have been made by American minorities over the past decade, this progress has more sharply revealed the extent of the problems still confronting racial minorities and made it clear that major tasks lie ahead. Resistance and reaction are now all too apparent; at the least, they must not be allowed to turn the clock back."

The major thrusts of the program today fall within these areas:

- Community education
- Leadership development
- Policy-oriented research
- Integrated rural development
- Special explorations.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

A strong national educational effort, supported by the communities it serves, is an effective means of moving minorities into the mainstream of American life. Comprehensive community education programs are being developed in several school systems around the country—among them, Oakland, California; Dade County, Florida; and New Orleans, Louisiana—which focus on encouraging parents, students, teachers, and administrators to work together within their own neighborhoods, to improve their local public schools. Community people, trained to take responsibility and make decisions about their children's education—an issue of strong personal interest—often go on to use their skills in other areas of local government.

GRANT:

Macalester College

The Native American Community Involvement Project is an experimental attempt to improve college retention rates for American Indian students by increasing parental and community support for the students' educational goals.

\$61,600

GRANT IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

- REVITALIZATION CORPS, Hartford, Connecticut, for its program "Operation Bridge."
\$34,230

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Special efforts need to be made to overcome the present effects of past discrimination. One way is to identify and train talented men and women from minority groups, helping them to qualify for a variety of visible and responsible positions. A program in which minority-group administrators work for a year under the direct supervision of top-level school superintendents is now in its sixth year: its aim is to hasten the process by which administrators move up through the system, thereby producing a group of highly trained and experienced minority-group school superintendents in a relatively short time.

Other Foundation programs in this area are providing training experiences for qualified individuals to assume positions as school principals in inner-city schools; as decision-makers and financial administrators in black colleges, community and junior colleges; as resource administrators in agencies and programs that fund, or have a special interest in, minority programs.

1974-75 INTERNS: SUPERINTENDENTS' TRAINING PROGRAM

HARLAN ANDERSON, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Public Schools

JOE CRAWFORD, Hempstead, New York, Public Schools

EDWIN DEMERITTE, Dade County, Florida, Public Schools

FRANK GAMBOA, San Diego, California, Public Schools

DOROTHY JUNE HAIRSTON, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Public Schools

WALTER MABRY, Mahwah, New Jersey, Public Schools

JOE MARTINEZ, San Antonio, Texas, Public Schools

ADOLPHUS McGEE, Sacramento, California, Public Schools

HENRY ROSE III, Wilmington, Delaware, Public Schools

ANTHONY TRUJILLO, Daly City, California, Public Schools

1974-75 HUMAN RESOURCES INTERNSHIPS

BLANDINA CARDENAS—National Urban Coalition

ARTHUR THOMAS—Wright State University

BETTE TREADWELL—Potomac Institute

RAFAEL VALDIVIESO—Universidad Boricua

GRANTS:

Academy For Educational Development

Under its Executive High School Internships program, high school juniors and seniors become full-time special assistants to senior officials in government, union, nonprofit, civic, and voluntary organizations. As they get some experience of leadership skills, administration, and human relations not obtainable in the classroom, students can also explore career options and serve their communities.

\$125,000

Alliance For Progress

In cooperation with the School of Education of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Alliance has developed a three-year training program to improve the on-the-job performance of school principals in six rural counties of North Carolina.

\$345,000

Columbia University

The Library Development Center has proved an effective catalyst for the improvement of library services and library training opportunities aimed at minorities.

\$110,000

Dade County Public Schools, Florida

This large, tri-ethnic school system has initiated a training program designed to make both school officials and citizen members of educational advisory committees more knowledgeable and therefore more effective in improving the quality of education.

\$420,000

Howard University

To encourage young black professionals to equip themselves for careers in the quantitative analysis of urban problems, the new Urban Environmental Intern Program, which leads to a master's degree, offers academic instruction with a summer's internship at an urban environmental agency.

\$310,000

Indiana State University (Academic Affairs Conference of Midwestern Universities)

The Academic Administrative Internship Program for Minorities, now expanded to include interns selected from black colleges, offers participants a wide range of experiences in higher educational administration and is creating a core of leaders who can revitalize their institutions.

\$292,400

Johns Hopkins University

The Minority Fellowship Program of the School of Advanced International Studies enables quality minority-group students to train for careers in international affairs, thus hopefully correcting their under-representation in the Foreign Service and similar agencies.

\$60,000

National Urban League

The League, through a Management Training and Development Center in New York, is launching a program to improve the management skills of the directors of its more than 100 affiliates.

\$350,000

New England Hospital

The Health Vocational Training Program offers disadvantaged residents of metropolitan Boston training and placement in satisfying and productive health-related occupations.

\$97,000

Office of the Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools

A leadership training program for minority-group school administrators helps selected teachers to acquire on an accelerated two-year basis the academic training and field experience necessary for administrative and supervisory positions at the district- and county-office levels.

\$80,000

Public Schools of the District of Columbia

A leadership training program is now underway to upgrade the administrative capabilities of the system's 338 principals. Administrators will learn the skills necessary to handle the ever-changing needs of a sophisticated urban community and to work for the improvement of education and services.

\$300,000

Rockefeller Foundation Fellowships in Higher Educational Administration and in Finance Management For Minority Educators

This new domestic fellowship program offers minority-group educators opportunities to gain the experience and skills necessary to assume important positions in educational administration and in financial management in the nation's colleges and secondary schools. The first awards will be made in early 1975.

\$325,000

Spelman College

The development of a Division of Natural Sciences has provided a strong interdisciplinary program for students interested in health and science careers, and it is helping to increase the number of black women entering these fields.

\$500,000

University of Miami

The university's Minority Management Internship Program combines full-time supervisory, technical, and managerial positions offered by local businesses with evening courses leading to M.B.A. or M.S.A. degrees, thus opening the door of middle management to minorities.

\$275,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

EDUCATION FOR INVOLVEMENT CORPORATION, Washington, D.C., for its program "Project Youth Development." \$15,000

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C., for development of a center for the professional training and advancement of minority-group school administrators. \$15,000

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Terre Haute (Academic Affairs Conference of Mid-western Universities), for an internship program for minority-group administrators. \$11,417

MASSACHUSETTS VITA, Boston, for a program of internships to train community people in the operation of community programs. \$10,000

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, for an educational/leadership development internship for Charles R. Russell, Jr. \$24,840

RAVENSWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, East Palo Alto, California, for its administrative in-service training program. \$24,700

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, Newark, New Jersey, for an educational/leadership development internship for Ms. Vickie Donaldson.

\$12,050

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for a training program to provide a network of persons to coordinate the development and implementation of the urban education exemplary programs.

\$24,750

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, for an educational/leadership development internship for Mrs. Doris Ward.

\$18,000

POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH

Many questions concerning the disadvantaged remain unanswered. Wherever possible, the participation of minority-group scholars and scientists in research projects on these subjects has been sought.

GRANTS:

California Commission on the Status of Women

A two-year study on the impact of compliance with the provisions of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment will yield guidelines for orderly and equitable change throughout the fifty states. (Jointly with the Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values program)

\$288,000

Southern Regional Council

Over the next several years, the council plans four research projects on issues of importance to the social and economic development of the South and its citizens: taxation, human resources development, revenue sharing, and public and social services.

\$300,000

University of Pennsylvania

With the completion and publication of the monograph, "Race and the American Legal Process, 1619-1896," students of law and the social sciences will have a valuable tool for understanding the role of the American legal system in both eradicating and perpetuating racial injustice.

\$68,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for a coordinated research program for minority-group graduate students in the social sciences.

\$20,000

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California, for a research study on urban education in the United States.

\$23,000

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Although the Foundation's major involvement remains in the urban area, some attention must be given to the conditions of minorities in rural regions. Concentrating particularly on the Southeast, the Foundation is putting together some modest, integrated programs dealing with economic, health, educational, and demographic questions of rural development.

GRANTS:

Interdenominational Theological Center

The problem of reaching and influencing the lives of roughly 4.5 million scattered and isolated blacks in the rural South is a formidable one. ITC is developing a pilot program to train, mobilize, and utilize the black clergy for economic and social improvement in rural black communities.

\$72,483

Virginia Community Development Organization

The Virginia Assemblies are effectively organizing the poor into community self-help groups in which they can articulate their needs, select representatives accountable to them, and build self-esteem through direct participation in community affairs.

\$300,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY, Corvallis, for a study on "Social Marginalization of Human Resources in Declining Rural Industries in the Western Region."

\$23,730

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Alabama, for a comprehensive evaluation of its Human Resources Development Center.

\$15,000

SPECIAL EXPLORATIONS

The search for exceptional challenges and opportunities must continue. Several possibilities are being explored: the opportunity to help the increasing number of elected officials from minority groups; the special advocacy and litigation fields; and the exploration of other effective means for dealing with problems of persisting institutionalized racism.

Attention is also being given to the plans and objectives of the stable and effective organizations and institutions that have been in the foreground of the effort in the equal opportunities field.

GRANTS:

Children's Foundation

Under the Southwestern Food Rights Project, two field advocates conduct workshops in six southwestern states to help low-income Indian, black, white, and Chicano communities develop community-influenced food delivery systems.

\$56,670

Community Renewal Society

The *Chicago Reporter* is a monthly newsletter on racial issues in metropolitan Chicago. The goals of this balanced and influential publication are to expose institutional racism and to train young journalists.

\$46,000

Lawyers' Committee For Civil Rights Under Law

The Minority Lawyer Leadership, Training, and Development Program offers two years training in civil rights law under the tutelage of a senior staff attorney of the Lawyers' Committee to selected young black lawyers who intend to practice in Mississippi. Thus, slowly, a viable black bar association is being established to serve the needs of the state's black and poor citizens.

\$100,000

Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund

Throughout its five-year history, MALDEF has responded to the need for orderly social change and legal redress to expand and protect the civil rights of Mexican Americans. A four-year internship program for Chicano lawyers will provide training in civil rights litigation and placement in communities which need legal services.

\$300,000

NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund

The Earl Warren Legal Training Program offers young lawyers four years of intensive training in civil rights law and is developing a network of highly skilled professionals in the localities where they are most needed.

\$300,000

NAACP Special Contribution Fund

The fund is preparing more rational and better balanced efforts to achieve integrated schools in the North and West through a specialized team of lawyers, social scientists, urban planners, and research analysts.

\$250,000

GRANT IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C., for a feasibility study on the establishment at southern black colleges of technical assistance units for newly elected officials.

\$30,298

THE ARTS, THE HUMANITIES & CONTEMPORARY VALUES

The Rockefeller Foundation has a long history of support for the arts and the humanities. During the past decade, interest in the arts was maintained at a high level in large part because of the unprecedented vitality and variety of artistic expression. That same decade, however, brought to the fore in public and private life value issues and questions of judgment. In their policy statement, *The Course Ahead*, the trustees called for renewed attention to the humanities, along with an active arts program. "It is hoped," they wrote, "that encouragement may thus be given to the illumination that each brings to our understanding of human nature and destiny in the late 20th-century world."

THE ARTS

Even as the arts are increasingly perceived as essential grammar of our vocabulary today and as urgently needed forms of communication, art and artists occupy a fragile position in American life. The goal of the Foundation's program is to make visible the importance of creative artists and the institutions that encourage them, to the development of

a mature society. The roster below lists the Foundation's dollar appropriations in the arts field in 1974. That contribution is a small but vital one to the continued existence and further development of the arts, but it cannot begin to address the larger financial issues threatening the life of nonprofit cultural institutions today. In 1974, the Foundation therefore began to explore, through conferences and individual discussions, how it might play a leadership role in broadening support for cultural institutions in America. This promising entrepreneurial effort is not reflected in the grants below, but it was, and will continue to be, an important part of our work. In 1974, the main thrusts (carried out through institutional grants, individual awards, and goal-oriented conferences) toward this goal were:

- Strengthening cultural institutions
- Support for the creative artist
- Explorations of how to make the arts more central to general education
- Explorations of the medium of television for work in the arts—a shared goal with the Humanities.

STRENGTHENING CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

During the 60's, The Rockefeller Foundation was privileged to participate in the founding of a number of cultural institutions—ranging from national cultural complexes to regional dance companies and theatre groups—which have made substantial and recognized contributions to the arts in America. Today, in the stringent economic climate of the 70's, we recognize that our principal effort vis à vis institutions must be directed toward the basic problems affecting existing institutions. With one or two exceptions—as notable as they are exceptional—grants were made to existing, and usually previously supported, organizations which show promise of widening their range of support.

GRANTS:

Agnes De Mille Dance Theater

The Heritage Dance Theatre is attempting to convey fact and feeling about America's roots and its peoples through dance interpretations which articulate shared qualities of the human experience.

\$40,000

American Conservatory Theatre Foundation

ACT, the nation's second largest producing theatre, has initiated an experimental Plays in Progress program that offers young playwrights an attractive showcase and a critical audience for their work.

\$200,000

California State University, Northridge

The Congress of Strings, inaugurated in 1959 by the American Federation of Musicians, is training qualified young players who continue to be in immediate demand by symphony orchestras throughout the nation.

\$15,000

Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles

At a time when new play production is an economic risk for most producing theatres in America, the Mark Taper Forum continues to increase the number of works by new playwrights in its regular season—and the size of its audiences as well.

\$200,000

Foundation For Repertory Theater of Rhode Island

Trinity Square Repertory Theater, now a major regional theatre, is eager to produce more plays by contemporary American writers for audiences who have shown an interest in well performed new works.

\$100,000

North Carolina School of the Arts

In only three years, the North Carolina Dance Theatre has grown into a well received, fully professional company offering creative opportunities to choreographers and serving audiences in the Southeast.

\$75,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

AMERICAN ORCHESTRA FOR CONTEMPORARY MUSIC, New York, to prepare works by contemporary American composers.

\$35,000

CELL BLOCK THEATRE WORKSHOPS CORPORATION, New York, for work in rehabilitation of prison inmates through workshops in the arts.

\$10,000

CIRCLE IN THE SQUARE, New York, for creative costs at the Uris Theater.	\$10,000
COMMUNITY FUNDS, New York, for a study, by the Mayor's Committee on Cultural Policy, of municipal support and administration of cultural activities.	\$25,000
FOUNDATION FOR AMERICAN DANCE, New York, for the creative work of the City Center Joffrey Ballet.	\$24,000
NATIONAL FRIENDS OF PUBLIC BROADCASTING, New York, for operating its executive office.	\$15,000
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, for development of an Index of New Musical Notation at the Library of the Performing Arts, Lincoln Center.	\$24,813
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, to develop the Graduate Dance Center.	\$35,000
UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND, Kingston, for an experimental laboratory to develop new theatre literature.	\$19,000
YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, for professional staffing of the Yale Repertory Theatre.	\$35,000

ASSISTING THE CREATIVE PERSON IN THE ARTS

Today as in the past, America's creative artists support themselves most often with work at best only tenuously related to their field. In the Foundation's opinion, it continues to be essential to enable gifted individuals to concentrate on their work relatively free from outside pressures.

The current RF Fellowship Program for Playwrights includes two categories of annual awards. In the first, eight playwrights are selected on the basis of outside nominations and the recommendations of an independent committee of professionals to receive stipends of \$8,500 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 \$1,000 is available to the theatre for pre-production costs of the playwright's work. The awardees have consistently included a significant proportion of non-white and women recipients.

The second category of awards consists of \$2,500 stipends to playwrights chosen by selected small, regional theatres. This segment of the program emphasizes the discovery and nurturing of new artists outside the New York area.

1974 PLAYWRIGHT AWARDEES

FRANK CHIN, Berkeley, California: American Conservatory Theatre, San Francisco
PHILIP HAYES DEAN, Chicago, Illinois: American Place Theatre, New York
ROSALYN DREXLER, New York: Mark Taper Forum, Los Angeles
RICHARD FOREMAN, New York: Ontological Hysteric Theater, New York
ADRIENNE KENNEDY, New York: LaMama Experimental Theatre Club, New York
ROBERT PATRICK, Kilgore, Texas: Chelsea Theatre Center, Brooklyn
MEGAN TERRY, Seattle, Washington: Magic Theatre, Omaha
RICHARD WESLEY, Newark, New Jersey: New Federal Theatre, New York
EDGAR WHITE, West Indies: Public Theatre, New York

1974 REGIONAL THEATRE AWARDS

ACADEMY THEATER, Atlanta
BLACK ARTS WEST, Seattle
CHANGING SCENE, Denver
CRICKET THEATER, Minneapolis
DASHIKI PROJECT, New Orleans
EAST/WEST PLAYERS, Los Angeles
MAGIC THEATER, Omaha
ORGANIC THEATER, Chicago
PROVISIONAL THEATER, Los Angeles

Over the coming years, such opportunities may well be expanded into a broader program of fellowships, to include playwrights, musicians, choreographers, painters, video artists, and other creative men and women.

GRANTS:

Ballet Theatre Foundation

Foundation funds will permit the American Ballet Theatre to choose three of its choreographers, commission each to mount a work, and present the works as part of its regular season.

\$75,000

Original Ballets Foundation

Eliot Feld's new concert ballet company will not only afford him an artistic outlet for his choreographic gifts, but will also—because of its small size—be able to tour widely and bring high quality dance performances to communities large and small.

\$225,000

University of Minnesota

The Office for Advanced Drama Research, which in eleven years has placed the work of 89 playwrights with 32 producing theatres around the country, now will exchange works by American and foreign dramatists for production by theatres here and abroad.

\$50,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

AMERICAN MIME, New York, for use by the American Mime Theatre to create a new work.

\$15,000

ARTS FOR A REVITALIZED ENVIRONMENT, New York, for developing a theatre project dealing with environmental problems.

\$5,000

CHIMERA FOUNDATION FOR DANCE, New York, for creative work of the Murray Louis Dance Company.

\$10,000

CHIMERA FOUNDATION FOR DANCE, New York, for creative work of the Alwin Nikolais Dance Theatre.

\$15,000

CITY CENTER OF MUSIC AND DRAMA, New York, for the creative work of the New York City Ballet.

\$30,000

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE, New London, for the American Dance Festival's Composers/Choreographers Workshop.

\$17,500

DANCE THEATRE FOUNDATION, New York, for use by the Alvin Ailey City Center Dance Theater to prepare four new works.

\$20,000

PETER GOLDFARB, New York, to document for broadcast and educational purposes ancient Tibetan rituals and ceremonies.

\$2,200

MARYAT LEE, Hinton, West Virginia, for the Alderson Prison Arts Program.

\$3,000

MARTHA GRAHAM CENTER OF CONTEMPORARY DANCE, New York, for revival of significant dance-theatre pieces by the Martha Graham Dance Company.

\$15,000

NEGRO ENSEMBLE COMPANY, New York, for the Writers' Repertory Project.

\$10,000

PAUL TAYLOR DANCE FOUNDATION, New York, for creative costs of the Paul Taylor Dance Company.

\$20,000

MAKING THE ARTS MORE CENTRAL TO GENERAL EDUCATION

A modest, but purposeful beginning was made on this new component of the arts program, following a thorough study and an in-house report ("Perspectives on the Arts and General Education"; available on request). As visualized at present, this component will concern itself in the main with helping to restructure teacher education in the arts, to train school administrators in the arts, and to augment arts organizations as educational resources.

GRANTS:

Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts

Support for the Children's Theater Company, a singular enterprise engaged in theatre work with and for young people, will maintain its artistic and teaching staff and the high level of its productions, as it opens in its newly built theatre.

\$100,000

Webster College

Webster has designed an M.A. in Teaching Program in Aesthetic Education to develop in classroom teachers a broad familiarity with all the creative and performed arts, as well as a deeper skill in at least one art form.

\$147,300

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

CENTER STAGE ASSOCIATES, Baltimore, for a "story theatre" touring program for children and teachers in area elementary schools.

\$20,000

EUGENE O'NEILL MEMORIAL THEATER CENTER, Waterford, Connecticut, for developing "Showboat," a children's theatre center.

\$25,000

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C., for use by Workshops for Careers in the Arts.

\$35,000

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, to enable its School of Education to redesign its approach to teacher education in the arts.

\$25,725

TOUCHSTONE CENTER FOR CHILDREN, New York, to continue its teacher training work during 1974-1975.

\$17,000

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, to initiate an arts-centered curriculum and related teacher education activities, in cooperation with a neighboring public school.

\$31,700

WORKING THEATRE, NEW YORK, to develop its training program for teachers in the theatre arts.

\$25,000

TELEVISION

In recent years, the Foundation has made some significant contributions to the experimental uses of video by artists and humanists; explorations continue on the uses of this powerful medium in relation to Foundation programs.

GRANTS:

Bay Area Educational Television Association

At the National Center for Experiments in Television the research phase of a humanities television project is now beginning.

\$51,000

Educational Broadcasting Corporation

At WNET's Experimental Television Laboratory, major work has been done by artists and scientists to develop television as a visual art. Renewed Foundation assistance will now enable the laboratory to move the results of their research into production.

\$340,000

KQED

In the past three years, the National Center for Experiments in Television in San Francisco has established university-based experimental television workshops at seven regional campuses. With this movement of artistic and technical discoveries from broadcast station to campus, the quiet revolution in uses of television is spreading.

\$100,000

WGBH Educational Foundation

In the station's New Television Workshop, artists and humanists come to grips with the challenge of a new technology to achieve a more imaginative and sensitive use of television.

\$250,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE, New London, for the American Dance Festival's Dance-Television Workshop.	\$10,000
CUNNINGHAM DANCE FOUNDATION, New York, for a Video-Dance Project.	\$15,000
EVERSON MUSEUM OF ART OF SYRACUSE AND ONONDAGA COUNTY, New York, for a conference-workshop to introduce and explore the use of video in a museum context.	\$5,000

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS IN TRAINING IN MUSEUM EDUCATION

As museums become more focused on community needs, new and specially qualified staff are required. Under a 1972 appropriation of \$750,000, the Foundation is sponsoring a program of fellowships to train professionals in the field of museum work who have either curatorial or community-based interests. Now in its third year, the program has trained 17 fellows thus far; of these, 16 have found related employment through the placement efforts of the four training institutions: the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; the Walker Art Center, Minneapolis; the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts; and the de Young Museum, San Francisco.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION MUSEUM EDUCATION FELLOWS

Dallas Museum of Fine Arts:
LOUISE ELLEN TEITZ, Texas

de Young Museum:
MICHAEL CHIN, California
PACITA CRUZ, New Mexico
SHELLEY DOWELL, Montana
JIM EDWARDS, Alaska
TOM GATES, New Mexico
FRANK Houser, Hawaii
TOM LARK, California
COLIN PAGE, Oregon
LUIS SANTANA, California
RUTH TAMURA, Hawaii
PATRICIA WOLF, Alaska
JONATHAN ZIADY, Senior Fellow, California

Metropolitan Museum of Art:

ALLEN BASSING, New York
ROMARE BEARDEN, Senior Fellow, New York
JANET MARTHA BLANKSTEIN, New York
PETER F. BLUME, New York
LYNDA BRYANT, New York
ELISABETH E. KAPLAN, New York
ANDI OWENS, New York
ALLEN SAPP, Senior Fellow, New York

Walker Art Center:

RONNIE L. ZAKON, Massachusetts

A SPECIAL PROJECT: THE RECORDED ANTHOLOGY OF AMERICAN MUSIC, A BICENTENNIAL PROJECT

This major undertaking, in the planning for several years, is now coming to fruition. What eventually will be a 100-record anthology will focus on the history of the nation as manifested through its music. A distinguished body of music authorities is making the selections of repertory. An administrative entity has been created and a professional staff is being engaged to supervise the production, manufacture, and distribution of the records. Hopefully, the first sides will be available in 1975. The full set will go as a gift to a large number of appropriate institutions, here and abroad. Because the costs of this project are great (RF appropriations to date total \$500,000), the Foundation is looking for partners in this unique Bicentennial undertaking.

GRANT:

American Music Recording Project

To commemorate the Bicentennial of the United States, the Foundation is planning for the issue of 200 sides of American music for eventual distribution to selected libraries, music schools, and other nonprofit institutions in the United States and abroad.

\$400,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, for the Charles Ives Centennial Festival-Conference.

\$30,000

THE HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES

During the long review of program conducted between 1972 and 1974, it became clear that the Rockefeller Foundation's trustees and officers shared with many others the conviction that a careful reassessment of the fundamental values underlying contemporary society should be given a high priority.

The Foundation's fundamental objective in this program is to meet the often heard complaint that the humanities, which should be closest to humanity and its needs, are often remote from deep human concerns.

To bring the humanities close to mankind and its changing needs, the Foundation hopes to encourage the exploration of human problems in these broad areas:

- Support for the examination of values, beliefs, and symbols of contemporary society
- Encouragement of studies of the cultural heritage of America and the quest for American identity
- Attempts to reach neglected audiences, particularly through the newer media (television and film), and to tap new sources of humanistic creativity.

VALUES AND IDEAS

The Foundation's interest here is in the work of people of unusual intellectual and spiritual capacity engaged in clarifying fundamental goals and values inherent in contemporary life. Such men and women are confined to no single country or tradition. Also, because collaboration between various disciplines is often required in such investigations, Foundation support is likely to be given to interdisciplinary programs.

GRANTS:

American Jewish Committee

The values of America inherent in the meaning of work, leisure, and family aspirations are only seldom recognized by the press, academic leaders, and the bureaucracies that significantly shape the lives of all of us. The new Institute on Group Identity and Pluralism hopes to be a catalytic agent in defining and exploring such concerns and in establishing community organizations to work on them.

\$493,540

Cornell University

Through the Humanities, Science, and Technology Unit, a group of humanists will be organized for the first time to work full time on social problems arising from scientific and technical innovation.

\$193,000

Duke University

Its Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs proposes to introduce humanistic considerations—ethical and cultural perceptions—into graduate and undergraduate studies of policy questions in communications, health, justice, and regional development.

\$458,000

Johns Hopkins University

✓ The Johns Hopkins Atlantic History and Culture program is designed to encourage historians and anthropologists to work together in new assessments of the societies of the Atlantic Basin.

\$490,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

✓ AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., for the Fourteenth International Congress of Historical Sciences.

\$25,000

AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, for a study of the feasibility of establishing nonteaching professional internships for Ph.D. graduates in American Studies.

\$23,068

APPALACHIAN CONSORTIUM, Boone, North Carolina, to complete a comprehensive Appalachian bibliography.

\$12,130

AUSTINIAN SOCIETY, New York, for research on related issues of philosophy, law, and contemporary affairs.

\$19,950

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Pennsylvania, for the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians for a conference on women's history.

\$5,650

DUKE UNIVERSITY, Durham, North Carolina, for a study entitled "Politics of the South: The Second Reconstruction."

\$22,000

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, Tallahassee, for fellowships in its Center for the Study of Southern Culture and Religion.

\$15,000

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, Santa Barbara, California, for a research program and two conferences on "The Changing Role of Religion in Contemporary Society."	\$17,950
GRADUATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, for a conference on "How Ought the Next Generation of Political Philosophers Be Trained?"	\$17,125
HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, for two projects on moral development and moral education in young adulthood.	\$30,455
LINDISFARNE ASSOCIATION, Southampton, New York, for faculty salaries.	\$25,000
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, East Lansing, for a program to introduce a more universal approach to the study and teaching of the humanities.	\$35,000
✓ MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, Vermont, to carry out significant innovations in its Language School program.	\$28,900
P.E.N. AMERICAN CENTER, New York, to enable Elizabeth Hardwick to complete work on her novel.	\$15,060
✓ P.E.N. AMERICAN CENTER, New York, to enable Susan Sontag to complete her writing on Asia.	\$23,000
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, for research for a biography of Harry Emerson Fosdick.	\$9,000
✓ UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, Indiana, for a study on Benedetto Croce's philosophy of western culture.	\$16,370
YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, for a study of the goals and opportunities facing seven major university divinity schools.	\$35,000

AMERICA'S CULTURAL HERITAGE AND THE QUEST FOR AMERICAN IDENTITY

Many of America's people and regions are inadequately represented in the national consciousness. With encouragement to be broader in their sympathies and outlook, scholars can enrich our understanding of our nationhood, draw upon overlooked cultural resources, and enhance the country's pride in its diversity as well as its unity.

GRANT:***University of Minnesota***

The Center for Immigration Studies continues to enlarge its important collection of historical resources for the study of the great waves of immigrants to America, beginning in the 1870's, whose descendants are now such an important part of American society, particularly in the north central and northeastern states.

\$333,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, Santa Barbara, California, for a conference on "Ethnicity and Historical Consciousness or Identity in the United States."

\$10,000

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND EDUCATION CENTER, New Market, Tennessee, for a conference on rural community development.

\$1,000

JOHN CARROLL UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, for completion of a manuscript on "The South Slav Immigrants."

\$2,500

NATIONAL CENTER FOR URBAN ETHNIC AFFAIRS, Washington, D.C., to establish an Institute for Education for Working Class Women.

\$28,359

NEWBERRY LIBRARY, Chicago, for the Summer Training Institute in Family History.

\$24,800

NEW YORK CENTER FOR ETHNIC AFFAIRS, to establish a Center for Cultural Diversity.

\$35,000

POLISH INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES IN AMERICA, New York, for a socio-logical study of the Polish-American ethnic group.

\$32,000

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, New Jersey, for the first phase of a continuing education program.

\$28,100

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF BLACK RELIGION, Princeton, for a conference on American black and African theologies.

\$10,000

SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN REGIONAL ETHNIC HERITAGE STUDIES CENTER, Detroit, for development costs.

\$30,000

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, Edwardsville, for researching and cataloging Slavic-American imprints of the Rocky Mountain West.

\$3,322

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO, for research on Polish cultural traditions in Buffalo.

\$10,975

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Riverside, for compilation of an anthology of Slovak literature.

\$22,152

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, for computer materials for the study of ethnic identity.

\$800

NEW AUDIENCES

The Foundation hopes to encourage efforts to help the humanities move into the fourth quarter of the twentieth century by studying the new media for the transmission of culture—particularly television—and to search out techniques whereby humanistic ideas can be interpreted through visual symbols. We are seeking for ways and means to wed humanistic scholarship, and consideration for human values and dignity, to television and film skills.

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, Boston, for conferences on "Print Culture and Video Culture" in preparation for an issue of *Daedalus*.

\$33,000

AMERICAN FILM INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C., to conduct a summer workshop for professional women to develop their directing skills.

\$35,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, for completion of research on a major ethnographic film project.

\$17,010

GENE SEARCHINGER, New York, for research and partial filming of a film series on distinguished humanists and their ideas.

\$25,000

UNIVERSITY FILM STUDY CENTER, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to expand the Film Information Service to provide program and research assistance beyond the university community.

\$10,210

URBAN APPALACHIAN COUNCIL, Cincinnati, to establish an Appalachian Community Videotape Service.

\$19,500

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS IN THE HUMANITIES

This new program of individual awards is designed to support the production of works of humanistic scholarship and reflection intended to illuminate and assess the values of contemporary society. Close to 2,000 proposals were received from young and old, academics and nonacademics, covering a broad range of subjects and exploring a wide variety of contemporary dilemmas, almost always with an interdisciplinary approach. From this large pool of stimulating proposals, a small outside group of distinguished humanists recommended the following awards:

\$600,000

IVAR E. BERG AND JAMES W. KUHN, Columbia University, for a study on value dilemmas in contemporary American professions.

WILLIAM H. BUNTING, Portland, Maine, for a photographic study of the economic history of the state of Maine in the 19th century.

R. FREEMAN BUTTS, Teachers College, Columbia University, for a reassessment of the role of public education in American society.

BARRY M. CASPER, Carleton College, to undertake a study of the role of scientists in the formation of public policy.

WALTER C. CLEMENS, JR., Boston University, to explore the relative advantages of mutual aid versus exploitation in world politics.

BETTY C. CONGLETON, East Carolina University, to complete research and draft a book on the role of Edward Owings Guerrant in establishing Appalachia's regional identity.

THOMAS R. CRIPPS, Morgan State College, for a historical study of the portrayal of black Americans in motion pictures.

PAUL P. D'ANDREA, University of Minnesota, for a study of how values are communicated in works of dramatic art.

MARTIN DUBERMAN, Herbert H. Lehman College, for a study on the history of sexuality in the United States.

ROBERT A. DURR, Talkeetna, Alaska, for a book on the American pioneer tradition as reflected in the Alaskan experience.

A. ROY ECKARDT, Lehigh University, for a study of the consequences of the Nazi holocaust for recent Christian and Jewish thinking.

ENA L. FARLEY, State University College at Brockport, for a historical study of the struggle for education for blacks in Boston.

H. BRUCE FRANKLIN, Wesleyan University, for a study of the literature created by men and women who became writers through their prison experience.

S. P. FULLINWIDER, Arizona State University, for a history of the idea of schizophrenia.

VIRGINIA HELD, Hunter College, for a study of ethical inquiry as it relates to public policy.

DALLAS M. HIGH, University of Kentucky, for a study of the philosophical and ethical problems raised by advances in biology and medicine with respect to the terminally and chronically ill.

PAUL M. HIRSCH, University of Chicago, to explore the implications for American society of potential changes in the television medium.

NANCY JO HOFFMAN, University of Massachusetts, for a study on the teaching of literacy to urban working-class adults.

PHILLIP E. JOHNSON, University of California, Berkeley, to undertake a study of the ethical problems of the contemporary lawyer.

LEONARD KRIESEL, City College, New York, for a study on the ideal of manhood in American literature and society.

JAY MARTIN, University of California, for a study of the cultural history of American literature from 1900 to 1950.

JON MOLINE, University of Wisconsin, for a study of environmental ethics.

RICHARD P. PARKER, Rutgers University, for a study of the philosophical and legal implications of the rights of an individual to control his or her body.

RICHARD H. PELLS, University of Texas, for a book on the intellectual community in America after World War II.

STEPHEN ROSS, State University of New York, Binghamton, for a study of the nature of philosophical mysteries.

FLORENCE A. RUDERMAN, Brooklyn College, for a comparative study of the impact on post-World War II family and society of changing employment patterns for women.

MARY P. RYAN, State University of New York, Binghamton, for a case study of family life and sex roles in 19th-century America.

HAROLD SCHEUB, University of Wisconsin, for a study of the oral narrative tradition in southern African countries.

NEIL SHEEHAN, Washington, D.C., for a book that will examine and convey the American experience in Vietnam through the life and work of the late John Paul Vann.

WILLIAM C. SHEPHERD, University of Montana, for a book dealing with the relationship between social science and contemporary religious thought and behavior.

JOHN F. SZWED, University of Pennsylvania, for a comparative study of creole literatures.

DALE A. VREE, Earlham College, to explore the relationship between intellectual and worker in American society.

MICHAEL A. WEINSTEIN, Purdue University, for an investigation of the problems of the individual within a bureaucratic society.

PETER Y. WINDT, University of Utah, for a critical analysis of technologically controlled changes in human behavior.

QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The creation one hundred and three years ago of the first national public park in the world, Yellowstone, embodied the modest beginnings of an American ethic of conservation. Over subsequent decades, American history has been distinguished by heroic efforts in the cause of conservation, the work generally of individuals with a high sense of stewardship toward our natural resources. It is only very recently, however, that there has emerged a broad national consensus that our natural resources and life support systems must be managed and conserved with more effectiveness and with greater respect.

The goal of the Foundation's program is to help speed the solution of important environmental problems, and in so doing to assist in the creation of institutional capabilities to deal with them and to build a better base for public understanding of environmental issues.

Work toward this goal is carried out through five thrusts:

- Assisting universities in their search for solutions to specific environmental problems that have major biological or social components, through the development of cooperative working relationships with state and federal agencies or other organizations
- Testing the validity of a comprehensive, integrated, regional approach to environmental management within a defined geographic region
- Developing environmentally significant alternatives in the management of major pollutants, particularly the nutrients, pesticides, and heavy metals
- International collaboration on environmental problems
- Developing an improved understanding of the nature and sources of public perceptions of environmental problems.

CENTERS FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY STRENGTH

One of the earliest strategies of this program, and a continuing one, is to assist in the building of centers of interdisciplinary strength which can address major national and regional environmental problems in comprehensive ways. Earlier faith by many in technological "fixes" for environmental disorders has been severely shaken. For instance, smokestack scrubbers and precipitators have not provided simple remedies for polluted air.

The inherent complexity of our environment and of the problems we face is becoming better understood. We have learned that most environmental problems cannot be reduced to neatly discreet components susceptible to traditional disciplinary analysis and resolution.

Another basic strategy of this thrust is to encourage the development of close working relationships between research organizations such as universities, and those public action agencies which should be the beneficiaries and utilizers of research results. The Foundation and its officers often play a direct role in establishing such relationships by encouraging, requiring, and in some cases making the appropriate initial contacts with such action agencies.

GRANTS:

Case Western Reserve University

In close cooperation with local and state environmental agencies, the university is completing a four-year program on water quality management in the Greater Cleveland area and adjacent Lake Erie. A main goal of this phase of the project is the addition of human and social values to a computer simulation model that will assist planners and decision-makers in the management of large-scale environmental problems.

\$125,000

Massachusetts Audubon Society

Wetlands are essential to the hydrologic cycle, serve as wildlife habitats, insure adequate water supplies, and are crucially important in flood control. The Audubon Society is developing technical and educational materials and consultative services for community organizations designated to manage wetlands areas throughout New England.

\$100,000

Oregon State University

The university is completing its research program on environmental quality and economic growth in the state of Oregon. The Oregon Simulation Model, developed through university research, is assisting state and local governments in making knowledgeable decisions on conflicting environmental and economic issues.

\$225,000

University of Wisconsin

In cooperation with the University of Minnesota, the Lake Superior Project at Wisconsin's Institute for Environmental Studies has focused on the development of alternative strategies to accommodate economic development consistent with sound environmental management in the Lake Superior region. Continuation of the project will expand the cooperative program to include the Universities of Michigan and Toronto to examine specific problems relevant to users of the lake and immediately adjacent land areas.

\$250,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

AFFILIATED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, New York, for research by the New York Ocean Science Laboratory on the use of colored overlay techniques for presentation and synthesis of marine science data for coastal zone management.

\$10,350

BUREAU OF PUBLIC LANDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION OF THE STATE OF MAINE, Augusta, for research on the management of public lands related to overall state growth strategy.

\$15,000

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY, Corvallis, for a detailed description and analysis of "The Man and His Activities as Related to Environmental Quality Project" as a model for regional environmental studies.

\$8,300

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY, Corvallis, for historical research on the development of environmental legislation and public policy in the state of Oregon.

\$7,000

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY, Corvallis, to strengthen collaboration between environmental research programs of the university and state government agencies by appointment of two postdoctoral fellows to liaison positions in state government agencies.

\$18,000

PLANNING APPROACHES FOR COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTS, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the New England Regional Field Service Program.

\$30,000

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CENTER ON ENVIRONMENT, Denver, for research on effects of oil shale development on water and land resources within the Rocky Mountain region.

\$5,530

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Davis, for a comprehensive examination of environmental studies programs in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

\$8,400

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY, Logan, for development of an interinstitutional research program examining alternative environmental futures in the Rocky Mountain region.

\$15,000

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY, Logan, for development of a plan of collaboration for regional analysis of alternative environmental futures in the Rocky Mountain region as energy resource extraction is intensified.

\$20,000

REGIONAL STUDIES

The Hudson Basin Project is a study conducted on two levels. On one plane, it is concerned with how environmental problems are managed within a generally defined study area, in this case, the entire New York metropolitan region, as well as the counties of the Hudson River watershed. The boundaries of the study area do not correspond to any single physiographic, political, or economic region; some problems transcend the region's boundaries, some are subsumed by them. However, they do provide a geographic framework within which we have been able to study a broad range of environmental problems, to trace their origins, to examine their consequences, and to weigh the effectiveness of existing institutions in responding to them.

On another level, the Hudson Basin Project is an experiment in terms of its own methodology. It is designed to determine if this method provides for effective examination of environmental issues in an integrated manner within a regional context, whether such an examination will lead to useful new understandings and perceptions about the environment, and whether these in turn can lead to improved public policies and coordinated research programs. It is hoped the Hudson Basin Project's approach may be relevant to other regions whose problems are similar in kind, if not yet in scale.

GRANT:

Hudson Basin Project

Two of the major elements of the Quality of the Environment program have been a comprehensive approach to the complex environmental problems in specific regions, and dissemination of research results into the decision-making channels of business and government. The Hudson Basin Project is completing a study of the environmental needs and priorities of the basin and is moving into its final phase involving publication and dissemination of the project's report and recommendations.

\$140,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

CITIZENS FOR CLEAN AIR, New York, for research to determine the compatibility of air pollution and energy conservation strategies.	\$20,000
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for videotape documentation of the Hudson Basin Project.	\$10,572
MASSACHUSETTS AUDUBON SOCIETY, Lincoln, for expansion of its Environmental Intern Program into New York State.	\$25,000
UNION COLLEGE, Schenectady, New York, for a study on "Economic Aspects of Energy Resources Management: The Case of the Electric Utilities in New York State."	\$15,950

APPROACHES TO CRITICAL PROBLEMS

The strategy of supporting the development of ecologically sound approaches to pest control and to the management of waste nutrients, heavy metals, and synthetic chemicals, aims directly at improving our health and welfare. Problems being addressed are associated with economic development and a technological society's tendency to overburden natural ecosystems.

GRANTS:

Boyce Thompson Institute For Plant Research

In 1970 a major research program on the structure and function of the Hudson River estuary was begun. In addition to continuing basic research on the biotic community of the Hudson River estuary, the institute is engaged in the transfer of this information to decision-making channels where it can contribute to the effective management of a valuable natural resource.

\$118,000

City College of the City University of New York

Alternatives in wastewater management that emphasize recovery and reuse of energy and biological materials are constantly being sought. This pilot plant system will demonstrate the feasibility of developing shellfish and seaweed culture to purify municipal sewage.

\$100,000

Division of Health, State of Florida

The use of forested wetlands as a reclamation device for municipal wastewater is currently being investigated at the University of Florida with Foundation support. Now the Division of Health is examining the potential public health problems arising from viruses present in wastewater discharged into the wetland ecosystem.

\$104,000

University of California, Los Angeles

In the United States, wastewater is treated by the two-stage system which, while removing most of the organic material, leaves the effluent containing high concentrations of the nutrients phosphorus and nitrogen. Researchers are examining the use of effluent waters to produce economically useful substances.

\$80,000

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

The presence of pollutants in the marine food chain can seriously jeopardize a major source of food as world shortages become more severe. Woods Hole is continuing research on the fate and possible management of toxic organic pollutants in the marine environment.

\$60,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

BELLAGIO STUDY AND CONFERENCE CENTER, Italy, for a conference on biodegradable pesticides.

\$17,550

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY, Fort Collins, for research on the use of bat guano deposits to establish a baseline record of natural atmospheric occurrence of heavy-metal pollutants.

\$15,000

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, for student participation in environmental research at the Douglas Lake Biological Station.

\$15,000

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, for research on insect control utilizing pheromones, inoculating devices, and a highly pathogenic disease agent.

\$19,000

EMERGING INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

A small but growing pool of expertise is being developed in U.S. institutions which can be useful to other nations in research on their environmental problems and in the training of their nationals.

The Foundation has made contact with many international leaders of environmental programs and with scientists engaged in research on problems of global significance. Modest, nongovernmental funding may be particularly valuable in convening multinational expertise—for transferring information and in devising cooperative research on old and new problems.

Through these and other projects supported by the Foundation, a modest yet significant international component is developing. Intensification of granting activity is not planned.

GRANT:

Brookings Institution

International environmental programs are insufficiently supported by national and private funding agencies. The Brookings Institution is undertaking research to identify and assess possible new sources of revenue and to consider what kinds of fiscal systems might best support these environmental programs.

\$125,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY, Fort Collins, for research on global water law systems.

\$20,000

UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO, Washington, D.C., for the environmental field trip portion of the Man and the Biosphere International Coordinating Council meeting.

\$15,000

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Vancouver, for research to develop alternative strategies for effective management of international inland water resources.

\$17,000

ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTIONS

Foundation officials believe that an improved understanding of the nature and sources of public perceptions of environmental problems, through careful, sharply focused opinion studies, is vital for achievement of sustained, mature interest in environmental affairs. The results of studies funded this year by the Foundation should assist many agencies and officials in identifying major gaps in public understanding and enable public agencies to pursue activities leading to a better informed citizenry.

GRANT:**Cornell University**

Effective implementation of programs to improve environmental quality is dependent on people perceiving and responding to their environment. Cornell's research in this area will develop improved understanding of the social context of environmental issues.

\$73,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York, for a national workshop in current methodology and research approaches to environmental perception, values, and attitudes.

\$5,000

EQUILIBRIUM FUND, Washington, D.C., for research into the social impact of selected federal land and recreation programs.

\$13,000

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Santa Barbara, for research on the role of values and ethics in the protection of national parks, wildlife refuges, and wilderness preserves.

\$24,330

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS IN ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

One final strategy which is employed in nearly all activities of the Quality of the Environment program is to provide opportunities for highly qualified individuals to receive training in environmental affairs.

The most recent and direct use of this strategy is through the new Rockefeller Foundation Fellowships in Environmental Affairs approved by the trustees early in 1974. These awards enable highly capable persons from many professional disciplines to participate in innovative programs to broaden their knowledge and enhance their capacity for leadership roles in this vital area. Candidates submit written proposals which are evaluated by an advisory panel not only on the basis of personal qualifications but also on the degree to which the proposed award adds an important new component to a program or organization addressing environmental concerns and provides for significant interaction between the fellow and experts in the field. In 1974, \$300,000 was appropriated for this program and the following awards were made:

ENRIQUE A. CAPONI, who will add his expertise in mathematical modeling to the interdisciplinary research program at the Chesapeake Research Consortium (Johns Hopkins University, University of Maryland, University of Virginia, Smithsonian Institution).

E. KEVIN CORNELL, who will participate in congressional staff activities while serving as an American Association for the Advancement of Science Congressional Environmental Fellow.

A. HALUK OZKAYNAK, a physicist who will pursue research on air pollution abatement in Turkey while enrolled in the M.P.H. program at Harvard University.

R. MICHAEL WRIGHT, a young lawyer who in cooperation with the Nature Conservancy's Washington office will undertake a feasibility study of an international program similar to the Conservancy's highly successful domestic land preservation program.

OTHER GRANTS:

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, for its environmental and water resources engineering training program.

\$20,000

NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C., for a preliminary study to develop methodology and to identify select problem areas for research on national policy and the environment.

\$25,000

UNIVERSITY CORPORATION FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH, Boulder, Colorado, for research on the relationship between atmospheric condensation nuclei levels and drought conditions in the Sahel region of Africa.

\$5,000

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, for research applying a systems dynamics/energy approach to environmental problems on the island of Oahu.

\$5,000

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, for testing the applicability of mediation techniques in the resolution of environmental disputes.

\$25,000

SPECIAL INTERESTS AND EXPLORATIONS

Very occasionally, grants are made not clearly associated with any existing program or the major interests of a single division but of special interest to the Foundation as a whole. Such activities would be designed to study and pursue new possibilities, for example, public policy and administration, and cultural and scientific exchange with China.

Under this rubric also fall grants related to the special interests of the Foundation as an institution (e.g., Council on Foundations, Overseas Development Council), as well as grants which are of special interest to a division but not to any existing program (e.g., National Bureau of Economic Research, National Academy of Sciences Agricultural Board).

GRANTS:

Commission on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs (Filer Commission)

The commission is working on recommendations to update the aims and directions of U.S. philanthropy in response to current and future public problems and requirements.

\$75,000

InterStudy

Chronic unemployment has long been one of the chief domestic issues confronting Americans. Intensive research on the problem is yielding alternative schemes for more efficient delivery of manpower training services, which are now ready for testing.

\$29,230

United Way of America

The United Way of America, the national association for united fund-raising and planning organizations, is launching a major personnel development program to improve staff management capabilities in its more than 2,000 local organizations.

\$100,000

GRANTS IN AID (\$35,000 or under):

COMMISSION ON PRIVATE PHILANTHROPY AND PUBLIC NEEDS, Washington, D.C., for its general research program.

\$25,000

COUNCIL ON FOUNDATIONS, New York, for support of American participation in the Japanese Philanthropy Project.

\$5,000

DIEBOLD INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY STUDIES, New York, for a research project on business-public sector interface.	\$25,000
EXPLORATORY PROJECT FOR ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for research on land-use planning.	\$20,000
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C., for the Panel on Public Diplomacy.	\$30,000
INFORM, New York, for a study of the U.S. land development industry.	\$14,425
INSTITUTE FOR THE FUTURE, Menlo Park, California, for a report identifying and delineating major domestic and international issues in the next decade.	\$28,000
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 3RD YOUTH AWARD, for presentation to B. Eliot Wigginton.	\$10,332
MERIDIAN HOUSE INTERNATIONAL, Washington, D.C., for program development of the United States Center for International Women's Year.	\$25,200
UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Washington, D.C., for production of its Bicentennial film on Washington, D.C.	\$25,000

THE BELLAGIO STUDY AND CONFERENCE CENTER

The Villa Serbelloni, an historic estate in the Italian Alps, located high on the promontory that divides Lake Como and overlooking the town of Bellagio, was bequeathed to the Foundation in 1959. It has since evolved into a unique meeting place for international conferences attended by men and women who come together at Bellagio to examine persistent human problems and to attempt to formulate possible solutions. "Bellagio Conferences" have been the modest beginnings of now world-wide cooperative undertakings in agricultural research, population stabilization efforts, and the development and strengthening of universities and training institutes in the Third World countries. Although conferences that are directly related to the Foundation's own programs now constitute a substantial part of the Center's activities, each year a number of persons outside the Foundation are invited to organize conferences of clearly international dimensions and importance.

In addition to conferences at Bellagio, the Foundation offers residences, generally for about one month each, to eminent scholars, writers, and composers engaged in major writing projects. During 1974, the Center was able to accommodate 74 men and women of recognized distinction from fourteen countries.

The Center is administered from the Foundation's New York office by an interdisciplinary committee of which Dr. Ralph W. Richardson, Jr. is currently the chairman.

The following conferences were held at the Center during 1974:

Social Science Research on Development Problems—R. K. Davidson, *The Rockefeller Foundation*, and Ernest Stern, *World Bank*. A group of representatives from funding agencies came together to evaluate the various possibilities for social science research on problems related to the developing nations.

International Political Issues Relating to the Content of Direct Broadcasting from Satellites—John Lawrence Hargrove, *American Society of International Law, Washington, D.C.* Jointly sponsored by the ASIL and the International Broadcast Institute in Paris, this conference brought together experts from the United States, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa. Various political positions were analyzed; technical options discussed; existing international regulations studied; and suggestions offered as to what international institutional arrangements might be made to deal with the political problem of satellite broadcasting.

Institutional Development of the European Community—Max Kohnstamm, *European Community Institute for University Studies, Brussels*. This meeting brought together the project directors of a three-part study of the various institutions in the European Community; also invited were other staff of the institute and eight economists and political scientists on the faculty of European universities.

Agricultural Education in Developing Nations—Clarence C. Gray, III, *The Rockefeller Foundation*. Specialists in the area of agricultural education considered the problems of agricultural education in developing nations.

Technology in the Field of Agricultural Development—John Pino and A. Colin McClung, *The Rockefeller Foundation*. Technical specialists from various international organizations evaluated the new technologies in the field of agricultural development.

Aspects of Primary Medical Care—John Fry, *Beckenham, Kent, England*. A meeting of professors of medicine, WHO staff, and general practitioners in the field of medicine, representing the United States, United Kingdom, Western and Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin America, Canada, and Australia. The purpose of the conference

was to evaluate the various problems and dilemmas of primary medical care: public attitudes, health information, education and the training of the physician, the hospital's role, and research data and information. At the conclusion of the conference a possible framework for primary medical care was drawn up that could be incorporated into all systems of medical care.

An Open World Economy—Hugh Corbet, Trade Policy Research Centre, London. European businessmen and commissioners of the European Community met to evaluate the problems and determine the feasibility of bringing about an open world economy.

Biodegradable Pesticides—John J. McKelvey, Jr., The Rockefeller Foundation. A meeting of international experts examined the present status of research in the field of biodegradable pesticides.

Priorities for Research, Training, and Related Programs in the Field of Conflict in International Relations—Joseph E. Black, The Rockefeller Foundation. This conference brought together program officers of foundations and other agencies that are funding activities in the field of international relations.

Dissatisfaction, Protest, and Change in Advanced Industrial Society—Samuel H. Barnes, University of Michigan. A group of European and North American social scientists met to undertake the first phase of a long-term study of certain aspects of change among mass publics in advanced industrial societies. Participants came from Austria, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States.

Patterns of Change in Advanced Industrial Society—Leon N. Lindberg, University of Wisconsin. Political scientists, economists, and sociologists from Western European countries and the United States met to review the possibilities for future research in the 1970's and 1980's into the processes that are transforming the world's advanced industrial societies.

Western European Fellowship Programs—Gordon Adams, Social Science Research Council, New York. A meeting of ten European and ten American social scientists, all of whom have been involved in some way with the Social Science Research Council's Western European Fellowship Program, to assess the various problems and decide on the future direction of this fellowship program which enables young American graduate students to spend periods of study doing research on European topics.

Process Thought and Modern Science—Charles L. Birch, School of Biological Sciences, University of Sydney, Australia. An international group of biologists, physicists, and philosophers discussed the relationship of “process thought and modern science.” “Process thought” is a term taken from the writings of Alfred North Whitehead and refers to attempts on the part of philosophers and scientists to develop a unified view of reality, stretching from the inorganic world to man’s highest religious experiences.

The Changing Structure of the European Peasant Community—Irwin Sanders, Boston University. A meeting of scholars from the United States, Poland, Romania, Norway, France, and other European countries examined the role of rural populations in the changing political, social, and economic structures of Eastern European nations.

Music and Poetry in Northern Italy, 1585-1625—Denis Stevens, Columbia University. Scholars in the field of musicology and musical performers examined and reinterpreted the music of such Italian composers as Monteverdi, Marenzio, Giaches de Wert, and Sigismondo d’India.

Current Program Priorities of Major Institutes and Other Organizations Giving Primary Attention to Conflict in International Relations—Joseph E. Black, The Rockefeller Foundation. This meeting was a follow-up to the earlier conference with leaders from funding agencies.

The Resolution of International Environmental Disputes—Elmore Jackson, The Rockefeller Foundation, Maurice Strong, UN Environment Programme, and the American Society of International Law. A meeting of international lawyers, political scientists, and international administrators from North America, Europe, and Africa to examine the various aspects of the avoidance and peaceful resolution of disputes arising in the international community out of threats or injuries to the environment.

The Public Humanities—Michael Novak, The Rockefeller Foundation. Representatives from the Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities and humanists from Asia, Europe, and Latin America examined the various ways in which the humanities curriculum in U.S. institutions of higher education can be improved and altered to meet changing conceptions of what constitutes the humanities.

An Investigation of the Consequences of International Educational Exchanges—William H. Allaway, Director, Education Abroad Program, University of California. A meeting of the International Committee for the Study of Educational Exchange focused on the planning, methodology, and other procedures to carry forward two research projects involving an investigation into the consequences of international exchanges, at both student and faculty levels. Representatives from universities in Germany, France, India, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Yugoslavia were present.

Cat Leukemia Virus and Immunology—W. F. H. Jarrett, University of Glasgow. The principal investigators in Europe and the United States in the area of cat leukemia virus exchanged data and techniques and examined the future direction of the research and its relation to human leukemia.

Factors in the Control of Erythropoiesis—Louis Diamond, School of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco. A group of pediatricians and hematologists investigated and analyzed some of the results of new research on the control of the production of red blood cells, with reference to the blood disease called erythropoiesis. Attended by physicians from the United States, France, Switzerland, Italy, the United Kingdom, Norway, Japan, and Sweden.

Meeting of the British Committee on Theories of International Politics—J. H. Adam Watson, London. A meeting of the 13 members of the British Committee on Theories of International Politics, joined by non-British political theorists and former statesmen from the United States, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Italy, and Ireland, heard and discussed papers on the practice and concept of statecraft, the connection between statecraft and diplomacy, and the notion of the state and sovereignty.

Tropical Medicine—B. E. C. Hopwood, Wellcome Trust, London. A group of representatives of European and American foundations and of other funding agencies exchanged information concerning financial support for research in the general area of tropical medicine, particularly of schistosomiasis.

Major Alternatives for U.S.-European Relations—James Chace, Council on Foreign Relations, New York. American scholars working on some aspect of American-European relations since the end of World War II joined European scholars to comment and criticize prepared papers.

Science and Technology as They Apply to the Problems of the Sahel—John J. McKelvey, Jr., *The Rockefeller Foundation*. This meeting brought together in a nongovernmental context scientists and planners from the United States, Europe, and the Sahelian countries to discuss and reach agreement on guidelines for the mid- and long-term scientific, technological, and economic development of the area. These guidelines could assist the Sahel governments and concerned government agencies abroad in establishing their priorities for action.

The New Objectivity in the Social Sciences—Alvin W. Gouldner, *University of Amsterdam*. An international group of social theorists, representing the different interpretations of sociological theory since Max Weber, examined papers prepared in advance.

The Structural Characteristics of the East-West System—Karl E. Birnbaum, *Swedish Institute of International Affairs, Stockholm*. This conference brought together scholars from France, Sweden, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, the United States, and Switzerland to examine the basic features of the emerging East-West system and the underlying forces that determine its structure. In view of the recent developments in arms control and political negotiations in Europe and the changing relations between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, this is a topic of crucial importance to East-West relations. It is expected that a book-length study will emanate from this conference.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION ARCHIVES

Use of the Archives by the Public

The Archivist continued to take advantage of opportunities to make known the availability of the Archives for research. Announcements appeared in 1974 issues of *College and Research Libraries News*, *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, *Foundation News*, and specialized journals.

During 1974, 46 scholars made 158 visits to do research at the Archives. Of these, 22 were college or university faculty members, 5 were associated with museums or public service institutions, 12 were graduate students, one was an undergraduate student, and 6 were unaffiliated. The Archivist answered 121 requests for information or inquiries about holdings. There were 66 requests for the booklet which describes open collections. Most frequently used material continued to be RF projects files prior to 1942, the General Education Board Collection, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller

Memorial Collection, the Bureau of Social Hygiene Collection, and the International Education Board files. Research topics included the history of education, the history of science and medicine, public health, the development of American philanthropy in the 20th century, and specific individuals and institutions.

Accessions

A total of 830 cubic feet of Foundation records were transferred to the Archives in 1974. Of these, 767 were terminated projects files. In addition, the Archives received 15 feet of records from the Comptroller's Office, 4 cubic feet from the Mexican field office, and 25 cubic feet from the RF Indian Agricultural Program office. New collections of personal papers were established by or for Marshall C. Balfour, Richard M. Pearce, and Kenneth W. Thompson. Additions to the J. George Harrar, J. Austin Kerr, and China Medical Board collections were received.

The Rockefeller Archives Center

The Center was formally created as a division of Rockefeller University on January 15. Joseph W. Ernst, Ph.D., was named director and J. William Hess, Ph.D., was named associate director. In consultation with architects and engineers, plans were completed for the construction of underground vaults for the storage of records. Construction of the vaults began in July and is expected to be completed by June 1975.

STUDY AWARDS

During 1974 a total of 322 persons held Foundation fellowships; 228 awards that began in previous years continued active in 1974, and 94 new awards became active during the year. Their distribution by program is as follows:

	<i>Study awards from previous years continued into 1974</i>	<i>New awards in 1974</i>	<i>Number of awards active in 1974</i>
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES	77	30	107
HEALTH SCIENCES	54	26	80
SOCIAL SCIENCES	89	26	115
HUMANITIES	7	7	14
NATURAL AND ENVIRON- MENTAL SCIENCES	1	5	6
	—	—	—
	228	94	322

For 1974 the trustees approved a fund of \$3,090,000 for the fellowships. A fund of \$3,075,000 was approved for allocation during 1975.

Rockefeller Foundation Fellows in 1974 came from the following countries:

	<i>Previous Awards</i>	<i>New Awards</i>		<i>Previous Awards</i>	<i>New Awards</i>
Brazil	4	2	<i>EI Salvador</i>	1	3
Chile	1	1	<i>Ethiopia</i>	4	
Colombia	31	12	<i>Guatemala</i>	4	2
Ecuador		1	<i>Honduras</i>	1	

	<i>Previous Awards</i>	<i>New Awards</i>		<i>Previous Awards</i>	<i>New Awards</i>
India	1		St. Lucia		1
Indonesia	9	7	Sri Lanka		1
Kenya	17	1	Tanzania	16	2
Lebanon		3	Thailand	55	13
Malaysia	1		Turkey	2	2
Mexico	11	1	Uganda	15	2
Nigeria	29	8	United States	12	19
Peru	2	2	Zaire		11
Philippines	11	1		—	—
				228	94

1974 AWARDS

AS: Agricultural Sciences; CIAT: International Center for Tropical Agriculture; CIMMYT: International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center; F: Fellow; HS: Health Sciences; HUM: Humanities; NES: Natural and Environmental Sciences; RB: Reproductive Biology; SS: Social Sciences.

CONQUEST OF HUNGER

Chile

VOLKE, VICTOR M.S., Postgraduate College, Mexico, 1970. Soil Science. Appointed from Institute for Agricultural Research. Place of study: Mexico. F-AS

Colombia

BETANCOURT, ANTONIO M.S., Texas A & M University, 1972. Veterinary Parasitology. Appointed from Colombian Institute of Agriculture. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

MISAS, ANGELA B.S., University of Antioquia, 1967. Documentation. Appointed from CIAT. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

VARELA-MONTES, EFREN Mag.Agr.Econ., Universidad del Valle, 1972. Agricultural Economics. Appointed from CIAT. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

VICTORIA, JORGE M.S., Cornell University, 1972. Plant Pathology. Appointed from Colombian Institute of Agriculture. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Ecuador

HERRERA, MARIO R. Ing.Agr., Central University of Ecuador, 1970. Soil Fertility. Appointed from National Agricultural Research Institute. Place of study: Mexico. F-AS

El Salvador

ACOSTA, ROBERTO B.S., University of El Salvador, 1971. Animal Husbandry. Appointed from University of El Salvador. Place of study: Colombia. F-AS

SALAZAR, JAIME MAURICIO M.S., University of Florida, 1971. Animal Nutrition. Appointed from National Center of Agricultural Technology. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

VEGA LARA, ROBERTO ANTONIO Ing.Agr., Monterrey Institute of Technology, 1970. Agronomy and Plant Breeding. Appointed from National Center of Agricultural Technology. Place of study: Mexico. F-AS

Guatemala

MASAYA, PORFIRIO N. M.S., Turrialba Center of Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences, 1971. Plant Breeding. Appointed from Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología Agrícolas. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Lebanon

ABI-ANTUNE, MICHEL D. M.Sc., American University of Beirut, 1968. Genetics and Breeding. Appointed from Agricultural Research Institute. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

GUIRAGOSIAN, VARTAN M.S., American University of Beirut, 1971. Plant Breeding. Appointed from Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

SOLH, MAHMOUD MOHAMAD BACHIR EL M.S., American University of Beirut, 1972. Genetics and Breeding. Appointed from Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Mexico

LOPEZ, ALFONSO B. M.Sc., National School of Agriculture, 1971. Plant Pathology. Appointed from CIMMYT. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Peru

SILLAU-GILONE, HUGO ALBERTO M.S., Iowa State University, 1968. Veterinary Physiology. Appointed from University of San Marcos. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

VALDIVIA-RODRIGUEZ, RICARDO M.Sc., Cornell University, 1970. Applied Animal Nutrition. Appointed from University of San Marcos. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Tanzania

MREMA, JOHN E. M.S., Colorado State University, 1973. Animal Pathology. Appointed from Ministry of Agriculture. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Thailand

SAMART MEEKANGVAN M.S., Mississippi State University, 1973. Soil Science. Appointed from Department of Agriculture, Bangkok. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Turkey

PEHLIVANTURK, ALPASLAN B.S., University of Ankara, 1963. Agronomy. Appointed from Wheat Research and Training Center. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

YAKAR, KAMIL B.S., Ege University, 1965. Agronomy. Appointed from Wheat Research and Training Center. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

United States

ANDERSEN, KATHRYN J. M.Sc., Pennsylvania State University, 1971. Plant Pathology. Appointed from Cornell University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

HAMMOCK, BRUCE D. Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley, 1973. Insect Toxicology and Physiology. Appointed from U.S. Army Medical Corps. Place of study: U.S.A. F-NES

PEAIRS, FRANK B. M.S., University of Massachusetts, 1974. Entomology. Appointed from Cornell University/CIMMYT Project in International Agriculture. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

POPULATION AND HEALTH

Guatemala

DELGADO, HERNAN L. M.D., University of San Carlos, 1972. Public Health. Appointed from Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

Kenya

MBURUGU, EDWARD K. B.A., University of Nairobi, 1971. Sociology. Appointed from University of Nairobi. Place of study: U.S.A. F-ss

St. Lucia

LONG, EARL GODDARD B.A., University of Western Ontario, 1971. Parasitology. Appointed from Ministry of Health, St. Lucia. Place of study: United Kingdom. F-HS

United States

AUERBACH, ROBERT Ph.D., Columbia University, 1954. Reproductive Biology. Appointed from University of Wisconsin. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS-RB

CRISP, THOMAS Ph.D., University of Texas, 1966. Reproductive Biology. Appointed from Georgetown University. Place of study: United Kingdom. F-HS-RB

CROSS, NICHOLAS L. Ph.D., Rockefeller University, 1974. Reproductive Biology. Appointed from Rockefeller University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS-RB

DETERING, NANCY KATHLEEN Ph.D., University of Arizona, 1974. Reproductive Biology. Appointed from University of Arizona. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS-RB

SCHNEIDER, ELLEN GAYLE Ph.D., Harvard University, 1974. Reproductive Biology. Appointed from Harvard University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS-RB

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Brazil

MAIA, JOSE AFONSO FERREIRA M.A., Vanderbilt University, 1970. Economics. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

SOUZA, CARLOS CESAR DA SILVA B.A., Federal University of Bahia, 1974. Business Administration. Appointed from Federal University of Bahia. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Colombia

CASTILLO, CARLOS B.S., Universidad del Valle, 1968. Natural Products Chemistry. Appointed from Universidad del Valle. Place of study: Puerto Rico. F-HS

GUTIERREZ, EDMUNDO M.A., Amherst College, 1964. Curriculum Construction. Appointed from Universidad del Valle. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

PEREZ, CARLOS M.S., University of Pittsburgh, 1972. Operations Research. Appointed from Universidad del Valle. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

PEREZ, MIGUEL A. B.S., National University of Colombia, 1970. Agricultural Engineering. Appointed from Universidad del Valle. Place of study: Mexico. F-HS

RODRIGUEZ, GUILLERMO B.S., Universidad del Valle, 1971. Sanitary Engineering. Appointed from Universidad del Valle. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

SARAVIA, JORGE M.P.H., Johns Hopkins University, 1970. Economic Growth and Development. Appointed from Universidad del Valle. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

ZAPATA, VICENTE M.A., University of Alabama, 1969. Higher Education. Appointed from Universidad del Valle. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

Indonesia

DUKUT SULARSASA B.S., Gadjah Mada University, 1964. Animal Husbandry. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

EFFENDI, SOFIAN Drs., Gadjah Mada University, 1969. Population, Public Administration. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

KRISHNA SANTOSA B.S., Gadjah Mada University, 1972. Poultry Husbandry. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: Philippines. F-AS

LOEKMAN SOETRISNO Drs., Gadjah Mada University, 1970. Economics. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: The Netherlands. F-SS

MOELJARTO TJOKROWINOTO M.P.A., University of Pittsburgh, 1963. Public Administration. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Rossi Sanusi M.D., Gadjah Mada University, 1970. Medical Education. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

Soemadi Soerjabrata M.A., Ball State University, Indiana, 1973. Psychology. Appointed from Gadjah Mada University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Nigeria

Adesogan, Ezekiel Kayode Ph.D., University of Ibadan, 1968. Natural Products Chemistry. Appointed from University of Ibadan. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

Akinkugbe, Oladipo O. M.D., University of London, 1968. Medicine. Appointed from University of Ibadan. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

Amakiri, Sotonye Ph.D., University of Ibadan, 1974. Animal Pathology. Appointed from University of Ibadan. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Daramola, Solomon Olubayode B.A., University of Ibadan (London), 1964. Higher and Adult Education. Appointed from University of Ibadan. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Effiong, Charles Edet M.B., Ch.B., University of Leeds, 1963. Medicine. Appointed from University of Ibadan. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

Ijose, Abiodun M.A., Ohio State University, 1970. Public Administration. Appointed from University of Ibadan. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Olaloku, Ebenezer Ph.D., University of Ibadan, 1972. Dairy Husbandry. Appointed from University of Ibadan. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Philippines

Diokno, Benjamin M.A., University of the Philippines, 1974. Economics. Appointed from University of the Philippines. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Tanzania

Lyakurwa, William M.A., University of Dar es Salaam, 1974. Economics. Appointed from University of Dar es Salaam. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Thailand

Boonjit Titapiwatankun M.A., Thammasat University, 1974. Agribusiness. Appointed from Kasetsart University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Chirmsak Pintthong M.A., Thammasat University, 1974. Economics. Appointed from Thammasat University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Jeerasak Pongpiisanupichit M.A., Thammasat University, 1974. Economics. Appointed from Kasetsart University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-SS

Jerachone Sriwasdilek M.S., University of the Philippines, 1973. Agricultural Economics. Appointed from Kasetsart University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

Kanok Pavasuthipaisit Ph.D., Mahidol University, 1974. Biology. Appointed from Mahidol University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

Pantipa Sinarachatanant Ph.D., Mahidol University, 1973. Virology. Appointed from Mahidol University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

PIBOON LIMPRAPAT M.A., University of the Philippines, 1971. Economics. Appointed from Thammasat University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-ss

SOPHASAN KREURVUL M.S., Mahidol University, 1969. Biochemistry. Appointed from Mahidol University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

THAVISAK SVETSRENI B.A., American University, 1971. Population Anthropology. Appointed from Mahidol University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

THYON RUJIREKAGULWAT M.S., Mahidol University, 1973. Medicine. Appointed from Mahidol University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

VITHAYA MEEVOOTISOM M.Sc., Mahidol University, 1973. Microbiology. Appointed from Mahidol University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

WARAPORN EOASKOOK M.Ed., Chulalongkorn University, 1973. Medical Education. Appointed from Ramathibodi Hospital. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HS

Uganda

KAKOZA, JOSEPH M.A., Yale University, 1973. Economics. Appointed from Makerere University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-ss

KIGGUNDU, SULEIMAN-IBRAHIM M.S., University of Strathclyde, Scotland, 1973. Economics. Appointed from Makerere University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-ss

Zaire

CHIZUNGA RUDAHINDWA Licence, National University of Zaire, 1972. Education. Appointed from National University of Zaire. Place of study: U.S.A. F-ss

FUTA MUDIUMBULA Ing. Agronomist, National University of Zaire, 1972. Agricultural Economics. Appointed from National University of Zaire. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

KATWALA GHIFEM Licence, National University of Zaire, 1972. Public Administration. Appointed from National University of Zaire. Place of study: U.S.A. F-ss

KAYISU KALENGA Ing. Agronomist, National University of Zaire, 1972. Food Technology. Appointed from National University of Zaire. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

KAZADI MIKAMBILE Licence, National University of Zaire, 1971. Business Administration. Appointed from National University of Zaire. Place of study: U.S.A. F-ss

KIATOKO MANGEYE Ing. Agronomist, National University of Zaire, 1972. Nutrition and Physiology. Appointed from National University of Zaire. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

LELO MAMOSI NSILULU Licence, National University of Zaire, 1972. Library Science. Appointed from National University of Zaire. Place of study: U.S.A. F-ss

MULONGOY KALEMANI Licence, National University of Zaire, 1972. Microbiology. Appointed from National University of Zaire. Place of study: U.S.A. F-AS

NSAMAN LUTU Licence, National University of Zaire, 1972. Public Administration. Appointed from National University of Zaire. Place of study: U.S.A. F-ss

TSHIMPE DITUMBULE M.B.A., Syracuse University, 1974. Business Administration. Appointed from National University of Zaire. Place of study: U.S.A. F-ss

YAMVU MAKASU A M'TEBA Licence, National University of Zaire, 1972. Political Science. Appointed from National University of Zaire. Place of study: U.S.A. F-ss

ARTS, HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES

Colombia

MELO, JORGE ORLANDO M.A., University of North Carolina, 1967. Economic History. Appointed from Universidad del Valle. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HUM

United States

ARNETT, DOUGLAS O'NEIL B.A., Ohio University, 1970. Political Science. Appointed from Duke University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HUM

CONTI, EUGENE A., JR. B.A., Eastern Michigan University, 1971. Anthropology. Appointed from Duke University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HUM

CORCORAN, SISTER DONALD M.A., Fordham University, 1972. Theology. Appointed from Fordham University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HUM

DAUM, RAYMOND WITHAM M.Ed., University of Hawaii, 1971. Communications. Appointed from Columbia University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HUM

MANCUSO, ARLENE M.S., Columbia University, 1962. Education. Appointed from Columbia University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HUM

WELLS, JOHN C., JR. M.S., Rutgers University, 1971. Urban Planning and Public Policy. Appointed from Rutgers University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-HUM

QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

United States

ENDERS, MICHAEL J. M.S., University of Wisconsin, 1969. Water Resources Geography. Appointed from Clark University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-NES

FRIDAY, RICHARD ERIC M.S., Cornell University, 1969. Agricultural Economics. Appointed from Cornell University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-NES

SKALIOTIS, GEORGE J. M.S., Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 1974. Transportation and Traffic. Appointed from Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Place of study: U.S.A. F-NES

WILLING, PETER M.S., Cornell University, 1973. Water Resources Geography. Appointed from Cornell University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-NES

SPECIAL INTERESTS AND EXPLORATIONS

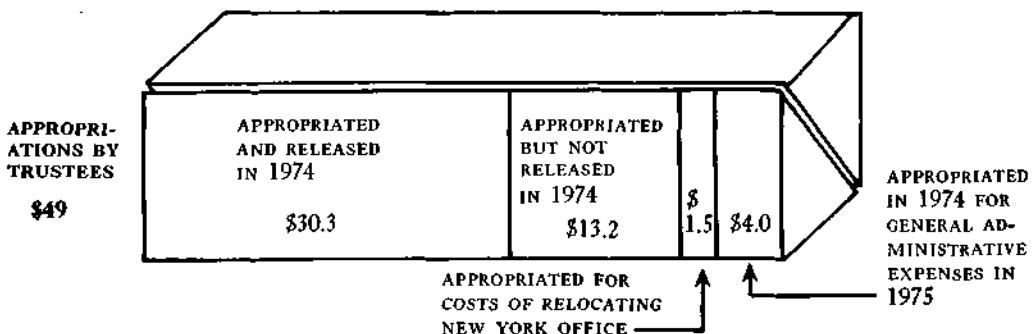
Nigeria

EDOH, ANTHONY ADEM B.Sc., Ahmadu Bello University, 1973. Political Science. Appointed from Ahmadu Bello University. Place of study: U.S.A. F-ss

FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS

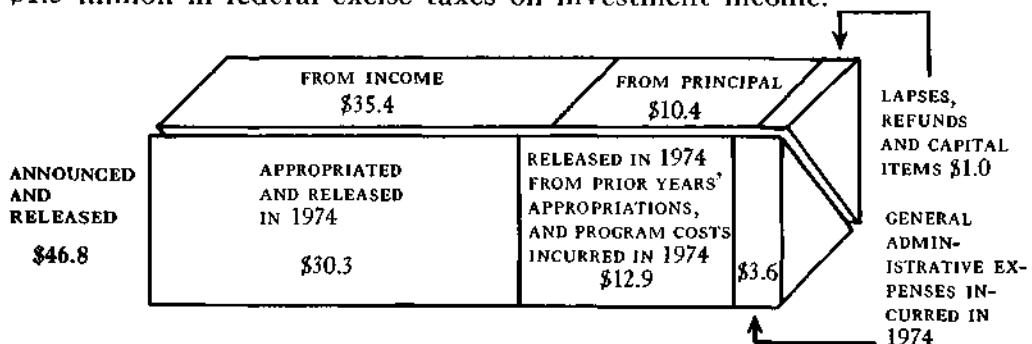
SUMMARY

Appropriations: All expenditures of The Rockefeller Foundation are authorized through appropriations made by the Trustees. During 1974 the Trustees appropriated \$49 million (\$48.6 million after lapses and refunds):

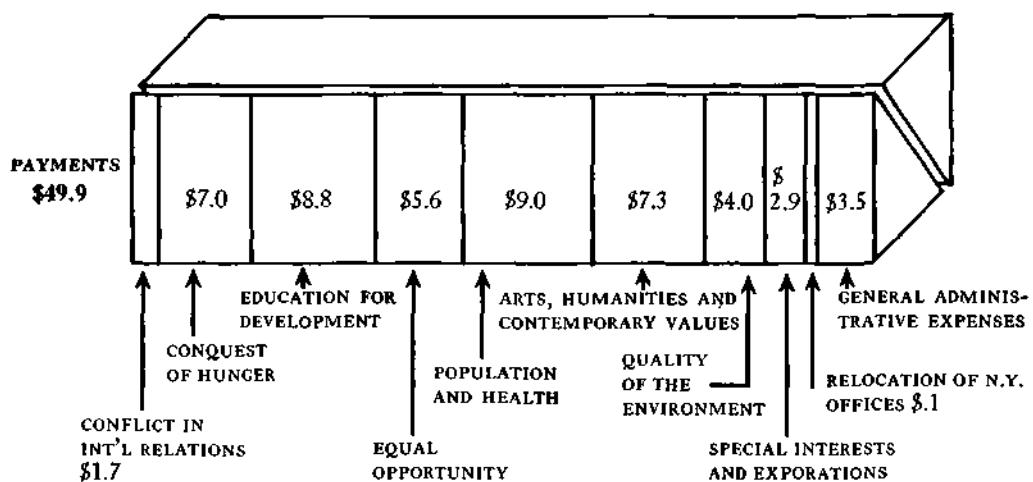


In the operating statement, only grant appropriations announced and program costs and general administrative expenses incurred during the year are reported. Appropriations not yet released and appropriations for program costs and general administrative expenses for the following year are shown as appropriated principal fund.

Programs and Grants Announced: In addition to \$30.3 million appropriated and released in 1974, releases by the officers during the year from prior years' appropriations together with program costs and general administrative expenses incurred during the year total \$16.5 million. (This combined sum of \$46.8 million was reduced by \$.9 million in lapses, refunds, and savings and \$.1 million for capital items.) The balance was charged to \$35.4 million of investment income and to \$10.4 million of fund principal. In addition, the Foundation incurred approximately \$1.5 million in federal excise taxes on investment income.



Payments: Some grants are paid almost as soon as made, others are paid over several years. Payments during the year on all programs and grants, and for 1974 general administrative expenses, total \$49.9 million, distributed as follows:



Despite severe declines in the market values of its assets during both 1973 and 1974, the Foundation has not materially reduced its appropriations schedule. Appropriations during 1974 were \$3 million above the guideline (which is based on prior four years' market values) and \$5 million above those in 1973. The guideline for 1975 is just \$1 million below that for 1974. Actual payments during 1974 of \$49.9 million plus \$2.7 million in federal excise taxes were the highest in the Foundation's history.

Since its founding in 1913, The Rockefeller Foundation has paid out almost \$1 billion 180 million, of which \$937 million came from income and \$243 million came from principal.

The financial statements for 1974 and 1973 and the opinion of Arthur Young & Company, certified public accountants, are presented on the following pages.

ACCOUNTANTS' OPINION

ARTHUR YOUNG & COMPANY

277 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK N.Y. 10017

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, 1974 and 1973 and the related statements of operations and changes in principal fund and changes in financial position for the years then ended, and the supplemental schedules of marketable securities at December 31, 1974 and transactions therein for the year then ended. Our examination was 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, 1974 and 1973 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 7, 1975

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, OBLIGATIONS AND PRINCIPAL FUND
DECEMBER 31, 1974 AND 1973

<i>ASSETS</i>	<i>1974</i>	<i>1973</i>
Marketable securities, at quoted market value (fair market value at date of gift or purchase cost— 1974: \$533,935,791; 1973: \$536,119,092)	\$612,030,155	\$829,786,159
Cash	2,810,649	502,420
Accounts receivable and advances	1,201,011	8,081,000
Dividends and interest receivable	3,190,499	2,008,118
Property—at nominal or depreciated amount	282,528	109,150
Total assets	<u>\$619,514,842</u>	<u>\$840,486,847</u>

OBLIGATIONS AND PRINCIPAL FUND

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 3,660,962	\$ 3,305,073
Federal excise tax payable (Note 2)	1,394,333	2,635,487
Deferred federal excise tax (Note 1)	109,598	3,385,113
Appropriations by the Trustees, announced and released for specific purposes but not yet paid (Notes 1 and 4)	<u>40,342,477</u>	<u>44,770,367</u>
Total obligations	<u>45,507,370</u>	<u>54,096,040</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 (Notes 1 and 4)	45,561,606	42,838,810
Unappropriated	528,445,866	743,551,997
Total principal fund	<u>574,007,472</u>	<u>786,390,807</u>
Total obligations and principal fund	<u>\$619,514,842</u>	<u>\$840,486,847</u>

See accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN PRINCIPAL FUND
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1974 AND 1973

	<i>1974</i>	<i>1973</i>
Investment income:		
Dividends	\$ 24,892,400	\$ 25,407,843
Interest	12,746,626	4,071,748
Royaalties on investment received by bequest	97,030	107,219
	<u>37,736,056</u>	<u>29,586,810</u>
Less: investment expenses	892,698	913,588
Investment income before federal excise tax	36,843,358	28,673,222
Less: provision for federal excise tax (Note 2)	1,454,601	1,109,365
Net investment income	<u>35,388,757</u>	<u>27,563,857</u>
Grant appropriations announced and program costs incurred during the year	42,103,720	40,271,699
General administrative expenses	3,634,432	3,853,910
	<u>45,738,152</u>	<u>44,125,609</u>
Excess of grant appropriations announced and program costs and general administrative expenses incurred over net investment income	(10,349,395)	(16,561,752)
Principal fund at beginning of year	786,390,807	914,326,844
Decrease in unrealized appreciation on marketable securities net of reduction in deferred federal excise tax (1974: \$3,320,000; 1973: \$6,030,000) (Note 2)	(212,252,703)	(204,693,139)
Realized gain on sale of marketable securities less provision for federal excise tax (1974: none; 1973: \$1,498,469) (Note 2)	10,087,096	93,242,842
Contributions to the Foundation	131,667	76,012
Principal fund at end of year	<u>\$574,007,472</u>	<u>\$786,390,807</u>

See accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1974 AND 1973

	<i>1974</i>	<i>1973</i>
Sources of cash:		
Investment income before federal excise tax	\$ 36,843,358	\$ 28,673,222
Securities transactions:		
Proceeds from sales	1,094,329,897	605,582,777
Less: purchases	<u>1,081,952,616</u>	<u>583,400,263</u>
	<u>12,377,281</u>	<u>22,182,514</u>
Net change in accounts receivable, advances, dividends and interest receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,567,535	(4,790,182)
Cash contributions to the Foundation	30,092	76,012
Amortization of bond premiums	<u>—</u>	<u>21,826</u>
	<u>54,818,266</u>	<u>46,163,392</u>
Uses of cash:		
Payments on programs and grants:		
Conquest of Hunger	6,969,293	9,342,537
Population and Health	8,961,829	9,998,890
Education for Development	8,779,786	8,108,751
Conflict in International Relations	1,683,559	135,575
Equal Opportunity	5,610,012	4,113,577
Arts, Humanities and Contemporary Values	7,333,161	4,910,638
Quality of the Environment	4,008,148	3,615,876
Special Interests and Explorations	<u>2,889,858</u>	<u>480,987</u>
	<u>46,235,646</u>	<u>40,706,831</u>
General administrative expenses	3,466,226	3,739,184
Capital item—Leasehold improvements	156,895	—
Federal excise taxes paid	<u>2,651,270</u>	<u>2,010,943</u>
	<u>52,510,037</u>	<u>46,456,958</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash	2,308,229	(293,566)
Cash balance at beginning of year	<u>502,420</u>	<u>795,986</u>
Cash balance at end of year	<u>\$ 2,810,649</u>	<u>\$ 502,420</u>

See accompanying notes.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1974 AND 1973

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 an accrual basis.

Appropriations by the Trustees are charged to operations when grants are announced and released for specific grantees. Program costs and general administrative expenses are charged to operations when incurred. Appropriations made but not released for specific grantees and program costs and general administrative expenses for the following year are considered as appropriated principal fund.

Expenditures for capital items and major improvements are included in the property account and depreciated over the lives of the respective assets or amortized over the term of the lease.

Federal excise tax on net investment income and realized tax basis gains on securities transactions is accrued as incurred. Deferred federal excise tax arises from timing differences between financial and tax reporting relating to investment income and the tax basis and market value of marketable securities.

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 as such, under the Tax Reform Act of 1969, is subject to a 4 percent excise tax on net investment income including dividends, interest, and net realized gains on securities transactions, reduced by related expenses. 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. While there were no taxable gains in 1974, in 1973 net gains on disposition of securities in the amount of \$37,461,716 were subject to federal excise tax. The basis for calculating taxable gains of securities held at December 31, 1974 is approximately \$721,000,000.

3. Pension Plan

The Foundation has a non-contributory pension plan with full vesting for full-time salaried employees who have attained the age of 40 or are at least 25 years old with one year's service. It is the Foundation's policy

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS concluded
DECEMBER 31, 1974 AND 1973

to fund all current pension obligations as incurred and to amortize unfunded past service costs over a period of ten years. Plan costs, including charges for current service and amortization of unfunded prior service costs, amounted to \$879,000 in 1974 and \$885,970 in 1973. The actuarially computed value of vested benefits as of December 31, 1974 exceeded the market value of the pension fund assets by approximately \$1,250,000.

At December 31, 1974 the present value of premiums payable through March 1, 1979 to complete the purchase of annuities for personnel who retired prior to July 1, 1966 was approximately \$630,000.

The impact of the 1974 Employees Retirement Income Security Act on the financial position or results of operations of the Foundation is not expected to be significant.

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, 1974	\$87,609,177	\$44,770,367	\$42,838,810
Appropriations by the Trustees:			
Operating	47,388,210	30,158,838	17,229,372
Capital items	1,650,000	156,895	1,493,105
	<u>49,038,210</u>	<u>30,315,733</u>	<u>18,722,477</u>
Less: lapses and refunds	(403,884)	(265,796)	(138,088)
savings	—	(680,672)	680,672
Released from prior years' appropriations	—	16,542,265	(16,542,265)
Expenditures for grants, program costs, administrative expenses and capital items	(50,339,420)	(50,339,420)	—
Balance, December 31, 1974	<u>\$85,904,083</u>	<u>\$40,342,477</u>	<u>\$45,561,606</u>

5. Long-term leases

During 1974 the Foundation entered into a long-term lease agreement for new headquarters office space, the move to take place in 1975. Minimum rental commitments under non-cancellable leases at December 31, 1974 aggregate \$14,000,000 and are payable approximately \$730,000 annually until 1994.

SUMMARY OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES
DECEMBER 31, 1974 AND 1973

	1974		1973	
	LEDGER AMOUNT*	QUOTED MARKET VALUE	LEDGER AMOUNT*	QUOTED MARKET VALUE
FIXED INCOME SECURITIES				
U.S. Government Obligations	\$ 10,891,988	\$ 11,107,075	\$ 5,734,000	\$ 5,734,000
Certificates of Deposit	43,900,000	43,900,000	39,033,000	39,033,000
Corporate Obligations	75,552,780	73,362,529	66,142,130	66,244,808
	<u>130,344,768</u>	<u>128,369,604</u>	<u>110,909,130</u>	<u>111,011,808</u>
CONVERTIBLE BONDS	5,227,847	2,410,130	5,227,847	3,492,735
OTHER INVESTMENT	862,500	640,620	862,500	862,500
PREFERRED STOCKS	1,644,422	1,541,375	1,022,872	1,265,625
COMMON STOCKS	395,856,254	479,068,426	418,096,743	713,153,491
TOTAL	<u>\$533,935,791</u>	<u>\$612,030,155</u>	<u>\$536,119,092</u>	<u>\$829,786,159</u>

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

	LEDGER AMOUNT*	MARKET VALUE
Balance, January 1, 1974	\$ 536,119,092	\$ 829,786,159
Acquisitions:		
Purchased	1,081,952,616	1,081,952,616
Other, including cost of acquisition	106,884	106,884
	<u>1,618,178,592</u>	<u>1,911,845,659</u>
Dispositions and decreases:		
Sold	444,579,787	454,668,478
Redeemed at maturity	639,622,000	639,620,405
Ledger amount decreased	41,014	41,014
Depreciation on market value	—	205,485,607
	<u>1,084,242,801</u>	<u>1,299,815,504</u>
Balance, December 31, 1974	<u>\$ 533,935,791</u>	<u>\$ 612,030,155</u>

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

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

PURCHASED:

PAR VALUE		LEDGER AMOUNT
\$243,415,000	Various securities under Repurchase Agreements	\$ 243,415,000
	U.S. Treasury Bills	
45,000	7/18/74	44,825
55,000	12/19/74	54,913
	U.S. Treasury Notes	
90,000	8/22/74	89,601
1,000,000	5/15/75	970,313
	U.S. Treasury Bonds	
500,000	7.500%—8/15/93	501,250
2,000,000	8.500%—5/15/99	1,972,800
1,000,000	Federal Home Loan Banks—7.050%—2/25/80	938,125
1,840,000	Federal National Mortgage Association—7.850%—6/11/79	1,799,750
500,000	General Services Administration—7.150%—12/15/02	456,015
	Certificates of Deposit:	
500,000	Bank of America	500,000
4,500,000	Bank of Montreal	4,500,000
9,400,000	Bankers Trust Company	9,400,000
5,000,000	Bank of Nova Scotia	5,000,000
4,400,000	Canadian Imperial Bank	4,400,000
94,274,000	Chase Manhattan Bank	94,274,094
12,300,000	Chemical Bank	12,300,000
5,600,000	Continental Bank of Illinois	5,600,000
2,330,000	First National Bank of Chicago	2,328,362
32,300,000	First National City Bank	32,303,139
25,500,000	Irving Trust Company	25,500,000
4,200,000	Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company	4,200,000
8,005,000	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company	8,005,000
14,000,000	Royal Bank of Canada	14,000,000
7,000,000	Toronto Dominion Bank	7,000,000
	Corporate Obligations:	
	Notes:	
	Abbott Laboratories	
1,400,000	8/28/74	1,377,610
1,500,000	10/11/74	1,478,000
1,950,000	American Brands, Inc.—2/26/74	1,932,227
2,425,000	American Credit Corporation—4/26/74	2,398,177
1,000,000	American Greetings Corporation—1/7/75	990,889
1,000,000	Appalachian Power Company—1/13/75	990,851
	Arizona Public Service Company	
1,000,000	2/22/74	992,167
1,200,000	7/29/74	1,187,333
	Avis Rent-A-Car System, Inc.	
1,200,000	2/20/74	1,190,375
1,750,000	4/ 5/74	1,731,819
1,000,000	4/11/74	989,698
2,240,000	5/29/74	2,205,980

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

PURCHASED: *continued*

PAR VALUE	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>	
Notes: <i>continued</i>	
\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
245,000	245,000
2,400,000	2,376,667
1,000,000	998,715
1,000,000	990,462
Chase Manhattan Corporation	
5,000,000	5,000,000
4,000,000	4,000,000
4,000,000	4,000,000
4,000,000	4,000,000
1,000,000	1,000,000
1,000,000	1,000,000
1,000,000	1,000,000
1,000,000	1,000,000
2,000,000	1,992,500
2,000,000	1,982,403
Clark Equipment Credit Corporation	
1,400,000	1,387,648
1,875,000	1,858,457
1,300,000	1,288,643
2,000,000	1,980,639
1,975,000	1,935,349
Commercial Credit Corporation	
3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	3,000,000
2,500,000	2,500,000
3,000,000	3,000,000
2,800,000	2,800,000
3,000,000	3,000,000
2,700,000	2,700,000
3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	3,000,000
Commonwealth Edison Company	
1,000,000	981,767
100,000	99,351
1,000,000	979,792
930,000	917,794
1,000,000	998,000
1,000,000	991,453

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

PURCHASED: *continued*

PAR VALUE		LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>		
Notes: <i>continued</i>		
\$ 1,000,000	Crown Cork & Seal Company, Inc. 2/22/74	\$ 992,167
2,200,000	7/15/74	2,167,733
1,500,000	Dayton Power & Light Company—8/12/74	1,477,266
1,000,000	Duke Power Company 9/30/74	979,878
2,000,000	10/18/74	1,963,931
2,000,000	12/17/74	1,965,833
1,000,000	Firestone Credit Company 7/29/74	989,667
1,100,000	8/28/74	1,089,458
1,000,000	First National Bank of Chicago Bankers' Acceptance 5/ 7/74	998,125
3,000,000	6/ 7/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	First National Bank of Memphis Bankers' Acceptance—3/13/74	2,994,969
1,000,000	First National Bank of Oregon Bankers' Acceptance—3/19/74	993,437
1,000,000	First National City Bank Bankers' Acceptance—5/7/74	998,125
2,500,000	Ford Motor Credit Company 2/ 6/74	2,500,000
1,300,000	3/21/74	1,300,000
3,000,000	5/28/74	3,000,000
700,000	10/10/74	699,023
750,000	12/30/74	750,000
540,000	General Electric Company 8/ 2/74	540,000
550,000	9/ 4/74	550,000
3,000,000	General Electric Credit Corporation 2/15/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	3/ 4/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	3/19/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	4/11/74	3,000,000
2,700,000	9/24/74	2,700,000
2,000,000	12/26/74	2,000,000
1,000,000	General Telephone Company of Florida—1/17/75	989,875
1,500,000	General Telephone Company of the Southwest—1/21/75	1,480,354
2,400,000	General Telephone & Electronics Corporation 2/ 1/74	2,381,475
1,700,000	4/10/74	1,687,427
850,000	7/26/74	834,423
1,000,000	11/26/74	985,306
1,000,000	11/27/74	986,413
1,100,000	1/15/75	1,086,525
1,800,000	Georgia-Pacific Corporation—1/6/75	1,768,737

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES continued
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

PURCHASED: *continued*

PAR VALUE		LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>		
Notes: <i>continued</i>		
\$ 900,000	Goodrich (B.F.) Company 9/19/74	\$ 898,238
500,000	10/10/74	499,135
1,000,000	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company 2/14/74	992,187
1,000,000	2/20/74	991,406
900,000	Gulf & Western Industries, Inc.—1/3/75	900,000
1,000,000	Gulf Oil Financial Corporation—8/30/74	989,889
2,200,000	Hercules Inc.—2/5/74	2,179,742
680,000	Household Finance Corporation—5/31/74	680,000
1,400,000	INA Corporation—5/10/74	1,383,531
1,200,000	Indiana National Corporation—11/22/74	1,185,650
2,000,000	Industrial National Corporation—6/3/74	1,965,437
1,800,000	Ingersoll-Rand Company 7/ 2/74	1,767,000
400,000	9/27/74	394,256
3,000,000	International Harvester Credit Corporation 2/ 1/74	3,000,000
2,235,000	5/28/74	2,205,821
3,800,000	8/28/74	3,800,000
2,850,000	9/ 5/74	2,850,000
3,000,000	9/10/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	9/17/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	10/ 1/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	10/15/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	10/22/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	10/24/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	10/30/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	11/ 7/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	11/12/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	11/14/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	11/19/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	11/21/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	11/26/74	3,000,000
2,400,000	12/10/74	2,400,000
2,800,000	12/26/74	2,800,000
1,150,000	1/ 2/75	1,150,000
1,000,000	ITE Imperial Corporation 3/ 8/74	991,000
1,800,000	3/14/74	1,786,437
1,790,000	4/15/74	1,774,964
1,000,000	ITT Aetna Corporation 2/14/74	991,979
1,000,000	2/15/74	991,979
2,350,000	3/29/74	2,329,470
1,000,000	5/ 1/74	998,524
400,000	6/ 7/74	394,925

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

PURCHASED: *continued*

PAR VALUE	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>	
Notes: <i>continued</i>	
\$ 600,000	ITT Financial Corporation—11/27/74
	ITT Thorp Corporation
3,950,000	3/22/74
2,950,000	5/ 6/74
1,000,000	Liggett & Myers Inc.—1/3/75
1,000,000	Lipton (Thomas J.)—6/20/74
1,500,000	Lorillard Corporation—1/28/75
2,500,000	MacMillan, Inc.—6/28/74
1,000,000	Macy Credit Corporation—11/13/74
1,000,000	Masonite Corporation—11/15/74
3,000,000	Montgomery Ward Credit Corporation—2/1/74
	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company Bankers' Acceptance
3,000,000	3/ 6/74
1,000,000	5/28/74
1,000,000	6/ 9/75
300,000	National Shawmut Bank of Boston Bankers' Acceptance—3/14/74
	New England Telephone & Telegraph Company
375,000	8/ 8/74
300,000	9/19/74
1,500,000	Ohio Power Company—1/27/75
1,400,000	Owens-Illinois Inc.—2/6/74
500,000	Pacific Gas & Electric Company—10/22/74
	Penney (J.C.) Financial Corporation
3,000,000	2/21/74
3,000,000	4/ 9/74
150,000	7/ 8/74
711,000	7/18/74
162,000	7/22/74
642,000	8/ 5/74
162,000	8/12/74
225,000	8/22/74
317,000	9/ 3/74
240,000	9/ 5/74
375,000	9/ 9/74
106,000	10/ 1/74
185,000	11/12/74
1,700,000	12/17/74
215,000	12/30/74
1,000,000	Pennsylvania Power & Light Company—12/3/74
1,000,000	Philadelphia Electric Company—11/26/74
	Philip Morris, Inc.
1,400,000	7/12/74
940,000	8/26/74

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

PURCHASED: *continued*

PAR VALUE		LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>		
Notes: <i>continued</i>		
	Prulease, Inc.	
\$ 1,000,000	5/ 2/74	\$ 989,408
1,500,000	5/ 3/74	1,483,427
500,000	6/10/74	492,363
200,000	Public Service Electric & Gas Company—1/10/75	197,813
	Rockwell International Corporation	
2,000,000	3/18/74	1,976,369
1,400,000	3/21/74	1,385,284
1,500,000	12/ 6/74	1,476,823
1,200,000	1/ 6/75	1,184,812
1,000,000	2/ 5/75	985,590
	Ryder Truck Rental, Inc.	
2,000,000	2/25/74	1,983,333
3,000,000	3/25/74	2,977,611
3,000,000	5/24/74	2,952,500
	San Diego Gas & Electric Company	
2,000,000	7/12/74	1,972,500
1,000,000	8/12/74	985,854
2,000,000	8/26/74	1,969,063
1,300,000	10/11/74	1,281,173
2,900,000	11/ 6/74	2,866,257
	Schenley Industries, Inc.	
1,000,000	11/27/74	986,618
1,000,000	1/27/75	974,406
1,400,000	Scovill Manufacturing Company—3/27/74	1,390,690
	Seagram (Joseph E.) & Sons, Inc.	
1,900,000	7/ 1/74	1,867,119
1,000,000	7/18/74	999,000
1,500,000	10/11/74	1,470,625
	Sears Roebuck Acceptance Corporation	
492,000	7/ 8/74	492,000
1,038,000	8/ 5/74	1,038,000
251,000	8/12/74	251,000
742,000	9/ 3/74	742,000
320,000	9/18/74	320,000
305,000	10/ 1/74	305,000
320,000	10/11/74	320,000
411,000	10/21/74	411,000
1,320,000	10/29/74	1,320,000
411,000	11/13/74	411,000
365,000	11/20/74	365,000
358,000	12/ 2/74	358,000
700,000	12/ 9/74	700,000
160,000	12/19/74	160,000
460,000	1/20/75	460,000

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

PURCHASED: *continued*

PAR VALUE		LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>		
Notes: <i>continued</i>		
\$ 2,300,000	Sherwin-Williams Company 6/27/74	\$ 2,265,500
950,000	8/12/74	936,561
3,000,000	Singer Credit Corporation 2/ 1/74	3,000,000
2,500,000	2/19/74	2,500,000
2,000,000	3/ 6/74	2,000,000
3,000,000	4/16/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	5/ 1/74	3,000,000
2,500,000	7/25/74	2,500,000
3,500,000	8/16/74	3,500,000
2,000,000	8/20/74	2,000,000
3,000,000	8/28/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	9/ 5/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	9/24/74	3,000,000
1,000,000	Smith Kline Corporation—9/6/74	983,160
350,000	Sperry Rand Corporation 6/18/74	348,797
2,000,000	7/ 9/74	1,962,500
990,000	9/ 9/74	968,261
300,000	10/ 8/74	293,875
1,500,000	2/ 3/75	1,477,641
1,000,000	Stokely-Van Camp, Inc. 1/22/75	989,625
1,000,000	1/23/75	987,187
1,000,000	Textron Inc.—9/11/74	998,403
800,000	Toledo Edison Company—7/30/74	792,378
2,400,000	Trans Union Corporation 2/27/74	2,379,650
1,000,000	11/27/74	988,333
1,900,000	Unionamerica, Inc. 5/ 1/74	1,878,519
1,750,000	6/10/74	1,719,606
100,000	Union Commerce Bank Bankers' Acceptance—3/15/74	99,660
1,000,000	Uniroyal, Inc. 2/22/74	993,576
2,000,000	3/29/74	1,983,715
1,000,000	4/ 1/74	991,972
2,300,000	5/13/74	2,271,609
1,000,000	U.S. Leasing International, Inc. 4/17/74	990,222
2,000,000	5/28/74	1,967,000
1,000,000	Valley National Bank of Arizona Bankers' Acceptance—3/1/74	998,056
3,500,000	Westinghouse Credit Corporation 2/20/74	3,500,000
1,000,000	10/ 2/74	999,403
2,700,000	Whirlpool Corporation—3/11/74	2,671,941

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES continued
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

PURCHASED: *continued*

PAR VALUE		LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>		
Notes: <i>concluded</i>		
Woolworth (F.W.) Company		
\$ 1,000,000	6/ 7/74	\$ 983,542
900,000	9/27/74	890,200
1,300,000	Zenith Radio Corporation—8/29/74	1,280,094
Bonds:		
750,000	Abbott Laboratories—9.200%—10/15/99	750,000
1,000,000	Alabama Power Company—9.750%—6/1/04	1,004,850
American Telephone & Telegraph Company		
300,000	4.750%—11/ 1/92	175,590
300,000	4.625%— 2/ 1/94	174,600
300,000	5.625%— 8/ 1/95	214,359
350,000	4.750%— 6/ 1/98	194,348
1,150,000	6.000%— 8/ 1/00	824,885
200,000	7.000%— 2/15/01	166,500
2,200,000	7.125%—12/ 1/03	1,936,770
5,400,000	8.800%— 5/15/05	5,308,377
500,000	Anheuser Busch, Inc.—7.950%—2/1/99	500,000
1,000,000	Arco Pipe Line Company—8.700%—11/1/81	1,000,000
Baltimore Gas & Electric Company		
1,000,000	10.000%— 7/ 1/82	1,000,000
1,000,000	10.125%— 9/15/83	996,500
500,000	BankAmerica Corporation—7.875%—12/1/03	448,720
Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania		
500,000	7.500%— 5/ 1/13	428,215
4,400,000	9.625%— 7/15/14	4,355,817
1,000,000	Bendix Corporation—9.250%—10/1/81	997,500
Beneficial Corporation		
1,000,000	9.750%—10/15/79	1,000,000
500,000	7.500%—11/ 1/96	468,050
250,000	Borg-Warner Acceptance Corporation—5.500%—3/1/92	173,188
1,000,000	Carolina Power & Light Company—9.750%—5/1/04	997,500
800,000	Carnation Company—8.500%—5/1/99	803,875
Caterpillar Tractor Company		
1,000,000	8.375%—11/ 1/82	1,000,000
2,500,000	8.600%— 5/ 1/99	2,494,375
500,000	8.750%—11/ 1/99	501,250
500,000	Chemical New York Corporation—8.400%—4/15/99	500,000
1,000,000	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company— 8.875%—6/1/09	992,000
1,000,000	CIT Financial Corporation—8.850%—12/1/82	1,000,000
1,000,000	Columbia Gas System, Inc.—9.625%—11/1/89	995,000
1,000,000	Commonwealth Edison Company—8.000%—8/1/01	989,000
1,250,000	Connecticut Light & Power Company—8.750%—3/1/04	1,247,187

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

PURCHASED: *continued*

PAR VALUE	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>	
Bonds: <i>continued</i>	
\$ 1,500,000 Consumers Power Company 1,000,000 11.250%— 9/ 1/82 1,250,000 11.375%— 8/ 1/94 8.625%— 8/ 1/03	\$ 1,506,250 1,000,000 1,187,500
500,000 Continental Can Company—8.850%—5/15/04	500,000
1,000,000 Detroit Edison Company—9.875%—5/1/04	992,500
1,500,000 Diamond Shamrock Corporation—9.000%—4/1/99	1,500,000
1,750,000 DuPont (E.I.) de Nemours & Company—8.450%— 11/15/04	1,750,000
600,000 Exxon Pipeline Company—9.000%—10/15/04	604,107
500,000 Firestone Tire & Rubber Company 1,000,000 7.300%—10/15/01 9.250%—12/ 1/04	407,640 1,015,000
500,000 First National Boston Corporation—7.600%—7/15/81	500,000
500,000 Florida Power & Light Company—8.500%—1/1/04	503,255
500,000 Ford Motor Company 3,550,000 7.400%— 1/15/80 9.250%— 7/15/94	501,250 3,549,916
1,000,000 Ford Motor Credit Company 1,250,000 9.750%—10/ 1/81 8.700%— 4/ 1/99	998,500 1,232,460
1,000,000 General Electric Company 1,650,000 8.600%— 4/ 1/85 900,000 5.300%— 5/ 1/92 6,650,000 7.500%— 3/15/96 8.500%— 5/ 1/04	1,000,000 1,192,375 775,926 6,541,128
1,000,000 General Motors Acceptance Corporation 650,000 5.000%— 9/ 1/80 3,500,000 7.125%— 9/ 1/92 8.875%— 6/ 1/95	866,520 599,512 3,431,875
250,000 General Signal Corporation—8.875%—5/1/99	250,000
1,000,000 Georgia Power Company 500,000 11.000%— 8/ 1/79 8.625%— 1/ 1/04	1,000,000 501,335
1,100,000 Gulf Oil Corporation 1,950,000 6.625%— 6/15/93 8.500%—11/15/95	916,908 1,867,548
3,750,000 Gulf States Utilities Company—8.625%—3/1/04	3,697,240
1,000,000 Household Finance Corporation 1,000,000 10.400%— 9/15/81 8.500%— 4/ 1/01	1,000,000 973,065
1,000,000 Houston Lighting & Power Company—10.125%—9/1/04	995,000
750,000 Illinois Bell Telephone Company—8.000%—12/10/04	711,593
1,000,000 International Harvester Company 9.000%— 6/15/04	992,000

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

PURCHASED: *continued*

PAR VALUE	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>	
Bonds: <i>continued</i>	
\$ 1,000,000	International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation 11.000%—7/1/82
2,000,000	Johns-Manville Corporation—7.850%—1/1/04
2,700,000	Kraftco Corporation—8.375%—4/15/04
400,000	Kresge (S.S.) Company—6.000% convertible—7/15/99
1,250,000	Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company Sinking Fund Debenture—8.125%—3/1/04
500,000	Michigan Bell Telephone Company—7.750%—6/1/11
1,065,000	Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Company—9.750%—11/1/90
1,500,000	Mobil Oil Corporation—7.375%—10/1/01
1,500,000	Montana Power Company—8.625%—3/1/04
6,700,000	Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company 9.750%—8/1/12
250,000	7.750%—6/1/13
500,000	Nabisco Inc.—7.750%—11/1/03
2,150,000	New England Telephone & Telegraph Company 8.000%—11/15/03
400,000	8.200%—6/1/04
350,000	New York Telephone Company 7.375%—12/15/11
1,650,000	9.000%—5/1/14
1,500,000	Northern Indiana Public Service Company 8.900%—4/1/04
1,500,000	10.400%—9/1/04
1,000,000	Ohio Edison Company—10.000%—8/1/81
1,000,000	Pacific Gas & Electric Company 9.850%—6/1/82
500,000	7.500%—6/1/01
900,000	7.750%—6/1/05
1,150,000	9.125%—6/1/06
1,000,000	Pacific Power & Light Company—9.875%—10/1/83
1,000,000	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company—9.500%— 6/15/11
1,000,000	Pennsylvania Power & Light Company—10.125%— 10/1/82
3,500,000	Pfizer Inc.—8.500%—4/15/99
1,000,000	Philadelphia Electric Company 11.000%—10/15/80
500,000	8.500%—1/15/04
1,750,000	Philip Morris, Inc.—8.875%—6/1/04
1,000,000	Phillips Petroleum Company—7.625%—3/15/01
1,000,000	Public Service Electric & Gas Company—8.500%—3/1/04
1,000,000	Quebec Hydro Electric Company—10.700%—8/1/99

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

PURCHASED: *continued*

PAR VALUE	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>concluded</i>	
Bonds: <i>concluded</i>	
\$ 1,000,000	RCA Corporation—10.200%—8/15/92
500,000	San Diego Gas & Electric Company—8.375%—1/15/04
750,000	Schlitz (Jos.) Brewing Company—9.500%—12/1/99
1,000,000	Searle (G.D.) & Company—7.500%—12/1/80
250,000	Sears, Roebuck & Company—6.375%—4/1/93
500,000	Security Pacific Corporation—7.700%—2/15/82
	Shell Oil Company
500,000	8.500%—9/ 1/00
2,000,000	7.250%—2/15/02
500,000	Singer Credit Corporation—8.000%—1/15/99
	South Central Bell Telephone Company
500,000	7.375%—8/ 1/12
800,000	8.250%—8/ 1/13
1,750,000	10.000%—9/15/14
	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company
1,000,000	7.625%—3/15/13
500,000	8.000%—2/15/14
1,000,000	Southern California Edison Company—9.000%—11/1/81
	Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
500,000	7.375%—5/ 1/12
850,000	7.625%—10/ 1/13
3,500,000	8.250%—3/ 1/14
1,650,000	Standard Oil Company (California)—7.000%—4/1/96
250,000	Standard Oil Company (Indiana)—9.200%—7/15/04
450,000	Standard Oil Company (Ohio)—9.750%—12/1/99
1,000,000	Texas Electric Service Company—9.500%—12/1/04
300,000	Texas Power & Light Company—7.500%—2/1/02
500,000	United States Gypsum Company—7.850%—1/1/04
	Virginia Electric & Power Company
2,000,000	10.500%—7/ 1/83
1,500,000	11.000%—7/ 1/94
1,500,000	Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority
	8.150%—7/ 1/14
2,000,000	Westinghouse Electric Company—8.625%—9/1/95
1,500,000	Weyerhaeuser Company—8.900%—11/15/04
250,000	Wisconsin Telephone Company—8.000%—1/1/14
1,000,000	Woolworth (F.W.) Company—9.000%—6/1/99
1,000,000	Xerox Corporation—8.625%—11/1/99
	Stocks:
Shares	
10,000	Allied Maintenance Corporation
10,000	AMAX Inc.
10,000	American Airlines, Inc.

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

PURCHASED: *continued*

Stocks: *continued*

Shares		LEDGER AMOUNT
49,000	American Cyanamid Company	\$ 949,791
2,500	American Express Company	90,625
10,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Company	427,477
5,000	AMP Inc.	203,848
97,500	Atlantic Richfield Company	8,093,588
10,500	Atlantic Richfield Company Cumulative Convertible Preferred \$2.80	621,550
2,000	Avon Products, Inc.	103,304
1,500	Black & Decker Manufacturing Company	134,009
3,000	Chicago Bridge & Iron Company	203,118
4,000	Citicorp	108,824
4,500	Coca-Cola Company	433,144
12,500	DEKALB AgResearch Inc.	474,966
23,300	Dow Chemical Company	1,384,846
6,000	DuPont (E.I.) de Nemours & Company	1,055,584
6,000	Eastman Kodak Company	409,936
2,000	Farmers New World Life Insurance Company	99,750
1,400	Gannett Company, Inc.	37,521
4,500	General Reinsurance Corporation	860,150
50,000	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	1,833,540
7,000	Getty Oil Company	697,295
10,000	Hall (Frank B.) & Company Inc.	116,349
5,500	Halliburton Company	884,924
5,000	Hanna Mining Company	145,410
42,000	Hercules Inc.	1,340,791
11,000	Ingersoll-Rand Company	848,143
1,600	International Business Machines Corporation	264,648
27,600	International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc.	1,047,058
13,900	International Paper Company	535,915
50,000	International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation	783,202
1,500	Johnson & Johnson	152,809
26,800	Kresge (S.S.) Company	912,304
1,000	Lilly (Eli) & Company	67,792
47,000	Masonite Corporation	1,203,519
33,200	McDermott (J. Ray) & Company	1,997,945
1,600	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company	118,101
85,000	Monsanto Company	4,482,782
48,200	Motorola, Inc.	2,638,144
15,000	NCNB Corporation	514,825
10,000	Penney (J.C.) Company	751,997

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

PURCHASED: concluded

Stocks: concluded

		LEDGER AMOUNT
40,000	Pennzoil Company	\$ 1,060,423
95,000	Pennzoil Offshore Gas Operators, Inc. Class B.	837,250
70,000	Pittston Company	2,046,084
7,000	Schlumberger, Ltd.	688,175
9,100	Southland Corporation	183,442
130,000	Sperry Rand Corporation	5,022,016
24,000	Standard Oil Company (Ohio)	972,207
5,000	Texas Instruments Inc.	375,140
12,000	Union Camp Corporation	506,721
30,000	U.S. Steel Corporation	1,311,308
18,000	Utah International, Inc.	718,246
2,600	Weyerhaeuser Company	99,205
16,500	Xerox Corporation	1,164,381
		<u>\$1,081,952,616</u>

OTHER

Shares		RATIO	RECORD DATE
Stock dividends:			
500	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.	2%	1/28/74
1,112	International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc.	2%	12/23/74
640	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	2%	8/ 9/74
3,500	Malone & Hyde, Inc.	10%	9/27/74
1,200	Southland Corporation	3%	11/ 8/74
Stock splits:			
6,500	Aluminum Company of America	3-for-2	12/31/73
30,640	Black & Decker Manufacturing Company	3-for-1	1/28/74
57,900	Burroughs Corporation	2-for-1	3/29/74
14,000	International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc.	2-for-1	12/26/73
30,800	Louisiana Pacific Corporation	2-for-1	1/ 9/74
45,000	MAPCO Inc.	2-for-1	1/11/74
729,000	Standard Oil Company (Indiana)	2-for-1	11/ 6/74

By Contribution:

PAR VALUE		LEDGER AMOUNT
Bonds:		
\$ 10,000	CPC International, Inc.—5.750%—8/15/92	\$ 9,760
10,000	General Electric Company—5.750%—5/1/92	9,312
10,000	New England Telephone & Telegraph Company— 4.625%—4/1/99	8,129
35,000	Port of New York Authority—3.250%—4/1/93	28,359
10,000	Standard Oil Company (Indiana)—6.000%—9/15/91	10,365
Shares:		
692	American Telephone & Telegraph Company	40,959
		<u>\$ 106,884</u>

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

SOLD:

PAR VALUE		PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
\$238,470,000	Various securities under Repurchase Agreements	\$238,470,000	\$238,470,000
500,000	U.S. Treasury Bonds—7.500%—8/15/93	504,375	501,250
500,000	General Services Administration 7.150%—12/15/02	459,645	456,015
Certificates of Deposit:			
560,000	Chase Manhattan Bank	559,950	560,000
1,000,000	Chemical Bank	999,624	1,000,000
500,000	Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company	499,912	500,000
1,000,000	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company	999,761	1,000,000
Corporate Obligations:			
Notes:			
1,000,000	American Greetings Corporation—1/7/75	990,743	990,889
1,975,000	Clark Equipment Credit Corporation 9/27/74	1,935,349	1,935,349
1,000,000	Masonite Corporation—11/15/74	990,160	990,156
1,000,000	San Diego Gas & Electric Company—11/6/74	989,170	988,952
1,000,000	Sherwin-Williams Company 6/27/74	984,878	985,000
950,000	8/12/74	936,575	936,561
Bonds:			
American Telephone & Telegraph Company			
300,000	4.750%—11/ 1/92	177,444	175,590
300,000	4.625%— 2/ 1/94	169,710	174,600
300,000	5.625%— 8/ 1/95	199,116	214,359
350,000	4.750%— 6/ 1/98	210,063	194,348
1,000,000	6.000%— 8/ 1/00	714,907	716,180
200,000	7.000%— 2/15/01	153,250	166,500
2,000,000	7.125%—12/ 1/03	1,707,171	1,767,667
4,900,000	8.800%— 5/15/05	4,673,298	4,808,378
500,000	Anheuser Busch, Inc.—7.950%—2/1/99	452,875	500,000
1,000,000	Arco Pipe Line Company—8.700%—11/1/81	1,012,500	1,000,000
1,000,000	Avco Financial Corporation 8.350%—11/ 1/98	751,395	1,000,000
Baltimore Gas & Electric Company			
1,000,000	10.000%— 7/ 1/82	997,500	1,000,000
1,000,000	10.125%— 9/15/83	1,012,500	996,500
Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania			
500,000	7.500%— 5/ 1/13	418,390	428,215
2,750,000	9.625%— 7/15/14	2,802,545	2,723,900
1,000,000	Bendix Corporation—9.250%—10/1/81	997,500	997,500
1,000,000	Beneficial Corporation—9.750%—10/15/79	1,011,250	1,000,000
250,000	Borg-Warner Acceptance Corporation 5.550%— 3/ 1/92	183,508	173,188
800,000	Carnation Company—8.500%—5/1/99	799,015	803,875

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

SOLD: *continued*

PAR VALUE		PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>			
Bonds: <i>continued</i>			
\$ 1,000,000	Caterpillar Tractor Company 8.375%—11/ 1/82	\$ 1,004,600	\$ 1,000,000
2,500,000	8.600%— 5/ 1/99	2,503,790	2,494,375
500,000	Chemical New York Corporation 8.400%— 4/15/99	498,750	500,000
1,000,000	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company 8.875%— 6/ 1/09	961,250	992,000
1,250,000	Chrysler Corporation—8.000%—11/1/98	941,595	1,233,665
500,000	CIT Financial Corporation 7.625%—12/ 1/81	501,250	501,250
1,250,000	Connecticut Light & Power Company 8.750%—3/ 1/04	1,040,625	1,247,187
1,500,000	Consumers Power Company 11.250%— 9/ 1/82	1,505,225	1,506,250
1,000,000	8.125%— 8/ 1/01	744,760	1,013,670
1,250,000	8.625%— 8/ 1/03	1,007,813	1,187,500
500,000	Continental Can Company 8.850%— 5/15/04	501,250	500,000
10,000	CPC International, Inc.—5.750%—8/15/92	6,836	9,760
500,000	Crown Zellerbach Corporation 8.875%— 3/15/00	496,250	533,750
500,000	Diamond Shamrock Corporation 9.000%— 4/ 1/99	501,250	500,000
500,000	Duke Power Company—8.125%—11/1/03	485,000	192,679
500,000	First National Boston Corporation 7.600%— 7/15/81	480,310	500,000
500,000	Florida Power & Light Company 8.500%— 1/ 1/04	479,760	503,255
500,000	Ford Motor Company 7.400%— 1/15/80	480,000	501,250
3,100,000	9.250%— 7/15/94	3,081,537	3,096,541
1,000,000	Ford Motor Credit Company 9.750%—10/ 1/81	1,010,000	998,500
1,250,000	8.700%— 4/ 1/99	1,230,245	1,232,460
1,000,000	General Electric Company 8.600%— 4/ 1/85	1,003,150	1,000,000
10,000	5.750%— 5/ 1/92	6,932	9,312
900,000	7.500%— 3/15/96	801,948	775,926
5,200,000	8.500%— 5/ 1/04	5,122,030	5,145,867
1,000,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation 5.000%— 9/ 1/80	866,880	866,520
650,000	7.125%— 9/ 1/92	600,063	599,512
350,000	8.000%— 5/ 1/93	349,248	358,750
300,000	7.850%—11/ 1/98	295,500	301,114
1,500,000	8.875%— 6/ 1/99	1,441,520	1,483,375

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

SOLD: *continued*

	PAR VALUE		PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>				
Bonds: <i>continued</i>				
\$ 250,000	General Signal Corporation—8.875%—5/1/99	\$ 250,713	\$ 250,000	
1,000,000	Georgia Power Company 11.000%—8/ 1/79	1,007,500	1,000,000	
500,000	8.625%—1/ 1/04	505,000	501,335	
550,000	Gulf Oil Corporation 6.625%—6/15/93	433,081	461,204	
1,950,000	8.500%—11/15/95	1,834,260	1,867,548	
3,750,000	Gulf States Utilities Company 8.625%—3/ 1/04	3,466,272	3,697,240	
1,000,000	Household Finance Corporation 10.400%—9/15/81	1,026,250	1,000,000	
1,000,000	8.500%—4/ 1/01	972,720	973,065	
1,000,000	Houston Light & Power Company 10.125%—9/ 1/04	996,250	995,000	
2,500,000	Illinois Bell Telephone Company 8.000%—12/10/04	2,444,438	2,461,592	
500,000	Indiana & Michigan Electric Company 8.375%—12/ 1/03	495,860	506,900	
500,000	Johns-Manville Corporation 7.850%—1/ 1/04	493,115	500,000	
2,200,000	Kraftco Corporation—8.375%—4/15/04	2,130,253	2,177,542	
1,250,000	Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company Sinking Fund Debenture 8.125%—3/ 1/04	1,185,530	1,216,620	
1,065,000	Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Company 9.750%—11/ 1/90	1,066,875	1,065,000	
1,000,000	Mobil Oil Corporation—7.375%—10/1/01	843,230	882,810	
1,500,000	Montana Power Company—8.625%—3/1/04	1,464,940	1,504,005	
4,200,000	Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company 9.750%—8/ 1/12	4,142,008	4,170,027	
250,000	7.750%—6/ 1/13	223,042	223,398	
500,000	Nabisco Inc.—7.750%—11/1/03	422,585	435,725	
10,000	New England Telephone & Telegraph Company 4.625%—4/ 1/99	5,163	8,129	
1,400,000	8.000%—11/15/03	1,233,860	1,306,133	
1,650,000	8.200%—6/ 1/04	1,581,700	1,610,877	
350,000	New York Telephone Company 7.375%—12/15/11	281,459	296,845	
1,650,000	9.000%—5/ 1/14	1,638,712	1,644,848	
750,000	Northern Indiana Public Service Company 8.125%—7/15/03	616,455	764,236	
1,500,000	8.900%—4/ 1/04	1,390,536	1,499,618	
1,500,000	10.400%—9/ 1/04	1,527,459	1,500,000	

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

SOLD: *continued*

PAR VALUE		PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>			
Bonds: <i>continued</i>			
\$ 1,000,000	Ohio Edison Company—10.000%—8/1/81	\$ 1,011,250	\$ 1,000,000
1,000,000	Pacific Gas & Electric Company 9.850%—6/ 1/82	1,030,000	1,000,000
500,000	7.500%—6/ 1/01	460,980	466,590
900,000	7.750%—6/ 1/05	735,558	793,714
500,000	7.750%—12/ 1/05	398,565	485,625
1,150,000	9.125%—6/ 1/06	1,080,140	1,101,368
1,000,000	Pacific Power & Light Company 9.875%—10/ 1/83	1,020,000	997,500
500,000	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company 5.125%—8/ 1/80	436,029	436,915
500,000	7.625%—6/ 1/09	474,595	479,900
1,000,000	9.500%—6/15/11	988,438	1,000,000
3,500,000	Pfizer Inc.—8.500%—4/15/99	3,403,390	3,418,720
500,000	Philadelphia Electric Company 8.500%—1/15/04	507,500	508,135
1,500,000	Philip Morris, Inc.—8.875%—6/1/04	1,445,225	1,490,625
500,000	Phillips Petroleum Company 7.625%—3/15/01	409,675	418,000
35,000	Port of New York Authority 3.250%—4/ 1/93	18,209	28,359
1,000,000	Public Service Electric & Gas Company 8.500%—3/ 1/04	978,000	1,000,000
1,000,000	Quebec Hydro Electric Company 10.700%—8/ 1/99	1,007,500	1,000,000
1,000,000	RCA Corporation—10.200%—8/15/92	998,750	990,000
500,000	San Diego Gas & Electric Company 8.375%—1/15/04	496,450	498,635
1,500,000	Searle (G.D.) & Company—7.500%—12/1/80	1,457,500	1,459,105
250,000	Sears, Roebuck & Company—6.375%—4/1/93	189,520	187,991
500,000	Security Pacific Corporation 7.700%—2/15/82	501,460	500,000
1,000,000	Shell Oil Company—7.250%—2/15/02	886,300	901,140
500,000	South Central Bell Telephone Company 7.375%—8/ 1/12	440,415	445,625
500,000	8.250%—8/ 1/13	469,785	425,040
1,750,000	10.000%—9/15/14	1,782,500	1,750,968
500,000	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company 7.625%—3/15/13	437,935	452,500
500,000	8.000%—2/15/14	461,040	466,080
1,000,000	Southern California Edison Company 9.000%—11/ 1/81	1,011,250	995,000

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

SOLD: *continued*

PAR VALUE		PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: concluded			
Bonds: concluded			
\$ 2,500,000	Southwestern Bell Telephone Company 8.250%—3/ 1/14	\$ 2,396,255	\$ 2,413,008
1,650,000	Standard Oil Company (California) 7.000%—4/ 1/96	1,517,447	1,520,438
10,000	Standard Oil Company (Indiana) 6.000%—9/15/91	7,245	10,365
250,000	9.200%—7/15/04	248,750	253,750
500,000	Texaco Inc.—7.750%—6/1/01	490,625	500,000
1,000,000	Texas Electric Service Company 9.500%—12/ 1/04	1,015,000	997,500
300,000	Texas Power & Light Company 7.500%—2/ 1/02	267,396	265,872
1,000,000	Travelers Corporation—8.700%—8/1/95	905,000	1,040,000
500,000	United States Gypsum Company 7.875%—1/ 1/04	455,615	477,630
1,000,000	Virginia Electric & Power Company 10.500%—7/ 1/83	985,625	1,000,000
1,500,000	Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority—8.150%—7/1/14	1,445,937	1,464,375
2,000,000	Westinghouse Electric Company 8.625%—9/ 1/95	1,953,750	1,952,500
Stocks:			
Shares			
10,000	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.	469,383	321,219
21,500	Aluminum Company of America	1,007,553	1,027,875
51,800	American Cyanamid Company	1,026,873	1,815,178
54,300	American Electric Power Company, Inc.	977,075	1,177,999
42,300	American Home Products Corporation	1,625,876	607,291
205,200	Armstrong Cork Company	5,347,681	7,498,962
2,500	Avon Products, Inc.	62,532	226,959
40,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	984,615	1,373,728
13,500	Black & Decker Manufacturing Company	441,406	416,930
20,000	Bristol-Myers Company	832,309	1,193,098
36,100	Burroughs Corporation	3,945,309	2,194,651
54,800	CBS Inc.	1,607,639	2,581,004
10,000	Central & South West Corporation	148,750	211,466
14,000	Clorox Company	186,419	525,337
6,600	Coca-Cola Company	738,408	728,896
25,000	Coleco Industries, Inc.	108,653	432,852
40,000	Crown Cork & Seal Company, Inc.	660,188	908,357
9,000	Delta Airlines, Inc.	456,824	466,994
38,100	Diamond International Corporation	1,100,749	1,733,251
10,400	DuPont (E.I.) de Nemours & Company	944,792	1,929,388

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

SOLD: *continued*

Stocks: *continued*

Shares		PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
21,000	Eastman Kodak Company	\$ 2,221,740	\$ 692,536
20,000	ERC Corporation	506,500	991,483
179,800	Exxon Corporation	15,011,103	896,099
25,000	Ford Motor Company	1,228,056	1,187,105
18,000	Gannett Company, Inc.	494,441	621,542
25,300	General Electric Company	1,375,552	778,868
10,000	General Motors Corporation	456,710	538,980
30,000	Gillette Company	1,011,857	1,521,512
30,000	Grainger (W.W.), Inc.	1,015,543	760,238
13,500	Hanna Mining Company	673,190	381,091
20,000	Heublein, Inc.	911,516	1,059,149
5,000	Hewlett-Packard Corporation	411,752	213,606
35,000	Household Finance Corporation	493,920	1,155,088
38,000	Industrial Nucleonics Corporation	152,000	1,251,152
24,000	I.M.S. International, Inc.	84,000	759,000
5,000	Ingersoll-Rand Company	383,121	340,408
6,000	International Business Machines Corporation	1,245,751	592,710
36,000	International Minerals & Chemical Corporation	1,260,403	1,270,965
49,000	International Paper Company	2,341,864	884,626
22,000	Joy Manufacturing Company	825,089	1,193,396
2,600	Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation	49,351	53,317
14,100	Kresge (S.S.) Company	462,094	331,430
25,500	Lenox, Inc.	605,907	775,957
30,000	Louisiana Land & Exploration Company	1,288,830	1,265,863
10,000	Louisiana Pacific Corporation	405,752	356,461
20,000	MAPCO Inc.	553,607	224,983
30,000	Melville Shoe Corporation	182,579	876,002
3,000	McDermott (J. Ray) & Company, Inc.	287,480	180,834
7,500	McDonnell Douglas Corporation	111,188	237,934
20,900	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company	1,110,835	704,742
230,000	Mobil Oil Corporation	7,990,922	2,981,625
51,400	Morgan (J.P.) & Company, Inc.	2,547,241	1,717,842
.75	Norton Simon, Inc.	10	24
20,000	Pacific Gas & Electric Company	437,500	589,144
15,500	Parker-Hannifin Corporation	259,839	494,608
40,000	Pittston Company	1,367,279	1,169,191
30,600	Polaroid Corporation	882,032	3,354,149
20,000	Purolator, Inc.	576,693	885,240
2,000	Raychem Corporation	420,600	453,721
2,500	Research-Cottrell, Inc.	14,990	162,203

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

SOLD: *concluded*

Stocks: concluded

Shares		PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
15,000	Reynolds (R.J.) Industries, Inc.	\$ 654,269	\$ 972,368
13,000	Safeco Corporation	502,675	556,311
17,100	Sears, Roebuck & Company	775,370	1,373,285
72,800	Southern Company	1,202,688	1,671,146
5,000	Standard Brands Paint Company	139,575	222,911
8,000	Standard Oil Company (Ohio)	485,019	324,069
12,000	Stanley Home Products, Inc.	223,500	549,007
22,300	Tandy Corporation	554,238	953,576
58,800	Texas Instruments Inc.	6,040,799	2,956,348
8,500	Texas Utilities Company	159,990	243,190
25,000	Union Oil Company of California	827,208	1,082,070
10,000	Upjohn Company	560,766	305,402
25,000	Western Union Corporation	368,564	1,541,434
5,400	Weyerhaeuser Company	222,630	200,301
		<u>\$454,668,478</u>	<u>\$444,579,787</u>

REDEEMED AT MATURITY:

PAR VALUE		PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
\$ 45,000	U.S. Treasury Bills 7/18/74	\$ 44,825	\$ 44,825
55,000	12/19/74	54,913	54,913
90,000	U.S. Treasury Note—7.250%—8/22/74	89,601	89,601
	Certificates of Deposit:		
4,500,000	Bank of Montreal	4,500,000	4,500,000
9,400,000	Bankers Trust Company	9,400,000	9,400,000
5,000,000	Bank of Nova Scotia	5,000,000	5,000,000
4,400,000	Canadian Imperial Bank	4,400,000	4,400,000
100,747,000	Chase Manhattan Bank	100,747,000	100,747,094
9,500,000	Chemical Bank	9,500,000	9,500,000
1,000,000	Continental Bank of Illinois	1,000,000	1,000,000
2,330,000	First National Bank of Chicago	2,330,000	2,328,362
26,300,000	First National City Bank	26,300,000	26,303,139
3,000,000	First National City Bank (International—Chicago)	3,000,000	3,000,000
24,500,000	Irving Trust Company	24,500,000	24,500,000
2,700,000	Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company	2,700,000	2,700,000
7,005,000	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company	7,005,000	7,005,000
17,000,000	Royal Bank of Canada	17,000,000	17,000,000
7,000,000	Toronto Dominion Bank	7,000,000	7,000,000

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

REDEEMED AT MATURITY: *continued*

PAR VALUE		PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations:			
Notes:			
\$ 1,400,000	Abbott Laboratories 8/28/74	\$ 1,377,610	\$ 1,377,610
1,500,000	10/11/74	1,478,000	1,478,000
American Brands, Inc.			
1,400,000	1/ 7/74	1,387,867	1,387,867
1,370,000	1/17/74	1,355,720	1,355,720
1,950,000	2/26/74	1,932,227	1,932,227
2,425,000	American Credit Corporation—4/26/74	2,398,177	2,398,177
Arizona Public Service Company			
1,000,000	2/22/74	992,167	992,167
1,200,000	7/29/74	1,187,333	1,187,333
Avis Rent-A-Car System, Inc.			
1,000,000	1/31/74	990,156	990,156
1,200,000	2/20/74	1,190,375	1,190,375
1,750,000	4/ 5/74	1,731,819	1,731,819
1,000,000	4/11/74	989,698	989,698
2,240,000	5/29/74	2,205,980	2,205,980
245,000	Beneficial Corporation—12/30/74	245,000	245,000
2,400,000	Borg-Warner Acceptance Corporation 3/13/74	2,376,667	2,376,667
1,000,000	Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation 12/ 2/74	998,715	998,715
1,000,000	Central Soya Company, Inc.—4/8/74	990,462	990,462
Chase Manhattan Corporation			
5,000,000	7/ 8/74	5,000,000	5,000,000
4,000,000	7/30/74	4,000,000	4,000,000
4,000,000	8/16/74	4,000,000	4,000,000
4,000,000	10/16/74	4,000,000	4,000,000
1,000,000	11/15/74	1,000,000	1,000,000
1,000,000	12/16/74	1,000,000	1,000,000
2,000,000	Chase Manhattan Bank Bankers' Acceptance—5/20/74	1,992,500	1,992,500
2,000,000	Citizens & Southern National Bank Atlanta Bankers' Acceptance—4/23/74	1,982,403	1,982,403
Clark Equipment Credit Corporation			
1,400,000	2/19/74	1,387,648	1,387,648
1,875,000	2/20/74	1,858,457	1,858,457
1,300,000	3/28/74	1,288,643	1,288,643
2,000,000	4/ 4/74	1,980,639	1,980,639
2,000,000	CNA Nuclear Leasing, Inc.—11/30/74	1,980,556	1,980,556

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

REDEEMED AT MATURITY: *continued*

PAR VALUE		PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>			
Notes: <i>continued</i>			
Commercial Credit Corporation			
\$ 3,000,000	2/15/74	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
3,000,000	3/ 1/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	3/15/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	4/10/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	4/25/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
2,500,000	7/25/74	2,500,000	2,500,000
3,000,000	9/ 5/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
2,800,000	9/11/74	2,800,000	2,800,000
3,000,000	9/24/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
2,700,000	10/ 1/74	2,700,000	2,700,000
3,000,000	10/ 7/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	10/15/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	10/22/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
Commonwealth Edison Company			
1,200,000	1/21/74	1,188,625	1,188,625
1,000,000	7/11/74	981,767	981,767
100,000	7/12/74	99,351	99,351
1,000,000	9/ 9/74	979,792	979,792
1,000,000	Consumers Power Company—9/5/74		998,000
1,000,000	Crocker National Bank of San Francisco Bankers' Acceptance—4/22/74		991,453
Crown Cork & Seal Company, Inc.			
1,000,000	2/22/74	992,167	992,167
2,200,000	7/15/74	2,167,733	2,167,733
1,500,000	Dayton Power & Light Company—8/12/74		1,477,266
2,000,000	Diamond Shamrock Corporation—I/15/74		1,978,604
Duke Power Company			
1,000,000	9/30/74	979,878	979,878
2,000,000	10/18/74	1,963,931	1,963,931
2,000,000	12/17/74	1,965,833	1,965,833
Firestone Credit Company			
1,000,000	7/29/74	989,667	989,667
1,100,000	8/28/74	1,089,458	1,089,458
First National Bank of Chicago Bankers' Acceptance			
1,000,000	5/ 7/74	998,125	998,125
3,000,000	6/ 7/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	First National Bank of Memphis Bankers' Acceptance—3/13/74		2,994,969
1,000,000	First National Bank of Oregon Bankers' Acceptance—3/19/74		993,437
1,000,000	First National City Bank Bankers' Acceptance—5/ 7/74		998,125

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

REDEEMED AT MATURITY: *continued*

PAR VALUE		PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>			
Notes: <i>continued</i>			
Ford Motor Credit Company			
\$ 3,000,000	1/ 8/74	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
2,500,000	2/ 6/74	2,500,000	2,500,000
1,300,000	3/21/74	1,300,000	1,300,000
3,000,000	5/28/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
700,000	10/10/74	699,023	699,023
750,000	12/30/74	750,000	750,000
General Electric Company			
540,000	8/ 2/74	540,000	540,000
550,000	9/ 4/74	550,000	550,000
General Electric Credit Corporation			
3,000,000	2/15/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	3/ 4/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	3/19/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	4/11/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
2,700,000	9/24/74	2,700,000	2,700,000
2,000,000	12/26/74	2,000,000	2,000,000
1,000,000	General Mills, Inc.—1/28/74	987,542	987,542
General Telephone & Electronics Corporation			
2,400,000	2/ 1/74	2,381,475	2,381,475
1,700,000	4/10/74	1,687,427	1,687,427
850,000	7/26/74	834,423	834,423
1,000,000	11/26/74	985,306	985,306
1,000,000	11/27/74	986,413	986,413
Goodrich (B.F.) Company			
900,000	9/19/74	898,238	898,238
500,000	10/10/74	499,135	499,135
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company			
1,000,000	2/14/74	992,187	992,187
1,000,000	2/20/74	991,406	991,406
Gulf Oil Financial Corporation			
2,050,000	1/23/74	2,027,120	2,027,120
1,000,000	8/30/74	989,889	989,889
2,200,000	Hercules Inc.—2/5/74	2,179,742	2,179,742
680,000	Household Finance Corporation—5/31/74	680,000	680,000
INA Corporation			
2,390,000	1/25/74	2,361,154	2,361,154
1,400,000	5/10/74	1,383,531	1,383,531
1,200,000	Indiana National Corporation—11/22/74	1,185,650	1,185,650
2,000,000	Industrial National Corporation—6/3/74	1,965,437	1,965,437
Ingersoll-Rand Company			
2,700,000	1/29/74	2,670,375	2,670,375
1,800,000	7/ 2/74	1,767,000	1,767,000
400,000	9/27/74	394,256	394,256

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

REDEEMED AT MATURITY: *continued*

PAR VALUE		PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>			
Notes: <i>continued</i>			
International Harvester Credit Corporation			
\$ 3,000,000	1/ 2/74	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
3,000,000	2/ 1/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
2,235,000	5/28/74	2,205,821	2,205,821
3,800,000	8/28/74	3,800,000	3,800,000
2,850,000	9/ 5/74	2,850,000	2,850,000
3,000,000	9/10/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	9/17/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	10/ 1/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	10/15/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	10/22/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	10/24/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	10/30/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	11/ 7/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	11/12/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	11/14/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	11/19/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	11/21/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	11/26/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
2,400,000	12/10/74	2,400,000	2,400,000
2,800,000	12/26/74	2,800,000	2,800,000
ITE Imperial Corporation			
1,000,000	3/ 8/74	991,000	991,000
1,800,000	3/14/74	1,786,437	1,786,437
1,790,000	4/15/74	1,774,964	1,774,964
ITT Aetna Corporation			
1,000,000	1/16/74	989,594	989,594
1,000,000	2/14/74	991,979	991,979
1,000,000	2/15/74	991,979	991,979
2,350,000	3/29/74	2,329,470	2,329,470
1,000,000	5/ 1/74	998,524	998,524
400,000	6/ 7/74	394,925	394,925
600,000	ITT Financial Corporation—11/27/74		591,970
ITT Thorp Corporation			
3,950,000	3/22/74	3,906,180	3,906,180
2,950,000	5/ 6/74	2,915,430	2,915,430
1,000,000	Lipton (Thomas J.)—6/20/74		997,910
2,500,000	MacMillan, Inc.—6/28/74		2,472,778
1,000,000	Macy Credit Corporation—11/13/74		986,708
2,900,000	Mississippi Power & Light Company—1/18/74		2,869,389
Montgomery Ward Credit Corporation			
3,000,000	1/ 4/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	2/ 1/74	3,000,000	3,000,000

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

REDEEMED AT MATURITY: *continued*

PAR VALUE		PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>			
Notes: <i>continued</i>			
\$ 3,000,000	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company Bankers' Acceptance 3/ 6/74	\$ 2,991,250	\$ 2,991,250
1,000,000	5/28/74	994,062	994,062
300,000	National Shawmut Bank of Boston Bankers' Acceptance—3/14/74	299,052	299,052
375,000	New England Telephone & Telegraph Company 8/ 8/74	374,305	374,305
300,000	9/19/74	299,233	299,233
1,400,000	Owens-Illinois Inc.—2/6/74	1,388,771	1,388,771
500,000	Pacific Gas & Electric Company—10/22/74	499,465	499,465
Penney (J.C.) Financial Corporation			
3,000,000	1/ 3/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	2/21/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
3,000,000	4/ 9/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
150,000	7/ 8/74	150,000	150,000
711,000	7/18/74	711,000	711,000
162,000	7/22/74	162,000	162,000
642,000	8/ 5/74	642,000	642,000
162,000	8/12/74	162,000	162,000
225,000	8/22/74	225,000	225,000
317,000	9/ 3/74	317,000	317,000
240,000	9/ 5/74	240,000	240,000
375,000	9/ 9/74	375,000	375,000
106,000	10/ 1/74	106,000	106,000
185,000	11/12/74	185,000	185,000
1,700,000	12/17/74	1,700,000	1,700,000
215,000	12/30/74	215,000	215,000
1,000,000	Pennsylvania Power & Light Company 12/ 3/74	997,944	997,944
1,000,000	Philadelphia Electric Company—11/26/74	986,743	986,743
Philip Morris, Inc.			
1,200,000	1/ 3/74	1,190,054	1,190,054
1,950,000	1/22/74	1,928,604	1,928,604
1,400,000	7/12/74	1,374,042	1,374,042
940,000	8/26/74	930,793	930,793
2,200,000	Potomac Electric Power Company—1/2/74	2,180,338	2,180,338
Prulease, Inc.			
1,000,000	5/ 2/74	989,408	989,408
1,500,000	5/ 3/74	1,483,427	1,483,427
500,000	6/10/74	492,363	492,363

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

REDEEMED AT MATURITY: *continued*

PAR VALUE		PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>			
Notes: <i>continued</i>			
\$ 2,000,000	Rockwell International Corporation 3/18/74	\$ 1,976,369	\$ 1,976,369
1,400,000	3/21/74	1,385,284	1,385,284
1,500,000	12/ 6/74	1,476,822	1,476,822
Ryder Truck Rental, Inc.			
2,000,000	2/25/74	1,983,333	1,983,333
3,000,000	3/25/74	2,977,611	2,977,611
3,000,000	5/24/74	2,952,500	2,952,500
San Diego Gas & Electric Company			
2,000,000	7/12/74	1,972,500	1,972,500
1,000,000	8/12/74	985,854	985,854
2,000,000	8/26/74	1,969,063	1,969,063
1,300,000	10/11/74	1,281,173	1,281,173
1,900,000	11/ 6/74	1,877,305	1,877,305
1,000,000	Schenley Industries, Inc.—11/27/74	986,618	986,618
1,400,000	Scovill Manufacturing Company—3/27/74	1,390,690	1,390,690
Seagram (Joseph E.) & Sons, Inc.			
2,000,000	1/24/74	1,979,701	1,979,701
1,900,000	7/ 1/74	1,867,119	1,867,119
1,000,000	7/18/74	999,000	999,000
1,500,000	10/11/74	1,470,625	1,470,625
Sears Roebuck Acceptance Corporation			
3,000,000	1/ 9/74	3,000,000	3,000,000
492,000	7/ 8/74	492,000	492,000
1,038,000	8/ 5/74	1,038,000	1,038,000
251,000	8/12/74	251,000	251,000
742,000	9/ 3/74	742,000	742,000
320,000	9/18/74	320,000	320,000
305,000	10/ 1/74	305,000	305,000
320,000	10/11/74	320,000	320,000
411,000	10/21/74	411,000	411,000
1,320,000	10/29/74	1,320,000	1,320,000
411,000	11/13/74	411,000	411,000
365,000	11/20/74	365,000	365,000
358,000	12/ 2/74	358,000	358,000
700,000	12/ 9/74	700,000	700,000
160,000	12/19/74	160,000	160,000
1,300,000	Sherwin-Williams Company—6/27/74	1,280,500	1,280,500

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

REDEEMED AT MATURITY: *continued*

PAR VALUE	PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i>		
Notes: <i>continued</i>		
Singer Credit Corporation		
\$ 3,000,000	1/ 2/74	\$ 3,000,000
3,000,000	2/ 1/74	3,000,000
2,500,000	2/19/74	2,500,000
2,000,000	3/ 6/74	2,000,000
3,000,000	4/16/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	5/ 1/74	3,000,000
2,500,000	7/25/74	2,500,000
3,500,000	8/16/74	3,500,000
2,000,000	8/20/74	2,000,000
3,000,000	8/28/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	9/ 5/74	3,000,000
3,000,000	9/24/74	3,000,000
1,000,000	Smith Kline Corporation—9/6/74	983,160
Sperry Rand Corporation		
350,000	6/18/74	348,797
2,000,000	7/ 9/74	1,962,500
990,000	9/ 9/74	968,261
300,000	10/ 8/74	293,875
1,000,000	Textron Inc.—9/11/74	998,403
800,000	Toledo Edison Company—7/30/74	792,378
Trans Union Corporation		
2,400,000	2/27/74	2,379,650
1,000,000	11/27/74	988,333
1,800,000	Travelers Insurance Corporation—2/11/74	1,771,090
1,200,000	Tucson Gas & Electric Company—1/4/74	1,189,796
Unionamerica, Inc.		
1,900,000	5/ 1/74	1,878,519
1,750,000	6/10/74	1,719,606
100,000	Union Commerce Bank Bankers' Acceptance 3/15/74	99,660
Uniroyal, Inc.		
1,000,000	2/22/74	993,576
2,000,000	3/29/74	1,983,715
1,000,000	4/ 1/74	991,972
2,300,000	5/13/74	2,271,609
U.S. Leasing International, Inc.		
1,000,000	4/17/74	990,222
2,000,000	5/28/74	1,967,000

SCHEDULE OF TRANSACTIONS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES concluded
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

REDEEMED AT MATURITY: concluded

PAR VALUE		PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
Corporate Obligations: concluded			
Notes: concluded			
\$ 1,000,000	Valley National Bank of Arizona Bankers' Acceptance—3/1/74	\$ 998,056	\$ 998,056
3,500,000	Westinghouse Credit Corporation 2/20/74	3,500,000	3,500,000
1,000,000	10/ 2/74	999,403	999,403
2,700,000	Whirlpool Corporation—3/11/74	2,671,941	2,671,941
1,000,000	Woolworth (F.W.) Company 6/ 7/74	983,542	983,542
900,000	9/27/74	890,200	890,200
1,300,000	Zenith Radio Corporation—8/29/74	1,280,094	1,280,094
		<u>\$639,620,405</u>	<u>\$639,622,000</u>

LEDGER AMOUNT DECREASED:

Shares	Stocks:	PROCEEDS	LEDGER AMOUNT
439,300	American Electric Power Company by cash received for 439,300 rights	\$ 33,264	\$ 33,264
	Adjustment in cost of investment of Chicago Bridge & Iron Company from 1973	250	250
30,000	Pacific Gas & Electric Company by cash received for 30,000 rights	7,500	7,500
		<u>\$ 41,014</u>	<u>\$ 41,014</u>

SCHEDULE OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES
DECEMBER 31, 1974

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES	LEDGER AMOUNT	QUOTED MARKET VALUE
U.S. Government Obligations	\$ 10,891,988	\$ 11,107,075
Certificates of Deposit	43,900,000	43,900,000
Corporate Obligations	75,552,780	73,362,529
	<u>130,344,768</u>	<u>128,369,604</u>
CONVERTIBLE BONDS	5,227,847	2,410,130
OTHER INVESTMENT	862,500	640,620
PREFERRED STOCKS	1,644,422	1,541,375
COMMON STOCKS	395,856,254	479,068,426
TOTAL	<u>\$533,935,791</u>	<u>\$612,030,155</u>

SCHEDULE OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
DECEMBER 31, 1974

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES:	PAR VALUE	QUOTED	
		LEDGER AMOUNT	MARKET VALUE
<i>U.S. Government Obligations:</i>			
Under Repurchase Agreements			
U.S. Treasury Note—5/15/77	\$ 392,000	\$ 392,000	\$ 392,000
Agencies			
Federal Land Banks—10/23/79	4,819,000	4,819,000	4,819,000
Notes			
U.S. Treasury—6.000%—5/15/77	1,000,000	970,313	994,375
Bonds			
U.S. Treasury—8.500%—5/15/99	2,000,000	1,972,800	2,075,000
Federal Home Loan Banks—2/25/80	1,000,000	938,125	977,500
Federal National Mortgage Association 6/11/79	1,840,000	<u>1,799,750</u>	<u>1,849,200</u>
		<u>10,891,988</u>	<u>11,107,075</u>

Certificates of Deposit:

Under Repurchase Agreements

First National City Bank			
9.750%— 3/26/75	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
9.500%— 3/26/75	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
<i>Bank of America</i>			
8.875%— 1/ 8/75	500,000	500,000	500,000
Chase Manhattan Bank			
9.500%— 1/ 3/75	200,000	200,000	200,000
9.250%— 1/ 6/75	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
9.000%— 1/ 6/75	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
8.900%— 1/20/75	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
9.375%— 1/20/75	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
10.500%— 1/29/75	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
9.000%— 2/ 3/75	800,000	800,000	800,000
8.500%— 8/11/75	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Chemical Bank			
11.900%— 1/ 7/75	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
9.400%— 1/13/75	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
9.000%—10/14/75	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Continental Illinois National Bank			
9.500%— 2/13/75	600,000	600,000	600,000
9.650%— 2/18/75	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
First National City Bank			
11.950%— 3/ 7/75	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
9.200%— 3/25/75	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
9.850%— 4/ 8/75	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000

SCHEDULE OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
DECEMBER 31, 1974

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES: <i>continued</i>	PAR VALUE	QUOTED LEDGER AMOUNT		MARKET VALUE
		LEDGER AMOUNT	MARKET VALUE	
<i>Certificates of Deposit: concluded</i>				
Irving Trust Company 9.500%— 1/22/75	\$4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	
9.150%— 2/10/75	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company 9.350%— 2/24/75	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
		<u>43,900,000</u>	<u>43,900,000</u>	
<i>Corporate Obligations:</i>				
<i>Notes</i>				
Under Repurchase Agreements				
Chase Manhattan Corporation 9.500%— 1/ 2/75	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	
9.500%— 1/ 3/75	1,780,000	1,780,000	1,780,000	
General Electric Company 9.550%— 1/ 6/75	488,000	488,000	488,000	
Appalachian Power Company 10.625%— 1/13/75	1,000,000	990,851	996,163	
BankAmerica Corporation 9.000%— 1/13/75	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Chase Manhattan Corporation 9.250%— 1/14/75	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
9.000%— 2/13/75	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Connecticut Light & Power Company 10.500%— 1/24/75	930,000	917,794	923,490	
General Telephone Company of Florida 10.125%— 1/17/75	1,000,000	989,875	995,219	
General Telephone Company of the Southwest 10.250%— 1/21/75	1,500,000	1,480,354	1,491,031	
General Telephone & Electronics Corporation 10.500%— 1/15/75	1,100,000	1,086,525	1,095,188	
Georgia-Pacific Corporation 10.250%— 1/ 6/75	1,800,000	1,768,738	1,796,925	
Gulf & Western Industries, Inc. 10.125%— 1/ 3/75	900,000	900,000	900,000	
International Harvester Credit Corporation 9.750%— 1/ 2/75	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	

SCHEDULE OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
DECEMBER 31, 1974

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES: <i>continued</i>	PAR VALUE	LEDGER AMOUNT	QUOTED MARKET VALUE
<i>Corporate Obligations: continued</i>			
Notes: concluded			
Liggett & Myers Inc. 9.625%— 1/ 3/75	\$1,000,000	\$ 991,712	\$ 999,198
Lorillard Corporation 10.625%— 1/28/75	1,500,000	1,472,552	1,487,604
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York 8.200%— 6/ 9/75	1,000,000	962,644	963,556
Ohio Power Company 10.625%— 1/27/75	1,500,000	1,472,995	1,488,047
Public Service Electric & Gas Company 9.375%— 1/10/75	200,000	197,813	199,479
Rockwell International Corporation 10.125%— 1/ 6/75 10.375%— 2/ 5/75	1,200,000 1,000,000	1,184,812 985,590	1,197,975 989,625
Schenley Industries, Inc. 10.125%— 1/27/75	1,000,000	974,406	992,406
Sears Roebuck Acceptance Corporation 9.550%— 1/20/75	460,000	460,000	460,000
Sperry Rand Corporation 10.125%— 2/ 3/75	1,500,000	1,477,641	1,485,656
Stokely-Van Camp, Inc. 10.375%— 1/22/75 10.250%— 1/23/75	1,000,000 1,000,000	989,625 987,187	993,660 993,451
Bonds			
Abbott Laboratories 9.200%—10/15/99	750,000	750,000	746,378
Alabama Power Company 9.750%— 6/ 1/04	1,000,000	1,004,850	938,700
American Telephone & Telegraph Company 6.000%— 8/ 1/00 7.125%—12/ 1/03 8.800%— 5/15/05	150,000 200,000 500,000	108,705 169,103 500,000	108,128 166,000 491,250
Avco Financial Services, Inc. 8.350%—11/15/98	1,000,000	1,000,000	740,000
BankAmerica Corporation 7.875%—12/ 1/03	500,000	448,720	426,740
Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania 9.625%— 7/15/14	1,650,000	1,631,917	1,674,750

SCHEDULE OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
DECEMBER 31, 1974

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES: <i>continued</i>	PAR VALUE	LEDGER AMOUNT	QUOTED MARKET VALUE
<i>Corporate Obligations: continued</i>			
<i>Bonds: continued</i>			
Beneficial Corporation 7.500%—11/ 1/96	\$ 500,000	\$ 468,050	\$ 404,745
Carolina Power & Light Company 9.750%— 5/ 1/04	1,000,000	997,500	957,500
Caterpillar Tractor Company 8.750%—11/ 1/99	500,000	501,250	496,250
Chrysler Corporation 8.000%—11/ 1/98	1,500,000	1,480,398	795,000
CIT Financial Corporation 8.850%—12/ 1/82	1,000,000	1,000,000	996,200
Columbia Gas System, Inc. 9.625%—11/ 1/89	1,000,000	995,000	960,000
Commonwealth Edison Company 8.000%— 8/ 1/01	1,000,000	989,000	885,000
Consumers Power Company 11.375%— 8/ 1/94	1,000,000	1,000,000	877,410
Detroit Edison Company 9.875%— 5/ 1/04	1,000,000	992,500	750,000
Diamond Shamrock Corporation 9.000%— 4/ 1/99	1,000,000	1,000,000	942,500
DuPont (E.I.) de Nemours & Company 8.450%—11/15/04	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,712,760
Exxon Pipeline Company 9.000%—10/15/04	600,000	604,107	590,850
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company 7.300%—10/15/01 9.250%—12/ 1/04	500,000 1,000,000	407,640 1,015,000	421,035 990,000
Ford Motor Company 9.250%— 7/15/94	450,000	453,375	445,995
General Electric Company 5.300%— 5/ 1/92 8.500%— 5/ 1/04	1,650,000 1,450,000	1,192,375 1,395,261	1,211,381 1,426,960
General Motors Acceptance Corporation 5.000%— 8/15/77 8.875%— 6/ 1/99	1,000,000 2,000,000	975,000 1,948,500	918,750 1,916,770
Gulf Oil Corporation 6.625%— 6/15/93	550,000	455,704	446,067
Heinz (H.J.) Company 7.250%— 8/ 1/97	500,000	474,620	424,525

SCHEDULE OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
DECEMBER 31, 1974

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES: <i>continued</i>	PAR VALUE	LEDGER AMOUNT	QUOTED MARKET VALUE
<i>Corporate Obligations: <i>continued</i></i>			
<i>Bonds: <i>continued</i></i>			
International Harvester Credit Corporation 9.000%— 6/15/04	\$1,000,000	\$ 992,000	\$ 950,000
International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation 11.000%— 7/ 1/82	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,055,000
Johns-Manville Corporation 7.850%— 1/ 1/04	1,500,000	1,366,270	1,237,500
Kraftco Corporation 8.375%— 4/15/04	500,000	494,628	475,290
Kresge (S.S.) Company 6.000%— 7/15/99	400,000	400,000	359,000
Michigan Bell Telephone Company 7.750%— 6/ 1/11	500,000	451,730	425,530
Mobil Oil Corporation 7.375%—10/ 1/01	500,000	436,165	429,380
Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company 9.750%— 8/ 1/12	2,500,000	2,537,583	2,550,000
New England Telephone & Telegraph Company 8.000%—11/15/03	750,000	664,268	641,632
Pennsylvania Power & Light Company 10.125%—10/ 1/82	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,035,000
Philadelphia Electric Company 11.000%—10/15/80	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,020,000
Philip Morris, Inc. 8.875%— 6/ 1/04	250,000	248,437	236,972
Phillips Petroleum Company 7.625%— 3/15/01	500,000	403,885	433,440
Schlitz (Jos.) Brewing Company 9.500%—12/ 1/99	750,000	748,125	739,455
Shell Oil Company 8.500%— 9/ 1/00 7.250%— 2/15/02	500,000 1,000,000	443,385 871,250	470,390 836,200
Singer Credit Corporation 8.000%— 1/15/99	500,000	485,625	328,445
South Central Bell Telephone Company 8.250%— 8/ 1/13	300,000	255,024	270,273

SCHEDULE OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
DECEMBER 31, 1974

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES: <i>concluded</i> Corporate Obligations: <i>concluded</i>	PAR VALUE	QUOTED		
		LEDGER AMOUNT	MARKET VALUE	
Bonds: <i>concluded</i>				
Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company 7.625%— 3/15/13				
	\$ 500,000	\$ 390,595	\$ 420,755	
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company 7.375%— 5/ 1/12				
	500,000	440,065	413,095	
7.625%—10/ 1/13				
	850,000	719,341	715,062	
8.250%— 3/ 1/14				
	1,000,000	879,840	890,310	
Standard Oil Company (Ohio) 9.750%—12/ 1/99				
	450,000	450,000	445,846	
Virginia Electric & Power Company 10.500%— 7/ 1/83				
	1,000,000	1,023,750	1,038,700	
11.000%— 7/ 1/94				
	1,500,000	1,502,500	1,509,300	
Weyerhaeuser Company 8.900%—11/15/04				
	1,500,000	1,507,500	1,476,900	
Wisconsin Telephone Company 8.000%— 1/ 1/14				
	250,000	233,125	219,537	
Woolworth (F.W.) Company 9.000%— 6/ 1/99				
	1,000,000	992,500	816,200	
Xerox Corporation 8.625%—11/ 1/99				
	1,000,000	997,500	995,000	
		<u>75,552,780</u>	<u>73,362,529</u>	
TOTAL FIXED INCOME SECURITIES		<u><u>\$130,344,768</u></u>	<u><u>\$128,369,604</u></u>	

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Federal National Mortgage Association 4.375%—10/ 1/96	\$1,500,000	\$ 1,751,711	\$ 1,425,000
Fischbach & Moore, Inc. 4.750%— 4/ 1/97	800,000	837,272	391,000
W. T. Grant Company 4.750%— 4/15/96	2,300,000	2,416,864	391,000
Xerox Corporation 6.000%—11/ 1/95	222,000	222,000	203,130
TOTAL CONVERTIBLE BONDS		<u><u>\$ 5,227,847</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,410,130</u></u>

OTHER INVESTMENT

1.725% of "Lambert Contract" covering royalties on sales of Listerine	\$ 862,500	\$ 640,620
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SCHEDULE OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
DECEMBER 31, 1974

PREFERRED STOCKS	SHARES	LEDGER AMOUNT	QUOTED MARKET VALUE
Atlantic Richfield Company Cumulative Convertible Preferred \$2.80	10,500	\$ 621,550	\$ 619,500
Sun Oil Company Cumulative Convertible Preferred	25,000	1,022,872	921,875
TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS		1,644,422	1,541,375
 COMMON STOCKS			
Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.	15,500	497,890	744,000
Allied Chemical Corporation	30,000	1,410,627	851,250
Allied Maintenance Corporation	35,000	941,097	315,000
AMAX Inc.	29,000	1,052,940	891,750
American Airlines, Inc.	71,500	2,522,640	366,438
American Cyanamid Company	195,800	6,268,376	4,062,850
American Electric Power Company, Inc.	385,000	8,352,298	5,534,375
American Express Company	25,000	1,279,989	650,000
American Home Products Corporation	295,200	4,238,119	9,815,400
American Telephone & Telegraph Company	227,692	8,105,060	10,160,756
AMP Inc.	33,500	967,002	799,813
Atlantic Richfield Company	97,500	8,093,588	8,848,125
Avon Products, Inc.	57,700	5,238,216	1,658,875
BankAmerica Corporation	125,000	6,310,375	3,984,375
Beatrice Foods Company	200,000	4,989,666	2,850,000
Black & Decker Manufacturing Company	32,460	1,002,485	681,660
Block (H&R), Inc.	50,000	958,534	543,750
Bristol-Myers Company	160,000	9,544,787	8,000,000
Burroughs Corporation	86,400	4,430,324	6,523,200
Capital Cities Communications, Inc.	15,000	741,991	337,500
Carolina Power & Light Company	205,500	6,442,848	2,234,813
CBS Inc.	151,241	7,123,241	4,631,756
Centex Corporation	60,000	1,007,534	277,500
Central & South West Corporation	50,000	1,057,331	737,500
Cessna Aircraft Company	31,700	803,690	380,400
Champion International Corporation	205,200	7,437,516	2,154,600
Chicago Bridge & Iron Company	29,000	2,031,415	1,957,500
Citicorp	4,000	108,824	113,500
Coca-Cola Company	21,200	2,269,996	1,123,600
Communications Satellite Corporation	54,500	2,683,603	1,546,438

SCHEDULE OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*

DECEMBER 31, 1974

COMMON STOCKS: <i>continued</i>	SHARES	LEDGER AMOUNT	QUOTED MARKET VALUE
Deere & Company	20,000	\$ 1,278,997	\$ 852,500
DEKALB AgResearch Inc.	12,500	474,966	456,250
Delta Airlines, Inc.	65,600	3,403,864	1,918,800
Dow Chemical Company	23,300	1,384,846	1,281,500
Dreyfus Third Century Fund, Inc.	35,000	401,450	239,400
DuPont (E.I.) de Nemours & Company	45,000	8,348,313	4,151,250
Eastman Kodak Company	151,350	5,203,271	9,516,131
Exxon Corporation	1,576,700	7,858,059	101,894,238
Farmers New World Life Insurance Company	18,000	1,025,811	801,000
Federal National Mortgage Association	52,400	769,182	962,850
Fiduciary Growth Associates, Inc.	5,167	589,676	258,143
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company	305,000	7,096,102	4,079,375
Ford Motor Company	246,000	11,681,118	8,210,250
Gannett Company, Inc.	29,000	1,001,373	674,250
General Electric Company	303,300	9,337,180	10,122,637
General Motors Corporation	143,582	7,738,787	4,415,146
General Reinsurance Corporation	4,500	860,150	778,500
Georgia-Pacific Corporation	50,640	1,833,540	1,291,320
Getty Oil Company	17,000	1,820,655	2,690,250
Hall (Frank B.) & Company, Inc.	30,000	692,474	345,000
Halliburton Company	5,500	884,924	754,187
Hanna Mining Company	25,000	709,990	625,000
Hercules Inc.	42,000	1,340,791	1,008,000
Hewlett-Packard Corporation	80,800	3,451,875	4,858,100
Household Finance Corporation	15,000	495,038	174,375
Howard Johnson Company	200,000	5,192,659	900,000
Ingersoll-Rand Company	41,000	2,786,948	2,726,500
International Business Machines Corporation	137,707	13,709,981	23,134,776
International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc.	56,712	2,201,055	1,403,622
International Harvester Company	200,000	6,448,541	3,950,000
International Paper Company	156,700	3,113,969	5,602,025
International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation	291,900	7,759,639	4,305,525
Johnson & Johnson	66,900	7,640,874	5,410,537
Joy Manufacturing Company	8,000	433,962	347,000
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation	54,400	1,115,549	686,800

SCHEDULE OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES *continued*
DECEMBER 31, 1974

COMMON STOCKS: <i>continued</i>	SHARES	LEDGER AMOUNT	QUOTED MARKET VALUE
Kaufman & Broad, Inc.	97,000	\$ 4,721,394	\$ 291,000
Kerr-McGee Corporation	8,000	464,317	572,000
Kresge (S.S.) Company	270,000	6,526,695	5,973,750
Lilly (Eli) & Company	30,800	2,420,576	2,094,400
Louisiana Pacific Corporation	61,600	1,097,901	500,500
Malone & Hyde, Inc.	38,500	1,121,484	644,875
MAPCO Inc.	70,000	787,439	1,960,000
Masonite Corporation	47,000	1,203,519	816,625
McDermott (J. Ray) & Company, Inc.	53,900	3,246,294	4,325,475
McDonald's Corporation	30,700	2,036,699	901,812
Merck & Company, Inc.	193,000	8,877,765	12,810,375
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company	175,250	5,909,375	8,083,406
Mobil Oil Corporation	223,000	2,890,880	8,028,000
Mogul Corporation	20,000	715,500	150,000
Monsanto Company	85,000	4,482,782	3,463,750
Morgan (J.P.) & Company, Inc.	215,800	7,212,263	11,167,650
Motorola, Inc.	48,200	2,638,144	1,644,825
NCNB Corporation	20,000	692,075	150,000
Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation	25,000	1,141,510	634,375
Pacific Gas & Electric Company	30,000	876,216	603,750
Penney (J.C.) Company	10,000	751,997	358,750
Pennzoil Company	40,000	1,060,423	740,000
Pennzoil Offshore Gas Operators, Inc. Class B.	95,000	837,250	670,985
Perkin-Elmer Corporation	40,000	1,308,744	670,000
Pittston Company	30,000	876,893	1,113,750
Polaroid Corporation	29,700	3,255,497	553,162
PPG Industries, Inc.	119,100	5,352,145	2,917,950
Procter & Gamble Company	116,200	12,128,765	9,470,300
Raychem Corporation	4,100	930,129	692,900
Reynolds (R.J.) Industries, Inc.	10,000	648,245	523,750
Reynolds & Reynolds Company	19,000	645,263	161,500
Robins (A.H.) Company, Inc.	32,500	765,781	430,625
Ryder System, Inc.	35,200	1,233,161	149,600
Schering-Plough Corporation	20,000	983,063	1,050,000

SCHEDULE OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES concluded
DECEMBER 31, 1974

COMMON STOCKS: <i>concluded</i>	SHARES	LEDGER AMOUNT	QUOTED
			MARKET VALUE
Schlumberger, Ltd.	7,000	\$ 688,175	\$ 755,125
Sears, Roebuck & Company	88,000	7,067,198	4,246,000
Southern Company	450,000	10,329,887	3,881,250
Southland Corporation	41,200	796,642	659,200
Sperry Rand Corporation	130,000	5,022,016	3,558,750
Standard Brands Paint Company	25,000	1,114,555	728,125
Standard Oil Company (Indiana)	1,458,000	5,170,330	63,423,000
Standard Oil Company (Ohio)	16,000	648,138	960,000
Stauffer Chemical Company	113,900	5,097,915	4,869,225
Texas Instruments Inc.	10,000	626,530	677,500
Texas Utilities Company	30,000	858,319	641,250
UAL, Inc.	60,000	2,344,402	840,000
Union Camp Corporation	12,000	506,721	466,500
U.S. Leasing International, Inc.	40,000	1,192,214	385,000
U.S. Steel Corporation	30,000	1,311,308	1,140,000
Utah International, Inc.	18,000	718,246	711,000
Warner-Lambert Company	169,600	8,401,961	4,409,600
Weyerhaeuser Company	41,600	1,545,826	1,138,800
Xerox Corporation	139,200	12,675,514	7,168,800
Zale Corporation	50,000	1,902,562	487,500
TOTAL COMMON STOCKS		395,856,254	479,068,426
TOTAL STOCKS		\$397,500,676	\$480,609,801

GRANTS, PROGRAMS, AND EXPENDITURES

The first column shows all grants and programs announced in 1974. The second column shows all expenditures in 1974 including expenditures on 'prior years' grants.

CONQUEST OF HUNGER

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
International Programs		
Field Staff	\$1,138,900	\$ 938,150
International conferences	120,600	40,146
Production and distribution of publications	30,500	30,155

BRAZIL

Universidade Federal de Viçosa		
School of Domestic Sciences—refund		(2,246)
Fellowships		2,251

CHILE

Fellowships	20,646	9,361
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COLOMBIA

Colombian Institute of Agriculture		
National plan for control of foot and mouth disease	6,000	4,000
International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)		
Completion of headquarters facilities	400,000	325,035
Cooperative services to the Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology in Guatemala	46,000	48,917
Core support	750,000	750,000
Field bean research	66,900	66,920
Land utilization program		3,889
Research on symbiotic organisms	4,500	
University of Valle		
Research in cooperation with the Colombian Institute of Agriculture		22,108
Fellowships	115,912	122,168

COSTA RICA

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences		
Latin American Association of Plant Science, Secretariat support		5,000
Tropical Agricultural and Training Center		
Reorganization costs	15,000	15,000

ECUADOR

Cooperative program		
Ecuador Agricultural Project	4,265	5,605
Fellowships		6,041

CONQUEST OF HUNGER *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
EL SALVADOR		
Foundation for the Development of Cooperatives in El Salvador		
Program to increase the productivity of small farmers	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
Fellowships	31,696	24,826
ETHIOPIA		
Fellowships	27,900	28,535
GUATEMALA		
Central American Agricultural Project		
Regional Agricultural Project	68,000	24,161
Fellowships	53,007	31,058
HONDURAS		
Pan American School of Agriculture		
Improvement of diploma programs	47,485	47,485
Fellowships	6,450	6,363
INDIA		
All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project		
General support	78,524	5,246
Fellowships	4,600	4,733
INDONESIA		
Fellowships	8,400	8,722
ITALY		
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations		
Meeting of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources	15,000	15,000
Pontifical University of Saint Thomas Aquinas		
Center for Social Training and Action in Developing Regions	15,000	15,000
JAPAN		
Hokkaido University		
Field bean research	6,000	6,000
Kihara Institute for Biological Research		
Wheat and rice research	9,480	
KENYA		
International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology		
Research on the tsetse fly	66,700	61,772
International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases		
General support	107,431	
Fellowships	11,100	10,610

CONQUEST OF HUNGER continued

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
LEBANON		
Fellowships	\$ 36,692	\$ 17,748
MALAYSIA		
Fellowships	4,500	2,722
MEXICO		
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)		
Core support		300,700
Meetings of the Wheat and Maize Germplasm Resources Committees—refund		(6,049)
Middle East Wheat Improvement Project	118,000	118,000
Puebla Project	39,226	39,226
Research on the production and marketing of maize	7,500	7,500
Scholarship program—refund		(13,427)
Postgraduate College of the National School of Agriculture		
Strengthening of capabilities in rural development	50,000	50,000
Special institutional grant	11,000	11,000
Technical Institute of Monterrey		
Special institutional grant	3,000	3,000
Fellowships	58,342	76,498
NEW ZEALAND		
University of Canterbury		
Film documentation of aquatic resources	2,700	2,700
NIGERIA		
Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa		
Appointment of an executive secretary	15,000	15,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)		
Core support		160,700
Fellowships		11,164
PERU		
Agrarian University		
Research and teaching in agricultural economics and rural sociology—refund		(8,455)
International Potato Center		
Core support	150,000	150,000
Transfer of the activities of the International Potato Project to the International Potato Center		2,175
Fellowships	39,442	23,113

CONQUEST OF HUNGER *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
PHILIPPINES		
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)		
Core support	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000
Development of high-yield rice technology	28,700	28,700
Ph.D. training with the Indian Agricultural Research Institute	90,575	90,575
Research on rice production in the Philippines	6,800	6,800
Publication of a manual for rice breeders	8,000	
University of the Philippines		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
Fellowships	18,600	16,636
SRI LANKA		
Fellowships	16,700	8,534
SWITZERLAND		
World Health Organization		
Trypanosomiasis research	10,000	10,000
TANZANIA		
Fellowships	15,946	7,024
THAILAND		
Cooperative program		
Inter-Asian Corn Program		1,331
Chiang Mai University		
Malnutrition research		3,671
Kasetsart University		
Preliminary study for Mae Klong rural development project		24,715
Fellowships	56,346	45,259
TURKEY		
Cooperative program		
Middle East Wheat Improvement Project	85,300	73,119
Fellowships	23,446	32,710
UNITED KINGDOM		
<i>England</i>		
Overseas Development Institute		
Joint project with University of Reading to improve agricultural development institutions	15,000	
University of Reading		
Second International Seminar on Change in Agriculture	5,000	5,000

CONQUEST OF HUNGER *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
<i>Scotland</i>		
University of Edinburgh		
Conference on beef cattle production in the developing countries	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
University of Glasgow		
Trypanosomiasis research		85,000
UNITED STATES		
<i>California</i>		
University of California		
Berkeley		
Studies of insect pheromones and control of insect pests	25,000	25,000
Davis		
Special institutional grant	7,000	7,000
Riverside		
Studies of insect pheromones and control of insect pests	5,809	5,809
Wheat production research		13,230
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000
Fellowships		8,848
<i>Colorado</i>		
Colorado State University		
Special institutional grant	10,000	10,000
<i>Florida</i>		
American Agricultural Economics Association		
Review of U.S. training and research in the economics of agriculture in developing countries		15,000
University of Florida		
Research on increasing peanut production and quality in developing countries	47,300	11,825
Research on the protein improvement of cowpeas	15,000	4,000
Special institutional grant <i>SIG ✓</i>	10,000	10,000
University of Miami		
Special institutional grant <i>SIG ✓</i>	2,000	2,000
<i>Georgia</i>		
University of Georgia		
Special institutional grant <i>SIG ✓</i>	2,000	2,000
<i>Hawaii</i>		
Oceanic Foundation		
Staff travel and conference participation in connection with a program on living aquatic resources management	16,052	16,047
Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii		
Initiation of the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM)	50,000	
Research on ciguatera in the Pacific Archipelagoes	15,000	

CONQUEST OF HUNGER continued

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES <i>continued</i>		
<i>Hawaii</i> <i>continued</i>		
University of Hawaii		
Participation of an aquatic sciences specialist in a workshop on artisanal fisheries development	\$ 1,950	\$ 1,919
Technical assistance in the development of siganid aquaculture in Fiji	2,260	
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000
<i>Illinois</i>		
Northwestern University		
Special institutional grant	1,000	1,000
University of Chicago		
Economic research on agricultural development	100,000	30,882
University of Illinois		
International Soybean Program	100,000	100,000
Research on <i>Anaplasma marginale</i>		86,900
<i>Indiana</i>		
Purdue University		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
<i>Iowa</i>		
Iowa State University		
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000
<i>Kansas</i>		
Kansas State University		
Intergeneric plant crosses	110,000	21,000
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000
<i>Louisiana</i>		
Louisiana State University		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
<i>Massachusetts</i>		
Clark University		
Study of environmental strategies for least developed nations	35,000	35,000
Harvard University		
Studies of insect growth regulators	90,000	57,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		
Establishment of an international nutrition center		75,878
International Symposium on Nutrition and Agricultural and Economic Development in the Tropics	5,000	5,000
Fellowships		
	9,046	4,764
<i>Michigan</i>		
Michigan State University		
Field bean research	47,000	47,000
Research on immunochemical suppressants	19,605	
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000

CONQUEST OF HUNGER *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
University of Michigan		
Medical malacology program	\$ 14,095	\$ 34,764
Fellowships		445
<i>Minnesota</i>		
University of Minnesota		
Research on Minnesota agriculture, 1880-1970	10,000	10,000
Research on small farming in Japan		10,255
Studies of potato tuber protein	75,470	28,052
Study of resistance in wheat to rust	35,000	8,750
Special institutional grant	5,000	5,000
<i>Nebraska</i>		
University of Nebraska		
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000
<i>New York</i>		
Agribusiness Council		
Conference on science and agribusiness in the seventies	20,000	25,000
Cornell University		
Studies of insect pheromones and control of insect pests	25,000	50,000
Study of genetic improvement in dry beans	31,500	57,494
Study of resistance of maize to pests and diseases	35,000	35,000
Special institutional grant	12,000	12,000
Rockefeller Foundation		
New York program expenses	1,213,200	859,610
Staff on special assignment	69,700	
Fellowships	38,891	13,004
<i>North Carolina</i>		
North Carolina State University		
Special institutional grant	514 ✓	1,000
Oklahoma		
Oklahoma State University		
Special institutional grant	3,000	3,000
Oregon		
Oregon State University		
Middle East Wheat Improvement Project	160,060	149,838
Research on biological nitrogen fixation	25,000	25,000
Special institutional grant	11,000	11,000
Pennsylvania		
Pennsylvania State University		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
Temple University		
Genetic research on amphibian and avian species	15,000	15,000

CONQUEST OF HUNGER concluded

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES concluded		
<i>South Carolina</i>		
Coastal Plains Human Development Coordinating Council Advisory program	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
<i>Texas</i>		
Texas A&M University System Special institutional grant	5,000	5,000
<i>Virginia</i>		
Virginia Polytechnic Institute Special institutional grant	1,000	1,000
<i>Washington</i>		
University of Washington Studies of insect growth regulators	28,300	28,300
Washington State University Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
<i>Wisconsin</i>		
University of Wisconsin Potato research—refund		(1,768)
Research on microeconomic decisions and the long-run development of agriculture		11,660
Research on the possible deleterious effects of high-lysine corn		8,500
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000
Miscellaneous small payments or refunds each under \$1,000		(941)
TOTAL	<u>\$7,443,138</u>	<u>\$7,012,376</u>

POPULATION AND HEALTH

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
International Programs		
Field Staff	\$ 408,200	\$ 383,469
International reproductive research review	33,100	5,562
International conferences	26,200	2,160
Production and distribution of publications	43,600	17,134

ARGENTINA

National University of Cordoba Research in reproductive biology	5,310
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POPULATION AND HEALTH continued

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
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AUSTRALIA**Australian National University**

Research on effects on internal migration of a regional center at Khon Kaen, Thailand

\$ 9,900	\$ 9,900
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COLOMBIA**Corporación Centro Regional de Población**

Study of the effectiveness of dissemination methods for economic and social development research

22,800

Fundación para la Educación Superior y el Desarrollo (FEDESARROLLO)

Research on effect of family composition on utilization of income

16,203	16,203
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University of Valle

To provide technical assistance in the design of water systems

7,000	6,650
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GUATEMALA**Cooperative program**

Rural health and training project

21,800	30,572
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Fellowships

14,096	8,245
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HONG KONG**Council for Asian Manpower Studies**

Central Secretariat and ongoing research costs

61,500	32,000
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IRAN**Pahlavi University**

Teaching program in population and family planning

6,599

ISRAEL**Hebrew University of Jerusalem**

Research on immigration policies in Israel

21,887

KENYA**University of Nairobi**

Migration survey in the Kiisumu area to be used for population policy formulation

14,367

Fellowships

12,766	4,312
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KOREA**Ewha Womans University**

Teaching program in family planning

15,000	15,000
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POPULATION AND HEALTH continued

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
MEXICO		
Colegio de México		
Demographic research	\$	20,000
Research on population policies in Latin America		75,000
NIGERIA		
University of Ibadan		
Research on family planning		16,600
University of Ife		
Research on migration in Nigeria		9,260
PERU		
Cayetano Heredia University of Peru		
Research in reproductive endocrinology		5,641
PHILIPPINES		
Population Center Foundation		
Capital and operating expenses	343,100	343,031
Fellowships	7,676	2,460
SIERRA LEONE		
Njala University College		
Research on rural employment problems in Sierra Leone		19,000
ST. LUCIA		
Cooperative program in schistosomiasis research and control	286,900	256,674
SWEDEN		
University of Uppsala		
Research on fertility in pre-industrial Sweden	34,006	34,006
TANZANIA		
University of Dar es Salaam		
Research on intellectual development in the family		18,479
THAILAND		
Mahidol University		
Research in reproductive immunology	11,600	11,994
Research in reproductive biology	15,000	12,551
UNITED KINGDOM		
<i>England</i>		
London School of Economics and Political Science		
Demographic training program	100,000	9,498

POPULATION AND HEALTH continued

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Schistosomiasis research	\$ 25,000	\$ 11,531
University of Bristol Research group in reproductive immunology		28,569
University of Oxford Research on urban migration and employment policy in Tanzania	4,850	
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UNITED STATES		
<i>Arizona</i>		
Fellowships	14,296	4,222
<i>California</i>		
California Institute of Technology Preparation of a book on the interrelationships of population change, resources, and environment	23,400	
Rand Corporation Study of interrelationships of nutrition, child health and development, and fertility		76,070
Salk Institute for Biological Studies Research in reproductive biology		90,887
University of California <i>Davis</i> Onchocerciasis research	55,000	11,841
<i>Los Angeles</i> Research on migration and fertility in selected countries	16,395	
<i>San Diego</i> Training and research in reproductive biology Special institutional grant	2,000	305,010 2,000
<i>San Francisco</i> Development of a reproductive endocrinology center at the School of Medicine Special institutional grant	2,000 11,300	304,327 2,000
Fellowships		8,162
<i>Colorado</i>		
Colorado State University Research in reproductive biology		101,227
<i>Connecticut</i>		
Center for Information on America Preparation of educational materials on population for use in secondary schools	15,000	15,000
<i>District of Columbia</i>		
Center of Concern Program to promote consideration of social justice in the development of a global population policy	10,000	10,000

POPULATION AND HEALTH continued

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES continued		
<i>District of Columbia continued</i>		
George Washington University		
Increased distribution of the Population Reports	\$ 25,000	\$
National Academy of Sciences		
Appraisal of the Social Security system	25,000	25,000
National Public Radio		
Broadcast coverage of the world population conference and preparation of a one-hour documentary	20,000	20,000
United States National Commission for UNESCO		
Preparation of educational material on population	35,000	
Fellowships	19,296	9,260
<i>Georgia</i>		
University of Georgia		
Schistosomiasis research	25,000	10,600
<i>Hawaii</i>		
University of Hawaii		
Conference on the teaching of family planning in schools of the health professions—refund		(1,002)
Research on population and economics in Korea	3,079	7,652
<i>Illinois</i>		
Northwestern University		
Program on economics of population and of family decision-making	100,000	12,000
Research in reproductive biology		5,889
University of Chicago		
Research position in reproductive biology		40,127
Study of the economic factors influencing population growth		12,435
University of Illinois		
<i>Chicago Circle</i>		
Research on the effect of welfare payments on fertility		4,534
Research on the effects of intra-urban population distribution on several social, psychological, and somatic pathologies	2,788	22,592
Fellowships		7,866
<i>Indiana</i>		
Indiana University		
Study of law, ethics, and biology	15,000	
<i>Maryland</i>		
Johns Hopkins University		
Research in reproductive biology	25,000	25,000
Planned Parenthood Association of Maryland		
Population education in Baltimore schools		106,450

POPULATION AND HEALTH continued

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
<i>Massachusetts</i>		
Harvard University		
Establishment of an office of international health in its School of Public Health	\$ 100,000	\$ 50,000
Laboratory of Human Reproduction and Reproductive Biology		533,132
Program on population, maternal and child health, and nutrition conducted with the Ministry of Public Health in Haiti		16,000
Survey of plants with possible contraceptive action	8,700	8,700
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
Lowell Technological Institute		
Schistosomiasis research	15,000	15,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		
Research on government policies and ethnic migration in India	29,179	28,574
Pathfinder Fund		
Family planning manual for physicians and paramedical personnel	14,000	
Preterm Institute		
Costs of a series of manuals for organizing fertility control services	25,000	25,000
Fellowships	28,576	33,631
<i>Michigan</i>		
Michigan State University		
Research on women in the growth of an urban industrial economy in Europe	32,120	32,120
University of Michigan		
Analytical study of family planning technical assistance programs	18,680	
Medical malacology program	25,000	8,334
Research on population clustering in cities of developing nations	35,556	35,556
Research position in the reproductive endocrinology program	9,200	
Schistosomiasis research	9,000	9,000
Study of family planning programs of multilateral agencies—refund		(1,535)
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
Western Michigan University		
Research on the effects of the Immigration Act of 1965 on characteristics of immigrants in the United States		8,110
Fellowships		3,000
<i>Minnesota</i>		
University of Minnesota		
Research on voluntary limitation of family size	16,443	
Training and research program in economic demography and development	200,000	33,664

POPULATION AND HEALTH continued

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES <i>continued</i>		
<i>Missouri</i>		
Washington University		
Research position in reproductive biology	\$	\$ 56,586
Special institutional grant	1,000	1,000
<i>New York</i>		
Albany Medical College		
Family planning program		100,000
American Assembly		
Two regional assemblies on population and hunger	25,000	
American Museum of Natural History		
Preparation and publication of a synopsis of the Triatominae	13,200	
Association for the Study of Abortion		
Information programs	15,000	15,000
Columbia University		
Research in reproductive biology	41,800	56,729
Research on population and social order in American thought		10,000
Cornell University		
Exhibit on population problems in Latin America	9,400	9,400
Family planning clinic		62,500
Recruitment of an environmental engineer with experience in problems of underdeveloped countries	21,000	12,000
Study of early detection of normal and abnormal pregnancy	25,000	25,000
James Madison Constitutional Law Institute		
Program in population law	100,000	100,000
Planned Parenthood Federation of America		
Center for Family Planning Program Development	900,000	320,174
Family planning training program		90,393
Population Council		
International Committee for Contraceptive Development	500,000	1,000,000
Teaching materials	78,500	
Technical Assistance Division and Fellowship Program		1,000,000
Rockefeller-Ford Program for Population Research		
Administrative expenses	14,100	28,190
Rockefeller Foundation		
New York program expenses	563,000	451,443
Staff assigned to other organizations	138,500	300,045
Rockefeller University		
Researchers in reproductive biology		808,857
Sex Information and Education Council of the U.S.		
Information and educational programs	50,000	25,000
Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research		
Research program in reproductive immunology	275,000	

POPULATION AND HEALTH continued

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
University of Rochester		
Research on demography, land control, and social structure in Hunza	\$ 9,155	\$ 9,155
Fellowships	14,145	4,922
<i>/North Carolina</i>		
Duke University		
Research on ocular onchocerciasis	3,000	3,000
Research on political determinants of national urban population growth policy in the United States		20,244
University of North Carolina		
African Health Training Institutions Project	15,000	
Center for Research in Reproductive Biology		350,000
Cooperative program in population studies with Mahidol University, Thailand		30,000
Study of the consequences of reproduction through a utility model of reproductive behavior		11,000
Study of the organization and function of university population centers	10,000	10,000
Wake Forest University		
Research in reproductive immunology		1,405
<i>Ohio</i>		
Ohio University		
Research on Swedish migration, 1952-1966	23,224	
University of Cincinnati		
Schistosomiasis research	2,700	2,700
<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
American Friends Service Committee		
Family planning programs	75,000	75,000
Haverford College		
Research on Plato and Aristotle on population policy	11,275	11,275
Pennsylvania State University		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
University of Pennsylvania		
Population Studies Center		141,883
Research in reproductive biology		142,933
Research position in reproductive biology		25,707
Fellowships	18,000	20,046
<i>Rhode Island</i>		
Brown University		
Schistosomiasis research		37,455
<i>/ Tennessee</i>		
Vanderbilt University		
Schistosomiasis research	100,000	

POPULATION AND HEALTH concluded

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES concluded		
<i>Texas</i>		
Baylor College of Medicine		
Research position in reproductive biology	\$ 160,000	\$
University of Texas		
Establishment of the Center for Research and Training in Reproductive Biology and Voluntary Regulation of Fertility	475,000	74,000
Population control research		39,964
Research in reproductive biology		16,231
<i>Virginia</i>		
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University		
Research on child loss and compensatory reproductive behavior	7,550	7,550
<i>Washington</i>		
University of Washington		
Research on kinship and demography in a Japanese-American population	22,993	
<i>Wisconsin</i>		
University of Wisconsin		
Green Bay		
Research on economic and sociocultural determinants of population control on the island of Pantelleria, Italy	6,351	6,351
Madison		
Completion of data processing for the Zambia Study of Urbanization and Housing	10,800	10,800
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
Fellowships	35,445	13,945
Miscellaneous small payments or refunds each under \$1,000		(1,180)
TOTAL	\$6,378,069	\$9,007,176

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
International Programs		
Field Staff	\$2,166,600	\$2,138,095
International conferences	13,000	
Production and distribution of publications	900	5,090

ARGENTINA

Torcuato di Tella Institute

Research on unemployment in Latin America	72,380
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EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
<hr/>		
AUSTRALIA		
Australian National University		
Special institutional grant	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
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BRAZIL		
Cooperative programs		
Federal University of Bahia		
Program Center, operating expenses	335,400	253,835
Federal University of Bahia		
General support		152,817
Research, training, and curriculum development	298,600	70,000
Staff and student housing at Cruz das Almas		10,000
Strengthening the administration of PROPED and basic field studies of the Cruz das Almas area	20,000	20,000
Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration (ECLAC)		
Study on education and development in Latin America	44,000	44,000
Fellowships	44,288	41,248
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CANADA		
University of Toronto		
Visiting faculty assignments in Africa, Asia, and Latin America—refund		(5,568)
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
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CHILE		
Fellowships		165
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COLOMBIA		
Cooperative programs		
University of Valle	102,900	98,018
Program Center, operating expenses		
University of the Andes		
Research on technological choice and employment in developing countries		10,900
University of Valle		
Consultation with Brazilian counterparts at the Federal University of Bahia	12,000	12,000
Division of Engineering		
Equipment	32,331	32,051
Division of Health Sciences		
Equipment and supplies	20,000	32,095
Research projects	10,000	3,218
Division of Humanities		
Equipment	2,500	2,107

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
COLOMBIA <i>continued</i>		
University of Valle <i>continued</i>		
Division of Sciences		
Research	\$ 10,000	\$ 40,795
Division of Social and Economic Sciences		
Personnel	3,750	3,750
Publication of research	20,000	15,000
Divisions of Health Sciences, Engineering, and Social and Economic Sciences		
Salaries of teaching personnel	160,783	160,783
Divisions of Health Sciences, Engineering, and Humanities, and Social and Economic Sciences		
Research		9,472
Faculty visits to selected nurse-practitioner training programs in the United States and Canada	2,870	2,887
Library materials for the developing graduate programs of the university	50,000	84,442
Scholarships for graduate training	70,000	70,000
Study of postoperative home care vs. hospital care		2,010
Fellowships	211,605	217,560
<hr/> EL SALVADOR		
Fellowships	19,182	2,406
<hr/> INDONESIA		
Cooperative programs		
Gadjah Mada University		
Program Center, operating expenses	62,700	43,227
Visiting faculty	51,000	27,965
Gadjah Mada University		
Activities of the Institute of Population Studies	67,100	62,800
Costs of English language teaching unit		1,755
Development of programs		2,078
Establishment of the Institute of Rural and Regional Studies		29,866
Faculty of Forestry		
Laboratory equipment		8,375
Purchase of a vehicle—refund		(4,385)
Staff development	55,475	55,475
Staff housing		5,984
Workshop in agricultural economics		7,800
Fellowships	116,956	94,025
<hr/> KENYA		
Cooperative programs		
Universities in East Africa		
Program Center, operating expenses	80,500	70,017
Visiting faculty (University of Nairobi)—refund		(11,897)

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
University of Nairobi		
Department of Architecture		
Education/research/participation program	\$ 8,000	\$
Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension		
Teaching and research	13,400	13,400
Department of Sociology		
Teaching through research program	9,225	9,225
Establishment of M.A. program in economics	65,000	32,500
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine		
Clinical studies and research	68,000	68,000
Institute for Development Studies		
Intensive summer course in economics	15,000	30,660
Research and staff development	41,500	20,750
Staff development	9,497	6,369
Fellowships	116,437	119,161
<hr/> MEXICO		
National Polytechnic Institute		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
Postgraduate College of the National School of Agriculture		
Special institutional grant	1,000	1,000
<hr/> NIGERIA		
Cooperative programs		
University of Ibadan		
Program Center, operating expenses	44,200	34,224
Visiting faculty	120,700	37,375
University of Ibadan		
Acting director for its computer center		1,370
Arbovirus research	33,000	21,532
Department of Agricultural Biology		
Staff development		1,500
Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension		
Fellowship—refund		(9,580)
Department of Agronomy		
Crop improvement research		17,500
Department of Chemistry		
Fellowship and scholarship program for non-Nigerians		20,000
Department of Economics		
Research projects	11,785	11,785
Department of History		
Visiting professorship—refund		(2,500)
Department of Political Science		
Research on social change, public policy, and national unity	4,918	4,918

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT continued

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
NIGERIA <i>continued</i>		
University of Ibadan <i>continued</i>		
Faculty of Medicine		
Medical research training	\$ 17,000	\$ 8,500
Faculty of Social Sciences		
Support	16,961	39,126
Pilot rural development project		6,083
Pilot study on the economics of agribusiness enterprises	11,900	
Project on "Food Production in Forestry Areas: An Economic Investigation"		7,800
Study of organization and methods of its central administration	1,500	1,500
Study visit by registrar	2,400	2,400
Support of a fellow in economics—refund		(1,962)
Trypanosomiasis research	4,997	26,213
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
Fellowships	201,228	204,159
PERU		
Fellowships	13,196	9,777
PHILIPPINES		
Cooperative program		
University of the Philippines		
Program Center, operating expenses	28,400	15,834
University of the Philippines		
Maternal and child health program	20,829	
School of Economics		
Scholarship, research, and library support	71,500	59,263
Study of factors affecting the diffusion of land reform	6,200	6,200
Fellowships	56,326	69,594
SIERRA LEONE		
Njala University College		
Research on rural employment problems in Sierra Leone		16,000
TANZANIA		
Cooperative program		
Visiting faculty (University of Dar es Salaam)	68,000	48,419
Institute of Finance Management		
Staff development	25,000	23,210
University of Dar es Salaam		
Department of History		
Visiting professorship	1,500	1,500
Departments of Political Science and History		
Development	24,906	24,906

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences		
Staff development	\$ 34,831	\$ 17,415
First meeting of the African Association of Political Science	3,000	3,000
Research and training project on financial planning	12,500	6,250
Research programs in geography	45,300	35,150
Research programs of the Economic Research Bureau	18,208	18,208
Teaching through research programs	30,471	28,464
Fellowships	95,132	96,251
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THAILAND		
Cooperative programs		
Universities in Bangkok		
Program Center, operating expenses	201,500	152,157
Visiting faculty		84,624
Kasetsart University		
Agricultural program	271,800	93,418
Consultation and travel	5,000	5,000
Faculty of Economics		
Staff development	15,000	15,000
Mae Klong Rural Development Program	90,000	89,819
Research leadership positions	16,450	16,450
Support of graduate assistantships	20,000	15,846
Mahidol University		
Community health program	65,800	14,508
Faculty of Graduate Studies		
Teaching and research	50,000	50,000
Faculty of Science		
Teaching, research, and library equipment	104,000	166,963
International symposium on medical research and health education in Southeast Asia		45,825
Nursing program	3,600	12,510
Program in pharmacology	8,600	5,803
Ramathibodi Faculty of Medicine		
Research support		95,893
Thammasat University		
Faculty of Economics		
Study grants to qualified M.A. candidates to study at the University of the Philippines	6,144	6,144
Research on income distribution—refund		(1,279)
Research on rice in the economy of Thailand	19,000	19,000
Salary supplement for the English language secretaries	1,590	1,590
Scholarship costs and recruiting expenses	17,725	17,725
Fellowships	563,627	445,700

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UGANDA		
Makerere University		
Faculty of Agriculture		
Development and research	\$ 45,000	\$
Faculty of Social Sciences		
Research, teaching, and graduate studies in political science		8,069
Teaching and research		5,250
Fellowships	164,800	116,466
UNITED KINGDOM		
<i>England</i>		
University of London		
Special institutional grant	7,000	7,000
University of Oxford		
Special institutional grant	1,000	1,000
University of Sussex		
Assignment of scholars to universities abroad		63,814
University of Warwick		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
<i>Scotland</i>		
University of Glasgow		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
UNITED STATES		
<i>California</i>		
Claremont Graduate School		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
Stanford University		
Assignment of scholars to universities abroad		66,024
Research on urban unemployment in developing countries and international trade	15,000	15,000
Special institutional grant	6,000	6,000
University of California		
Berkeley		
Special institutional grant	10,000	10,000
Davis		
Assignment of scholars to universities abroad		1,500
Special institutional grant	8,000	8,000
Los Angeles		
Special institutional grant	7,000	7,000
Riverside		
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000
University of Southern California		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
<i>Colorado</i>		
Colorado State University		
Special institutional grant	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
University of Colorado		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
University of Denver		
Assignment of scholars to universities abroad		5,373
<i>Connecticut</i>		
Yale University		
Advanced training program for African students at the Law School		4,950
Assignment of scholars to universities abroad		29,657
Special institutional grant	8,000	8,000
<i>District of Columbia</i>		
American University		
Special institutional grant	1,000	1,000
Brookings Institution		
Program on education and economic development in the less developed countries		20,040
George Washington University		
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000
↓ <i>Florida</i>		
University of Florida		
Special institutional grant	518 ✓	6,000
		6,000
<i>Hawaii</i>		
University of Hawaii		
Assignment of scholars to universities abroad		93,953
Special institutional grant	6,000	6,000
<i>Illinois</i>		
Northern Illinois University		
Special institutional grant	1,000	1,000
Northwestern University		
Fellowship operations		24,466
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000
University of Chicago		
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000
University of Illinois		
Special institutional grant	15,000	15,000
<i>Indiana</i>		
Indiana University		
Special institutional grant	6,000	6,000

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES <i>continued</i>		
<i>Indiana continued</i>		
Purdue University		
Special institutional grant	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
University of Notre Dame		
Assignment of scholars to universities abroad		4,210
<i>Iowa</i>		
Iowa State University		
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000
University of Iowa		
Assignment of scholars to universities abroad		34,802
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
<i>Louisiana</i>		
Louisiana State University		
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000
<i>Maryland</i>		
Johns Hopkins University		
Special institutional grant	6,000	6,000
<i>Massachusetts</i>		
Brandeis University		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
Harvard University		
Special institutional grant	8,000	8,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		
Assignment of scholars to universities abroad		6,585
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000
University of Massachusetts		
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000
<i>Michigan</i>		
Michigan State University		
Study of scientific communities in India, Indonesia, and the Philippines		10,733
Special institutional grant	14,000	14,000
University of Michigan		
Assignment of scholars to universities abroad		112,183
Special institutional grant	11,000	11,000
<i>Minnesota</i>		
University of Minnesota		
Assignment of scholars to universities abroad		35,484
Special institutional grant	6,000	6,000

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
<i>Nebraska</i>		
University of Nebraska		
Special institutional grant	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
<i>New Jersey</i>		
Princeton University		
Assignment of scholars to universities abroad		30,815
Special institutional grant	6,000	6,000
<i>New Mexico</i>		
University of New Mexico		
Study of central banking in East Africa	4,939	
<i>New York</i>		
Columbia University		
Special institutional grant	5,000	5,000
Cornell University		
Cooperation with the University of the Philippines in the humanities and social sciences—refund		(1,704)
Special institutional grant	18,000	18,000
International Council for Educational Development		
Study of higher education for development		56,000
Research Foundation of the State University of New York		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
Rockefeller Foundation—New York program expenses	1,057,700	701,672
State University of New York		
Stony Brook		
Study of computerizing admissions at the University of Ibadan		21,222
Syracuse University		
Special institutional grant	5,000	5,000
University of Rochester		
Special institutional grant	3,000	3,000
<i>North Carolina</i>		
Duke University		
Visiting faculty assignments in Africa, Asia, and Latin America		10,103
Special institutional grant	1,000	1,000
North Carolina State University		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
University of North Carolina		
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000
<i>Ohio</i>		
Ohio State University		
Special institutional grant	5,000	6,500

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT continued

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES <i>continued</i>		
<i>Oregon</i>		
Oregon State University		
Special institutional grant	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
University of Oregon		
Research on urban behavior in Kenya		6,048
Special institutional grant	4,000	4,000
<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
Temple University		
Special institutional grant	1,000	1,000
University of Pennsylvania		
Special institutional grant	10,000	10,000
University of Pittsburgh		
Special institutional grant	8,000	8,000
<i>Puerto Rico</i>		
University of Puerto Rico		
Special institutional grant	1,000	1,000
<i>Rhode Island</i>		
Brown University		
Special institutional grant	6,000	6,000
University of Rhode Island		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
<i>South Carolina</i>		
Clemson University		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
<i>Tennessee</i>		
Vanderbilt University		
Special institutional grant	3,000	3,000
<i>Texas</i>		
Rice University		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
Southern Methodist University		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
University of Texas		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
<i>Utah</i>		
Utah State University		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
<i>Virginia</i>		
University of Virginia		
Assignment of scholars to universities abroad		8,393

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT concluded

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
<i>Washington</i>		
University of Washington		
Assignment of scholars to universities abroad	\$	17,599
Special institutional grant	8,000	8,000
<i>Wisconsin</i>		
University of Wisconsin		
Assignment of scholars to universities abroad		56,359
Special institutional grant	12,000	12,000
<hr/> ZAIRE		
Cooperative programs		
National University of Zaire		
Program Center, operating expenses	89,300	70,274
Visiting faculty	72,000	62,650
National University of Zaire		
Appointment of a librarian to the Social Science Library	11,017	4,250
Construction and furnishing of faculty housing units on the Lubumbashi campus		3,921
Curriculum planning seminars	12,000	14,024
Development of Social Science Library	23,000	14,172
Feasibility study of building Faculty of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine on the Lubumbashi campus	23,300	15,804
Intensive English language training for staff members	50,000	51,202
Research colloquium on the Kisangani campus	11,000	11,000
Seminar on the mining industry in Zaire		10,154
Seminar on public administration—refund		(4,093)
Social science research	34,133	25,480
Staff development	189,737	147,855
Fellowships	156,699	61,801
Miscellaneous small payments or refunds each under \$1,000		1,373
TOTAL	\$9,079,848	\$8,919,219

CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
International Programs		
International conferences	\$ 26,200	\$ 22,041
<hr/> AUSTRIA		
Gregory B. Baecher		
Fellowship in Conflict in International Relations	27,500	10,646

CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
CANADA		
Asit K. Biswas		
Fellowship in Conflict in International Relations	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
NETHERLANDS		
Hague Academy of International Law		
Centre for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations		40,000
SWEDEN		
International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study		
Analysis of the implications of climate modification for interstate conflict	50,000	50,000
SWITZERLAND		
Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies		
Training and research in international organization and relationships—refund		(1,425)
UNITED KINGDOM		
<i>England</i>		
Seev Hirsch		
Fellowship in Conflict in International Relations	15,800	15,800
International Institute for Strategic Studies		
Research on changing aspects of the international security system	120,000	
Study of nuclear proliferation and improved safeguards	16,000	16,000
Svein O. Løvas		
Fellowship in Conflict in International Relations	20,000	11,350
Andrew Mack		
Fellowship in Conflict in International Relations	11,500	3,944
Peterhouse, University of Cambridge		
British Committee on the Theory of International Politics	14,100	
Royal Institute of International Affairs		
Study of the development of American foreign policy since World War II	11,000	
University of East Anglia		
Research on climate change	60,000	7,130
University of Sussex		
Institute for the Study of International Organisation		15,000
Research on policy issues for institutions of a post-growth European Community	28,500	28,500

CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES		
<i>California</i>		
Sierra Club Foundation		
Program on conflict avoidance over oceanic resources	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Stanford University		
U.S./China relations program	30,000	30,000
Fellowship in Conflict in International Relations	35,000	
University of California		
<i>Berkeley</i>		
Research on institutional arrangements to avoid conflict over resource issues	200,000	23,710
<i>Colorado</i>		
University of Colorado		
Social science research on conflict anticipation and resolution		10,515
University of Denver		
Study of external investment in South Africa and Namibia	6,000	6,000
<i>District of Columbia</i>		
American Society of International Law		
Conference on the resolution of international environmental disputes	24,800	24,800
Arms Control Association		
Conference on nuclear nonproliferation	10,000	10,000
Atlantic Council of the United States		
Project on the management of international economic interdependence	20,000	
Brookings Institution		
Conference to review recent experience with flexible exchange rates	20,600	20,600
Research on conflict avoidance and resolution in Asia	100,000	100,000
Research on military assistance and arms sales policies	60,000	60,000
Middle East Institute		
Fellowship in Conflict in International Relations	37,500	37,500
Research and information programs		35,000
Overseas Development Council		
Program of reappraisal, research, and education on the problems and needs of the less-developed countries		150,000
<i>Illinois</i>		
Northwestern University		
Fellowship in Conflict in International Relations	19,476	9,738
Southern Illinois University		
<i>Edwardsville</i>		
Fellowship in Conflict in International Relations		7,000

CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES <i>continued</i>		
<i>Maine</i>		
Bowdoin College		
Fellowship in Conflict in International Relations	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
<i>Maryland</i>		
Johns Hopkins University		
Fellowship in Conflict in International Relations	20,000	20,000
Seminars for young diplomats	52,990	
<i>Massachusetts</i>		
Harvard University		
Fellowships in Conflict in International Relations	124,500	117,903
Research on transnational conflicts	350,000	125,000
Tufts University		
Fellowship in Conflict in International Relations	30,731	
<i>New Jersey</i>		
Princeton University		
Research on world order	105,000	26,840
<i>New York</i>		
American Arbitration Association		
Fellowship in Conflict in International Relations	27,000	27,000
Asia Society		
Conference on resource issues in the Pacific	15,000	
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies		
Analysis of alternatives for the future of Jerusalem	35,000	35,000
Columbia University		
Fellowship in Conflict in International Relations	29,100	29,100
Research on foreign exchange market intervention and conflict reduction	55,000	
Council on Foreign Relations		
1980's Project	250,000	
Institute for World Order		
Conference on the international brain drain and income taxation	20,000	
Program of establishing university-based world order studies		100,000
International Research Fund		
Expansion of International Peace Academy's training and seminar programs and development of additional curricular materials	150,000	50,000
New School for Social Research		
Conference on problems of conflict avoidance	15,000	14,795
New York University		
Project on the international economics of environmental management	11,048	11,048

CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS concluded

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
Rockefeller Foundation—New York program expenses	\$ 276,000	\$ 156,422
Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship Program in Conflict in International Relations		
Recruitment and selection of candidates	2,000	2,321
Daniel Serwer		
Fellowship in Conflict in International Relations		26,100
Synagogue Council of America		
Interreligious conference	15,000	15,000
United Nations Association of the United States of America		
Research program on conventional arms control	175,000	58,300
United Nations Institute for Training and Research		
Fellowships in Conflict in International Relations	36,667	5,667
<i>Ohio</i>		
Ohio State University		
Study of social science as a transnational system	3,000	3,000
<i>Oregon</i>		
University of Oregon Development Fund		
Study of the Mexican border industrialization program		1,650
Miscellaneous small payments or refunds each under \$1,000		(871)
TOTAL	<u>\$2,786,022</u>	<u>\$1,684,114</u>

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES		
<i>Alabama</i>		
Tuskegee Institute		
Evaluation of its Human Resources Development Center	\$ 15,000	\$
Staff and facilities for the School of Veterinary Medicine	531,673	408,235
<i>Arizona</i>		
Arizona State University		
Research on parent involvement in preschool education of minority-group children		14,972
<i>California</i>		
California Commission on the Status of Women		
Study of societal impact of conformance to the Equal Rights Amendment	288,000	131,925

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY continued

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES continued		
<i>California continued</i>		
California State University		
Child development center at Locke High School	\$	\$ 10,000
Jefferson Union High School District		
Internship for a school administrator	35,889	35,889
Livermore Valley Unified School District		
Internship for a school administrator	502	(1,676)
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund		
Chicano internship program	300,000	80,000
Multi-Culture Institute		
Establishment of regional programs		75,000
Office of the Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools		
Leadership training program for school administrators	80,000	
Ravenswood City School District		
Administrative in-service training program	24,700	24,700
Sacramento City Unified School District		
Internship for a school administrator	34,030	34,030
San Bernardino City Unified School District		
Community education—refund		(1,209)
San Diego City Schools		
Internships for school administrators	31,746	31,746
San Francisco Unified School District		
Internship for a school administrator—refund		(1,772)
Stanford University		
Graduate program in Afro-American studies		42,560
Research on urban education in the United States	23,000	23,000
University of California		
Berkeley		
Educational/leadership development internship	18,000	18,000
<i>Colorado</i>		
University of Denver		
Training in international studies for faculty members from minority institutions		15,000
<i>Connecticut</i>		
Revitalization Corps		
Continuation of the program "Operation Bridge"	34,230	34,230
<i>Delaware</i>		
Wilmington Public School District		
Internships for school administrators	32,165	32,165
<i>District of Columbia</i>		
American Association of Community and Junior Colleges		
Internships for college administrators		100,000

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY continued

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
Children's Foundation		
Southwestern Food Rights Project	\$ 56,670	\$ 28,335
Education for Involvement Corporation		
Development of Project Youth Movement	15,000	15,000
Howard University		
Development of a center for the professional training of school administrators of minority origin	15,000	30,000
Establishment of an urban environmental intern program	310,000	33,250
Study of the establishment of technical assistance units at southern black colleges	30,297	
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law		
Minority lawyer leadership, training, and development program	100,000	30,899
National Urban Coalition		
Internship for an administrator of government assistance programs		26,775
Resource administration training internship	33,962	16,981
Potomac Institute		
Resource administration training internship	34,000	34,000
Public Schools of the District of Columbia		
Internships for school administrators		98,702
Principals training program	300,000	148,801
Universidad Boricua		
Resource administration training internship	30,959	30,959
/ Florida		
Dade County Public Schools		
Internships for school administrators	33,517	30,987
Leadership development program	420,000	
University of Miami		
Management internship program	275,000	
/ Georgia		
Atlanta University Center		
Office of Center-Coordinated Development	300,000	40,000
Clark College		
Career planning and placement service	33,700	24,100
Educational/leadership development internship		13,300
Southern Center for Studies in Public Policy	300,000	50,000
Interdenominational Theological Center		
Community development for rural black clergy	72,483	72,483
Morehouse College		
Establishment of a center for the study of black family life	50,000	50,000
Southern Regional Council		
Research on rural and urban development in the southern United States	300,000	232,278

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES <i>continued</i>		
<i>Georgia</i> <i>continued</i>		
Spelman College		
Development of Division of Natural Sciences	\$ 500,000	\$ 89,375
<i>Illinois</i>		
Better Boys Foundation		
Leadership training program for preadolescents and their families		75,000
Chicago Commons Association		
Internship for an administrator of government assistance programs	1,000	1,000
Community Renewal Society		
Leadership training program		142,880
Training program for graduate students	46,000	46,000
<i>Indiana</i>		
Indiana State University		
Internship training program for minority-group academic administrators	303,817	84,558
<i>Iowa</i>		
Grinnell College		
Discovery and support of talented students		30,686
<i>Louisiana</i>		
New Orleans Public Schools		
Community involvement program		244,584
Tulane University		
Student assistance program		4,000
Xavier University		
Semester-in-the-Cities program	88,800	17,179
<i>Maine</i>		
Bowdoin College		
Recruitment and assistance of talented students		2,600
<i>Maryland</i>		
Baltimore City Public Schools		
Leadership development program		91,000
Johns Hopkins University		
Graduate training in international relations	60,000	20,000
<i>Massachusetts</i>		
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		
Community fellows program		108,660
Massachusetts VITA		
Training of community people in the operation of community programs	10,000	10,000

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
New England Hospital Health vocational training program	\$ 97,000	\$ 198,500
<i>Michigan</i>		
Higher Education Opportunities Committee Student counseling and college assistance programs in inner-city schools		33,000
Metropolitan Detroit Youth Foundation Leadership development program	80,000	80,000
<i>Minnesota</i>		
Macalester College Native American Community Involvement Project	61,600	17,720
Minneapolis Public Schools Internship for a school administrator	34,038	34,038
Special School District No. 1 Use of schools as community centers	45,800	36,900
<i>Mississippi</i>		
Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College Rural development program in cooperation with Mississippi State University	103,740	43,125
<i>Missouri</i>		
Washington University Work-study program for high school graduates		9,931
<i>New Jersey</i>		
Board of Education, Newark Development of staff-community leadership		130,000
Boy Scouts of America Leadership development		55,000
Camden School District Internship for a school administrator—refund	1,650	(929)
Mahwah Township Public Schools Internship for a school administrator	35,000	35,000
Princeton University Afro-American studies program		18,402
Rutgers, the State University Educational/leadership development internship	12,050	12,050
<i>New York</i>		
Academy for Educational Development Executive High School Internships	125,000	175,000
Bank Street College of Education Division of Field Action		55,185
Columbia University Library Development Center	110,000	

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES <i>continued</i>		
<i>New York</i> <i>continued</i>		
Cornell University		
Research program for minority-group graduate students in the social sciences	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Economic Development Council		
Cooperative programs with inner-city schools		25,000
Food Research and Action Center		
Core program support		25,000
Hempstead Public Schools		
Internship for a school administrator	34,028	34,028
Interracial Council for Business Opportunity		
Expansion of its program in education for business leadership		75,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund		
Earl Warren Legal Training Program	300,000	100,000
NAACP Special Contribution Fund		
Program to combat school segregation in the North and West	250,000	125,000
National Urban League		
Leadership development	100,000	100,000
Management training program	350,000	
New York University		
Educational/leadership development internship	24,840	24,840
Rockefeller Foundation—New York program expenses	345,700	337,721
Whitney M. Young Memorial Foundation		
Fellowships and internships	100,000	100,000
<i>North Carolina</i>		
Alliance for Progress		
Leadership development program for school principals	345,000	
College of the Albemarle		
Rural development		45,000
Duke University		
Student assistance program		42,159
University of North Carolina		
Black social scientist's participation in a study of the 1972 presidential election		15,000
<i>Ohio</i>		
Wright State University		
Resource administration training internship	31,880	31,880
<i>Oregon</i>		
Oregon State University		
Study of social marginalization of human resources in declining rural industries	23,730	23,730

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY concluded

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
Reed College		
Discovery and support of talented students	\$	8,404
<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
School District of Philadelphia		
Internship for a school administrator	33,240	33,240
Temple University		
Cooperation between the university, communities, and public schools		9,278
Coordination of the urban education exemplary programs	24,750	
University of Pennsylvania		
Research on race and the American legal process	68,000	
<i>Tennessee</i>		
Fisk University		
Honors program		72,525
Program in sociology in cooperation with Vanderbilt University		64,717
<i>Texas</i>		
Harlandale Independent School District		
Internship for a school administrator	31,837	31,837
<i>Utah</i>		
University of Utah		
Training program for minority-group students in processes of local, state, and federal government	93,600	
<i>Virginia</i>		
Virginia Polytechnic Institute		
Discovery and support of talented students		40,664
<i>West Virginia</i>		
Kanawha County School System		
Community school programs		125,000
West Virginia University		
Program to increase animal production		71,937
<i>United States—General</i>		
Internship Program for Administrators of Government Assistance Programs		
Administrative costs	3,974	4,061
Internship Program for School Administrators	20,000	17,895
Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship Program in Finance and Management for Minority Educators		
Administrative costs	25,000	630
Miscellaneous small payments or refunds each under \$1,000		(1,187)
TOTAL	\$8,100,597	\$5,617,448

ARTS, HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
International Programs		
 International conferences	\$ 31,400	\$ 13,419
<hr/>		
UNITED STATES		
<i>Arizona</i>		
University of Arizona		
Editing of "Hamlin Garland and the American Indian, 1815-1910"	4,180	
<i>California</i>		
American Conservatory Theatre Foundation		
Plays in progress	200,000	140,000
American Conservatory Theatre of San Francisco		
Residency of Frank Chin, playwright	9,500	9,500
Bay Area Educational Television Association		
Research for a humanities television project of the National Center for Experiments in Television	51,000	51,000
Training programs of the National Center for Experiments in Television		50,000
California Historical Society		
Research for a major photographic exhibit	29,000	29,000
California State University		
Congress of Strings	15,000	15,000
Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles		
(Mark Taper Forum)		
Developmental work in creative aspects of theatre	200,000	175,000
Residency of Rosalyn Drexler, playwright	10,000	10,000
Residency of Susan Miller, playwright	9,500	
De Young Museum Art School		
Training program in museum education		91,592
East-West Players		
Playwright-in-residence		3,500
Fund for the Republic		
Conference on ethnicity and historical identity in the United States	10,000	6,381
Research and conferences on the changing role of religion in contemporary society	17,950	17,950
KQED		
Development of workshops in experimental television at selected university centers	100,000	100,000
Magic Theatre		
Playwrights-in-residence	7,000	3,500
Mills College		
Center for Contemporary Music		25,000
Provisional Theatre Foundation		
Playwright-in-residence	3,500	3,500
Residency of Susan Yankowitz, playwright	5,500	5,500

ARTS, HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
Salk Institute		
Workshops on the humanistic aspects of aging	\$	25,000
San Francisco Conservatory of Music		
Awards to talented students		28,000
Community music education		20,750
University of California		
<i>Los Angeles</i>		
Graduate Dance Center	35,000	52,202
<i>Riverside</i>		
Compilation of a Slovak literature anthology	22,152	22,152
<i>San Diego</i>		
Center for Music Experiment and related research		164,471
University of Southern California		
Development of an arts-centered curriculum and related teacher education activities	31,700	31,700
Training for music critics		31,596
<i>Colorado</i>		
Changing Scene Theatre		
Playwrights-in-residence	7,000	3,500
University of Denver		
Professional program in theatre		60,000
<i>Connecticut</i>		
Connecticut College		
Workshop in production of choreographic works in progress and accompanying musical scores	17,500	17,500
Workshop in techniques of filming dance	10,000	10,000
Connecticut Players Foundation (Long Wharf Theatre)		
Playwright-in-residence—refund		(5,500)
Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theater Center		
Development of a children's theatre center	25,000	25,000
National playwrights conference and its National Theater Institute		100,000
Hartford Stage Company		
Residency of Ray Aranha, playwright	9,500	
Yale University		
Conference on goals and opportunities facing major university divinity schools	35,000	35,000
Professional staffing of the Yale Repertory Theatre	35,000	35,000
School of Drama		12,500
Study of ethnic identity	800	800
Fellowships		5,882
<i>District of Columbia</i>		
American Film Institute		
Workshop to develop directing skills of professional women filmmakers	35,000	35,000

ARTS, HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES <i>continued</i>		
<i>District of Columbia</i> <i>continued</i>		
American Historical Association		
International Congress of Historical Sciences	\$ 25,000	\$
George Washington University		
Programming costs of Workshops for Careers in the Arts	35,000	35,000
National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs		
Establishment of the Institute for Education for Working Class Women	28,359	28,359
Mary L. Pitlick		
Editing of the letters of Edith Wharton	12,500	12,500
<i>Florida</i>		
Florida State University		
Study of southern culture and religion	15,000	
<i>Georgia</i>		
Southeastern Academy of Theatre and Music		
Playwrights-in-residence	7,000	3,500
<i>Hawaii</i>		
University of Hawaii		
Asian-American studies project		117,404
<i>Illinois</i>		
Hull House Association		
Playwright-in-residence	3,500	3,500
Newberry Library		
Summer training institute in family history	24,800	24,800
Southern Illinois University		
Research and cataloging of Slavic-American imprints on the Rocky Mountain West	3,322	3,322
Organic Theatre Company		
Playwright-in-residence	3,500	
<i>Indiana</i>		
University of Notre Dame		
Study of Benedetto Croce's philosophy of Western culture	16,370	16,370
<i>Iowa</i>		
University of Iowa		
Courses in filmmaking and the American heritage		30,000
Expansion of its Center for the New Performing Arts		62,500
<i>Kentucky</i>		
Alice Lloyd College		
Appalachian oral history project	25,000	25,000
Berea College		
Summer puppetry caravan for Appalachia		25,300
Fellowships	25,892	14,783

ARTS, HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
<i>Louisiana</i>		
Dashiki Theatre Project		
Playwright-in-residence	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,500
<i>Maryland</i>		
Center Stage Associates		
Story theatre touring program	20,000	20,000
Johns Hopkins University		
Program in Atlantic history and culture	490,000	41,735
Program integrating the American, African, Latin American, and Caribbean heritages		51,342
Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore		
Awards to talented students		56,600
Fellowships	9,600	6,706
<i>Massachusetts</i>		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences		
Conferences on print culture and video culture	33,000	33,000
Brandeis University		
Completion of three books on the family life of Irish-Americans, Italo-Americans, and Jewish-Americans		25,800
Clark University		
Family history project with the American Antiquarian Society		29,731
Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts		
Dance programs		88,632
Harvard University		
Experimental course exploring ethical issues		3,876
Two projects on moral development and moral education in young adulthood	30,455	30,455
New England Conservatory of Music		
Awards to talented students		134,000
Radcliffe College		
Projects on women's history and the population movement		41,000
Smith College		
Projects on women's history and the population movement		10,253
University Film Study Center		
Program and research assistance beyond the university community	10,210	10,210
WGBH Educational Foundation		
New Television Workshop	250,000	166,666
<i>Michigan</i>		
Michigan State University		
Program to introduce a more universal approach to the study and teaching of the humanities	35,000	35,000
Multidisciplinary research on specific social upheavals	11,735	11,735

ARTS, HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES <i>continued</i>		
<i>Michigan</i> <i>continued</i>		
Southeast Michigan Regional Ethnic Heritage Studies Center		
Further development	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
<i>Minnesota</i>		
Cricket Theatre		
Playwright-in-residence	3,500	3,500
Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts		
Development of works by the children's theatre company		36,370
Resident children's theatre company	100,000	100,000
University of Minnesota		
Center for Immigration Studies	333,000	55,301
Expansion of the Office for Advanced Drama Research	50,000	
Research project on women in American history		49,550
Walker Art Center		
Training program in museum education		49,713
<i>Missouri</i>		
Webster College		
Master of Arts program in aesthetic education	147,300	80,548
<i>Nebraska</i>		
Magic Theatre Foundation		
Playwright-in-residence	3,500	3,500
Residency of Megan Terry, playwright	10,000	10,000
<i>New Jersey</i>		
Princeton University		
Continuing education program	28,100	28,100
Institute of Advanced Study		
Study of the relation between Caribbean slave unrest and 18th-century democratic revolution		16,000
Professional theatre program		50,000
Rutgers University		
Study of worker education programs		14,000
Society for the Study of Black Religion		
Conference on American black and African theologies	10,000	10,000
Westminster Choir College		
Exploration of new directions in church music—refund		(2,396)
<i>New York</i>		
Agnes de Mille Dance Theater		
Heritage Dance Theatre	40,000	44,350
Alicia Patterson Foundation		
Research on American immigration today	13,000	13,000

ARTS, HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES continued

		GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
American Jewish Committee	Development of an institute on group identity and pluralism	\$ 493,540	\$ 318,540
American Mime	Creation of a new work	15,000	15,000
American Orchestra for Contemporary Music	Preparation of works by contemporary American composers	35,000	15,000
American Place Theatre	Playwright-in-residence		9,500
Arts for a Revitalized Environment	Theatre project dealing with environmental problems	5,000	5,000
Austinian Society	Research on related issues of philosophy, law, and contemporary affairs	19,950	19,950
Ballet Theatre Foundation	Fellowships for choreographers	75,000	75,000
Brooklyn College of the City University of New York	Charles Ives centennial festival-conference	30,000	30,000
Cell Block Theatre Workshops	Rehabilitation of prison inmates through workshops in the arts	10,000	10,000
Chelsea Theatre Center	Residency of Robert Patrick, playwright	10,000	10,000
Chimera Foundation for Dance	Creative work of the Murray Louis Dance Company	10,000	10,000
	Creative work of the Alwin Nikolais Dance Theatre	15,000	15,000
Circle in the Square	Creative costs of its second season at the Uris Theatre	10,000	10,000
City Center of Music and Drama	Creative work of the New York City Ballet	30,000	30,000
College of New Rochelle	Formation of a college consortium committed to the new resources model of adult education		25,000
Columbia University	Otto Luening, work on his autobiography		10,000
	Research on a major ethnographic film project	17,010	17,010
	Seminars aimed at reformulating the role of the humanities in professional training and research		26,000
Community Funds	Study by the Mayor's Committee on Cultural Policy	25,000	25,000
Cornell University	Development of a program in humanities, science, and technology	193,000	
Cunningham Dance Foundation	Video dance project	15,000	15,000

ARTS, HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES <i>continued</i>		
<i>New York continued</i>		
Dance Theatre Foundation		
Preparation of four new works by the Alvin Ailey City Center Dance Theater	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation		
Experimental television laboratory workshop	340,000	320,000
Everson Museum of Art		
Conference-workshop on video in a museum context	5,000	5,000
Fordham University		
Special institutional grant	1,000	1,000
Foundation for American Dance		
Creative work of the City Center Joffrey Ballet	24,000	24,000
Peter Goldfarb		
Documentation of ancient Tibetan rituals and ceremonies	2,200	2,200
Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York		
Conference on the training of the next generation of political philosophers	17,125	17,125
Study of Yiddish culture in America		16,000
Henry Street Settlement		
Multi-ethnic theatre activities of the New Federal Theater	50,000	50,000
Residency of Richard Wesley, playwright	9,500	9,500
Chester H. Higgins, Jr.		
Visual study of blacks in America	1,360	1,360
Institute of Society, Ethics and Life Sciences		
Research and teaching	46,668	46,668
Juilliard School of Music		
Awards to talented students		176,666
Drama Division		380,000
La Mama Experimental Theatre Club		
Residency of Adrienne Kennedy, playwright		9,500
Resident troupes		50,000
Lindisfarne Association		
Establishment of a synthesis of science and the humanities	25,000	25,000
Manhattan School of Music		
Awards to talented students		36,922
Martha Graham Center of Contemporary Dance		
Revival of significant dance-theatre pieces for the Martha Graham Dance Company	15,000	15,000
National Black Theatre Workshop		
Development of a new work		15,000
National Friends of Public Broadcasting		
Operation of executive office	15,000	15,000

ARTS, HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
Negro Ensemble Company		
Writers Repertory Project	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
New School for Social Research		
Study of the bases of ethical reflection vis-à-vis the new technology		15,000
New Theatre Workshop		
Productions of contemporary drama by the City Center Acting Company		50,000
New York Center for Ethnic Affairs		
Establishment of a center for cultural diversity	35,000	8,750
New York Public Library		
Development of an index of new musical notation	24,813	36,619
New York Shakespeare Festival		
Creation of new ballets by Eliot Feld		35,000
Program at Lincoln Center		175,000
Public Theater		112,500
Residency of Edgar White, playwright		9,500
New York University		
Graduate performing ensembles in theatre		100,000
Planning of an innovative arts education curriculum	25,725	25,725
Ontological Hysteria Theatre		
Residency of Richard Foreman, playwright	9,500	9,500
Original Ballets Foundation		
Concert ballet by Eliot Feld	225,000	155,000
Paper Bag Players		
Educational theatre for children		20,000
Paul Taylor Dance Foundation		
Creative activity of the Paul Taylor Dance Company	20,000	20,000
P.E.N. American Center		
To enable Elizabeth Hardwick to develop her novel	15,060	15,060
To enable Susan Sontag to complete several writings on Asia	23,000	23,000
To permit talented writers to study lesser-known languages		10,000
Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America		
Sociological study of the Polish-American ethnic group	32,000	32,000
Preliminary Committee on the Design of the		
American Music Recording Project	70,000	63,289
Program for American Playwrights		
Committee evaluation of playwrights-in-residence program		2,966
Rockefeller Foundation—New York program expenses	726,600	523,283
Rockefeller Foundation Program for Training		
in Museum Education		
To enable participants to attend the American Museum Association Meeting	10,000	6,827
St. Felix Street Corporation		
Activities of the Brooklyn Academy of Music in music, dance, and drama		100,000

ARTS, HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES <i>continued</i>		
<i>New York continued</i>		
Sarah Lawrence College		
Graduate training in women's history	\$	\$ 19,000
Gene Searchinger		
Research on distinguished humanists and their ideas	25,000	
State University of New York <i>Buffalo</i>		
Participation of Indian students in a historical project on the Allegheny reservation of the Seneca nation		4,759
Research on Polish cultural traditions in Buffalo	10,975	10,975
Touchstone Center for Children		
Continuation of its teacher training work	17,000	17,000
Working Theatre		
Development of its training program	25,000	25,000
Fellowships	9,021	1,645
<i>J North Carolina</i>		
Appalachian Consortium		
Completion of a comprehensive Appalachian bibliography	12,130	12,130
Duke University		
Oral history research on the South since 1890		34,250
Program in humanistic perspectives on public policy	458,000	50,750
Study on "Politics of the South: The Second Reconstruction"	22,000	
North Carolina School of the Arts		
Resident professional dance company	75,000	59,500
University of North Carolina		
Research for a biography of Harry Emerson Fosdick	9,000	
Southern Oral History Program	23,421	10,000
Special institutional grant	<i>SLG</i> 2,000	2,000
David Whisnant		
Completion of book on major Appalachian development efforts and strategies	18,224	18,224
Fellowships	16,945	6,208
<i>Ohio</i>		
Institute for the Development of Educational Activities		
Study of the arts in precollege education		53,450
John Carroll University		
Completion of a manuscript on the South Slav immigrants	2,500	1,250
University of Cincinnati		
East Coast branch of the Congress of Strings		15,000
Urban Appalachian Council		
Establishment of an Appalachian community videotape service	19,500	19,500
Western College		
Experimental program in education		25,000

ARTS, HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES continued

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
<i>Oregon</i>		
Oregon Historical Society		
Research on the history of Chinese laborers in the Pacific Northwest, 1860-1920	\$ 8,800	\$ 8,800
<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
American Studies Association		
Study of establishing non-teaching professional internships for Ph.D. graduates in American Studies	23,068	23,068
Bryn Mawr College		
Conference on women's history	5,650	
Fellowships	9,045	2,686
<i>Rhode Island</i>		
Trinity Square Repertory Company		
Expansion of a series of new plays by American authors	100,000	100,000
University of Rhode Island		
Development of new theatre literature	19,000	
<i>Tennessee</i>		
Highlander Research and Education Center		
Conference on rural community development	1,000	
<i>Texas</i>		
Dallas Museum of Fine Arts		
Training program in museum education	40,250	12,750
<i>Utah</i>		
University of Utah		
Modern Dance Repertory Company		40,000
<i>Vermont</i>		
Middlebury College		
To carry out significant innovations in the Language Schools program	28,900	
<i>Washington</i>		
Central Area Citizens' Committee of Seattle		
Playwright-in-residence	3,500	3,500
<i>✓ West Virginia</i>		
Concord College		
Survey of the Appalachian Studies Project—refund		(1,406)
Maryat Lee		
Alderson Prison Arts Program	3,000	3,000
<i>Wisconsin</i>		
University of Wisconsin		
Dictionary of American Regional English		8,180

ARTS, HUMANITIES AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES concluded

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES concluded		
<i>United States—General</i>		
Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowship Program		
Program expenses	\$ 17,000	\$ 6,205
Miscellaneous small payments or refunds each under \$1,000		(769)
TOTAL	<u>\$6,662,125</u>	<u>\$7,336,305</u>

QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
CANADA		
<i>Queen's University</i>		
Research on juvenile hormones	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
<i>University of British Columbia</i>		
Research on alternative strategies for effective management of international inland water resources	17,000	17,000
ITALY		
Conference on Biodegradable Pesticides held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center	17,550	12,435
UNITED KINGDOM		
<i>England</i>		
<i>University of East Anglia</i>		
Research on climate change	60,000	7,130
UNITED STATES		
<i>California</i>		
<i>California Institute of Technology</i>		
Research on heavy-metal pollutants	49,000	
<i>Rand Corporation</i>		
Environmental quality research	50,000	
<i>University of California</i>		
<i>Berkeley</i>		
Research on pesticides	19,000	
<i>Davis</i>		
Division of Environmental Studies		209,063
Examination of environmental studies programs in the United States, Canada, and Europe	8,400	
Study of plant resistance to insects	22,000	22,000

QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
<i>Los Angeles</i>		
Research and training on freshwater aquacultural and hydroponic culture systems	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000
<i>Riverside</i>		
Research on pesticides	50,000	50,000
Studies of insect pheromones and control of insect pests	25,000	25,000
<i>Santa Barbara</i>		
Research on the protection of nonhuman life and nonliving matter	24,330	24,330
<i>Colorado</i>		
Colorado State University		
Establishment of a baseline record of atmospheric metal pollutants	15,000	17,800
Research on global water law systems	20,000	10,000
Rocky Mountain Center of Environment		
Environmental intern program		5,000
Research on effects of oil shale development on water and land resources in the Rocky Mountain region	5,530	5,530
University Corporation for Atmospheric Research		
Research on condensation nuclei levels and drought	5,000	5,000
<i>District of Columbia</i>		
American Association for the Advancement of Science		
Fellowship in Environmental Affairs	18,650	
Brookings Institution		
Research on alternative approaches for financing international environmental programs	125,000	72,450
Equilibrium Fund		
Research on the social impact of federal land and recreation programs	13,000	
International Institute for Environmental Affairs		
Program to foster international cooperation of environmental issues	60,000	60,000
National Planning Association		
Study of national planning and the environment	25,000	25,000
Resources for the Future		
Research on environmental quality		116,822
United States National Commission for UNESCO		
Man and the Biosphere International Coordinating Council meeting	15,000	15,000
<i>Florida</i>		
Division of Health, State of Florida		
Research on the use of forested wetland wastewater reclamation sites for removal of viruses from municipal effluents	104,000	34,992
University of Florida		
Wastewater reclamation studies and research	99,000	136,000

QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES <i>continued</i>		
<i>Illinois</i>		
Northwestern University		
Research on juvenoids	\$ 8,127	\$ 8,127
University of Illinois		
<i>Urbana-Champaign</i>		
Research on pesticides	48,000	48,000
Studies of nitrogen in the pollution of waterways		27,418
<i>Iowa</i>		
Iowa State University		
Research on nitrogen transformations		18,935
<i>Maine</i>		
Bureau of Public Lands of the Department of Conservation of the State of Maine		
Research on the management of state lands and state growth	15,000	15,000
<i>Maryland</i>		
Chesapeake Research Consortium		
Fellowship in Environmental Affairs	21,500	
<i>Massachusetts</i>		
Massachusetts Audubon Society		
Expansion of the New York State environmental intern program	25,000	25,000
Program for the management of inland and coastal wetlands	33,000	33,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		
Investigation of contaminants in the environment and their control		15,000
Support of two interdisciplinary postdoctoral students	100,000	50,000
A. Hayluk Opkaynak		
Fellowship in Environmental Affairs	11,500	
Planning Approaches for Community Environments		
New England Regional Field Service Program	30,000	30,000
Williams College		
Center for Environmental Studies		24,518
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution		
Research on bioconcentration of toxic pollutants	60,000	59,350
Research on marine resource exploitation		10,000
Special institutional grant	1,000	1,000
Fellowships	10,946	5,141
<i>Michigan</i>		
Michigan State University		
Research and graduate training on the public health aspects of wastewater reclamation		119,343

QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
University of Michigan		
Student participation in environmental research	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Study of environmental problems on the island of Oahu	5,000	5,000
✓ Mississippi		
Mississippi State University		
Study of plant resistance to insects	48,000	48,000
Missouri		
Washington University		
Testing techniques in the resolution of environmental disputes	25,000	
New Jersey		
Rutgers, the State University		
Investigation of the attitudes of key public leaders concerning environmental issues of the Hudson Basin region	10,000	
Statewide natural resources planning	35,000	
New York		
Affiliated Colleges and Universities		
Research on techniques for the presentation of marine science data	10,350	
Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research		
Research on the structure and function of biotic communities	88,000	88,000
Citizens for Clean Air		
Research to determine the compatibility between air pollution control and energy conservation strategies	20,000	20,000
City College of the City University of New York		
Research on the application of mariculture to municipal wastewater management systems	50,000	75,000
Cornell University		
Agricultural waste and nutrient management program	149,500	
Research on pesticides	50,000	25,000
Research on public perception of and response to environmental issues	78,000	57,970
Video tape productions made on the Hudson Basin Project	10,572	10,572
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
Department of Water Resources of the Environmental Protection Administration of the City of New York		
Environmental and water resources engineering training program	20,000	20,000
Mid-Hudson Pattern for Progress		
Study of needs and priorities on environmental issues	201,616	210,695
Regional Plan Association		
Research on the relationships between urban land use and public transportation	25,000	

QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES <i>continued</i>		
<i>New York continued</i>		
Rockefeller Foundation		
New York program expenses	\$ 348,700	\$ 236,855
Staff assigned to other organizations	142,500	149,976
State University of New York		
<i>Binghamton</i>		
Research on trace metals in the upper Susquehanna River Basin		2,496
<i>Stony Brook</i>		
Urban policy sciences program		52,525
<i>Syracuse</i>		
College of Environmental Sciences and Forestry		
Studies of insect pheromones and control of insect pests	25,000	28,430
Studies of the insect trail pheromone	15,000	
Union College		
Study of economics aspects of energy resources management	15,950	15,950
Fellowships	19,146	14,502
<i>North Carolina</i>		
Duke University		
Marine science environmental training program for scientists from the developing countries		26,930
Research on environmental planning methodology	12,500	
University of North Carolina		
Evaluation of water management in England and Wales		20,000
<i>Ohio</i>		
Case Western Reserve University		
Support of a computer-planning and decision-making program for environmental systems management	125,000	181,970
<i>Oregon</i>		
Oregon State University		
Analysis of "The Man and His Activities as Related to Environmental Quality Project" as a model for regional environmental studies	8,300	8,300
Research on environmental quality and economic growth in Oregon	225,000	174,183
Research on the development of environmental legislation and public policy	7,000	7,000
Strengthening of collaboration between environmental research programs of the university and state agencies	18,000	18,000
<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
Academy of Natural Sciences		
Support of a symposium on watersheds		4,940

QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT concluded

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
Pennsylvania State University		
Research and training in environmental studies	\$	\$249,612
Rhode Island		
Fellowships		230
Texas		
Texas A & M University		
Study of plant resistance to insects	97,000	97,000
Utah		
University of Utah		
Energy assessment for Utah conducted by the state science adviser		4,403
Utah State University		
Analysis and evaluation of alternative energy futures in the Rocky Mountain region	20,000	20,000
Development of a land use planning data and storage area		15,453
Development of an interinstitutional research program	15,000	15,000
Research and training in environmental studies		79,818
<i>✓</i> Virginia		
Nature Conservancy		
Fellowship in Environmental Affairs	25,000	25,000
Wisconsin		
University of Wisconsin		
Research on improvement of environmental quality of Lake Superior region	250,000	183,759
Research on insect control utilizing pheromones, inoculating devices, and a highly pathogenic disease agent	19,000	19,000
Fellowships	10,245	5,372
United States—General		
Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship Program in Environmental Affairs		
Expenses incurred in printing and distribution of announcement	3,500	2,405
Miscellaneous small payments or refunds each under \$1,000		(149)
TOTAL	<u><u>\$3,237,912</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,015,081</u></u>

SPECIAL INTERESTS AND EXPLORATIONS

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
International Programs		
Field Staff	\$ 56,900	\$ 68,391
International conferences		1,421
<hr/> CHILE		
Fellowships	710	4,684
<hr/> COLOMBIA		
University of Valle		
Health care studies		163,192
<hr/> INDIA		
Fellowships	4,500	11,347
<hr/> ITALY		
Bellagio Study and Conference Center		
Activities of the Center	479,800	442,842
National Research Council		
Schistosomiasis research		14,200
<hr/> LEBANON		
American University of Beirut		
Strengthening its academic program		832,126
<hr/> MALAWI		
Fellowships		1,080
<hr/> MEXICO		
Fellowships	2,875	10,311
<hr/> NIGERIA		
Fellowships	60,587	65,122
<hr/> SWITZERLAND		
Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies		
Training for students from Africa, Asia, and Latin America		25,000
<hr/> TANZANIA		
Fellowships	13,696	4,120
<hr/> UNITED KINGDOM		
<i>England</i>		
University of Cambridge		
International survey of crime control		4,997

SPECIAL INTERESTS AND EXPLORATIONS continued

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES		
<i>California</i>		
Institute for the Future		
Study to identify the major domestic and international issues in the next decade	\$ 28,000	\$ 28,000
<i>Connecticut</i>		
Yale University		
Visit to China by members of the Economics Department—refund		(3,043)
<i>District of Columbia</i>		
Commission on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs		
General research program	100,000	62,500
Georgetown University		
Policy Panel study on public diplomacy	30,000	30,000
Meridian House International		
Program development for the United States Center for International Women's Year	25,200	25,200
National Academy of Sciences		
Exchange program conducted by the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China		37,500
Study on establishing an international foundation for science		12,500
National Association for Foreign Student Affairs		
Publication and distribution of its African Credentials Evaluation Workshop Report		3,000
Study of the foreign student visa and employment situation in the United States		15,000
United States Capitol Historical Society		
Bicentennial film on Washington, D.C.	25,000	25,000
<i>✓ Florida</i>		
Florida State University		
Research on economic aspects of increased grain production in less-developed countries		14,701
<i>✓ Georgia</i>		
John D. Rockefeller 3rd Youth Award for 1974	10,332	10,000
<i>Illinois</i>		
University of Chicago		
Special institutional grant	6,000	6,000
<i>Indiana</i>		
Indiana University		
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000

SPECIAL INTERESTS AND EXPLORATIONS *continued*

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
UNITED STATES <i>continued</i>		
<i>Indiana</i> <i>continued</i>		
Purdue University		
Special institutional grant	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
University of Notre Dame		
Ecumenical Institute for Advanced Studies		100,000
<i>Massachusetts</i>		
Boston University		
Center for Latin American Development Studies		75,000
Brandeis University		
Special institutional grant	1,000	1,000
Exploratory Project for Economic Alternatives		
Research on land-use planning	20,000	20,000
Harvard University		
Health planning systems at the University of Valle—refund		(1,479)
Recruitment of an immunochemist as principal research associate in schistosomiasis program		11,667
Study of the impact of multinational corporations on the international monetary system		24,921
Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
<i>Michigan</i>		
University of Michigan		
Schistosomiasis studies—refund		(1,218)
<i>Minnesota</i>		
InterStudy		
Study of alternative manpower systems for the chronically unemployed	29,230	19,230
<i>Missouri</i>		
Washington University		
Special institutional grant	1,000	1,000
<i>New York</i>		
Center for Policy Research		
Study of U.S. land development—refund		(14,424)
Columbia University		
Community health programs		151,601
Council on Foundations		
American participation in the Japanese Philanthropy Project	5,000	5,000
Diebold Institute for Public Policy Studies		
Research on business-public sector interface	25,000	25,000
INFORM		
Study of U.S. land development industry	14,425	14,425

SPECIAL INTERESTS AND EXPLORATIONS concluded

	GRANTS AND PROGRAMS	EXPENDI- TURES
National Bureau of Economic Research Center for Economic Analysis of Human Behavior and Social Institutions	\$	\$ 10,000
National Committee on United States-China Relations Cultural exchanges with the People's Republic of China		66,000
New York University Center for Studies in Income Maintenance Policy		150,775
Study of television use in medical education and health services		13,519
Rockefeller Archives and Research Center Establishment of the Center		119,141
Rockefeller Foundation—New York program expenses	74,600	61,930
Rockefeller University Development of Rockefeller Archives and Research Center	60,000	60,000
<i>Ohio</i>		
Case Western Reserve University Creation of a Division of Geographic Medicine		47,311
Western College Support for a coordinator of multicultural events		20,990
<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
University of Pennsylvania Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
University of Pittsburgh Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
<i>Virginia</i>		
United Way of America Personnel development program	100,000	25,000
<i>Wisconsin</i>		
University of Wisconsin Special institutional grant	2,000	2,000
<hr/> ZAIRE		
University of Zaire Graduate program in social history		4,980
Fellowships		2,060
Miscellaneous small payments or refunds each under \$1,000		(729)
TOTAL	<u>\$1,185,855</u>	<u>\$2,939,891</u>

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